



Natural Resources Conservation Service In cooperation with Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station

Soil Survey of Jennings County, Indiana



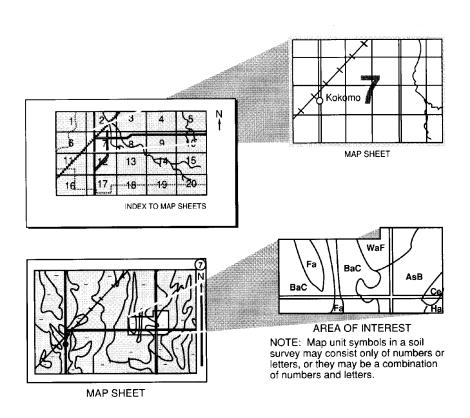
How To Use This Soil Survey

This publication consists of a manuscript and a set of soil maps. The information provided can be useful in planning the use and management of small areas.

To find information about your area of interest, locate that area on the **Index to Map Sheets**. Note the number of the map sheet and turn to that sheet.

Locate your area of interest on the map sheet. Note the map unit symbols that are in that area. Turn to the **Contents**, which lists the map units by symbol and name and shows the page where each map unit is described.

The **Contents** shows which table has data on a specific land use for each detailed soil map unit. Also see the **Contents** for sections of this publication that may address your specific needs.



National Cooperative Soil Survey

This soil survey is a publication of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly the Soil Conservation Service) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey. This survey was made cooperatively by the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station. It is part of the technical assistance furnished to the Jennings County Soil and Water Conservation District.

Major fieldwork for this survey was completed in 2008. Soil names and descriptions were approved in 2009. Unless otherwise indicated, statements in this publication refer to conditions in the survey area in 2009. The tables reflect the data in effect as of February 2010. The most current official data are available on the Internet (http://soils.usda.gov).

Soil maps in this survey may be copied without permission. Enlargement of these maps, however, could cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping. If enlarged, maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a larger scale.

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Cover Photo Caption

A farm pond in a pasture on a typical landscape in Jennings County, Indiana.

Additional information about the Nation's natural resources is available online from the Natural Resources Conservation Service at http://www.nrcs.usda.gov.

Contents

How To Use This Soil Survey	
Foreword	
General Nature of the Survey Area	
History and Development Physiography, Relief, and Drainage	
Bedrock Geology and Geomorphology	
Climate	
How This Survey Was Made	
Detailed Soil Map Units	
AddA—Avonburg silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	
AzoA—Ayrshire fine sandy loam, sandy substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	
BbhA—Bartle silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	
	. ၁
BgeAHU—Birds silt loam, undrained, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded,	1
brief duration	
BlbB2—Blocher, soft black shale substratum-Jennings silt loams, 2 to 6 percent	4
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	.
slopes, eroded	·
	7
12 percent slopes, eroded	. 1
12 percent slopes, severely eroded1	Q
BlgC2—Blocher-Cincinnati silt loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded2	
BlgC3—Blocher-Cincinnati silt loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded2	
BlkE2—Bonnell-Blocher-Hickory silt loams, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded2	
BnjA—Bobtown loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	
BnuD3—Bonnell-Hickory-Blocher complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely	.4
eroded2) 5
BnxE2—Bonnell-Grayford silt loams, karst, hilly, eroded	
BnxE3—Bonnell-Grayford silt loams, karst, hilly, severely eroded	
BobE4—Bonnell-Hickory clay loams, 15 to 30 percent slopes, very severely	. 1
eroded2	a
BodAQ—Bonnie silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded	
CcaG—Caneyville-Rock outcrop complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes	
CcbC2—Caneyville-Zenas silt loams, karst, rolling, eroded	
CcgD2—Caneyville and Grayford silt loams, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded3	
CcgD3—Caneyville and Grayford silt loams, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	J
eroded	ž A
CldB2—Cincinnati-Blocher silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	
ClfA—Cobbsfork silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	
CwaAQ—Cuba silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	
CxdA—Cyclone silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely neoded	
DfnA—Dubois silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	

DfnB2—Dubois silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	40
DtwC2—Deputy silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	
DtzC3—Deputy-Trappist silty clay loams, 6 to 15 percent slopes, severely	
eroded	41
EepAQ—Elkinsville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	43
EesB2—Elkinsville-Millstone complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	
FdbA—Fincastle silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	
FdqB—Fincastle-Xenia silt loams, 2 to 4 percent slopes	
GmsF—Greybrook silt loam, 15 to 40 percent slopes	
HccB2—Haubstadt silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	
HcgAH—Haymond silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief	
duration	48
HcgAW—Haymond silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very	
brief duration	48
HcpAP—Haymond silt loam, depression, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently	40
ponded, very brief duration	50
HeeG—Hickory loam, 25 to 50 percent slopes	
HizE2—Hickory-Grayford silt loams, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	
HizE3—Hickory-Grayford silt loams, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded HizE3—Hickory-Grayford silt loams, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded	
HieAW—Holton silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief	52
	E 2
MhyB2—Medora silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	
MhyC3—Medora silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	
MmoC3—Miami clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	
MmoD3—Miami clay loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes, severely eroded	
MnpC2—Miami silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	
MnpD2—Miami silt loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	
NaaA—Nabb silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	
NaaB2—Nabb silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	60
OfaAW—Oldenburg silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very	
brief duration	
OmkC2—Otwell silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	
OmkC3—Otwell silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	
Omz—Orthents, earthen dam	
PcrA—Pekin silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	
PcrB2—Pekin silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	
PcrC2—Pekin silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	
PhaA—Peoga silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	66
PlpAH—Piopolis silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief	
duration	68
PIpAHU—Piopolis silty clay loam, undrained, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently	
flooded, brief duration	
Pml—Pits, quarry	
RptG—Rohan-Jessietown complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes, rocky	69
RywB2—Russell silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	70
RzfA—Ryker-Muscatatuck silt loams, terrace, 0 to 2 percent slopes	71
RzfB2—Ryker-Muscatatuck silt loams, terrace, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	72
RzgA—Ryker-Muscatatuck silt loams, karst, nearly level	73
RzgB2—Ryker-Muscatatuck silt loams, karst, undulating, eroded	
RzgC2—Ryker-Muscatatuck silt loams, karst, rolling, eroded	
RzhC3—Ryker-Grayford-Muscatatuck complex, karst, rolling, severely eroded	
SceA—Scottsburg silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	
ScfB2—Scottsburg-Deputy silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	
SifE—Senachwine loam, 18 to 25 percent slopes	

SifG—Senachwine loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes	81
SIdAW—Shoals silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very	
brief duration	
StaAH—Steff silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration	
StaAQ—Steff silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	84
StdAH—Stendal silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief	0.4
duration	
StdAQ—Stendal silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	
SuoAH—Stonelick fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	
brief duration	
ThbD4—Trappist silty clay loam, 6 to 18 percent slopes, very severely erode	
ThcD3—Trappist-Rohan complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded. ThdD2—Trappist-Rohan silt loams, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	
Uby—Udorthents, loamy	
UdaB—Urban land-Deputy-Scottsburg complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes	
UfcB—Urban land-Cincinnati-Nabb complex, 2 to 12 percent slopes	
UfdA—Urban land-Cobbsfork-Avonburg complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	
Usl—Udorthents, rubbish	
W—Water	
WaaAH—Wakeland silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief	
duration	
WaaAW—Wakeland silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, ve	
brief duration	
WnmA—Whitcomb silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	
WokAH—Wilbur silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief	
duration	96
WokAW—Wilbur silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very	
brief duration	97
WooAQ—Wilhite silt loam, overwash, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded	98
WprAV—Wirt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, very brief	
duration	99
WprAW—Wirt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief	
duration	99
WpuAH—Wirt silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief	
duration	
WufB2—Williamstown silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	
XabB2—Xenia silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	
	102
Use and Management of the Soils	
Interpretive Ratings Rating Class Terms	
Numerical Ratings	
Crops and Pasture	
Limitations Affecting Cropland and Pastureland	
Crop Yield Estimates	
Land Capability Classification	
Prime Farmland	
Hydric Soils	
Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings	
Forestland	
Forestland Productivity and Management	
Recreational Development	
Wildlife Habitat	
Engineering	126

Building Site Development	
Sanitary Facilities	
Construction Materials	131
Soil Properties	133
Engineering Index Properties	133
Physical Properties of the Soils	134
Erosion Properties of the Soils	
Chemical Properties of the Soils	
Water Features	
Soil Features	
Classification of the Soils	
Soil Series and Their Morphology	
Alvin Series	
Avonburg Series	
Ayrshire Series	
Bartle Series	
Birds Series	
Blocher Series	
Bloomfield Series	
Bobtown Series	
Bonnell Series	
Bonnie Series	
Caneyville Series	
Cincinnati Series	
Cobbsfork Series	
Cuba Series	
Cyclone Series	
Deputy Series	
Dubois Series	
Elkinsville Series	
Fincastle Series	
Grayford Series	
Greybrook Series	177
Haubstadt Series	179
Haymond Series	180
Hickory Series	181
Holton Series	183
Jennings Series	184
Jessietown Series	187
Medora Series	
Miami Series	
Millstone Series	
Muscatatuck Series	
Nabb Series	
Oldenburg Series	
Otwell Series	
Pekin Series	
Peoga Series	
Piopolis Series	
Rohan Series	
Russell Series	
Ryker Series	
Scottsburg Series	
DELIGRAMITE DELIES	∠ 1 ∠

Shoals Series	213
Steff Series	214
Stendal Series	216
Stonelick Series	
Trappist Series	
Wakeland Series	
Whitcomb Series	
Wilbur Series	
Wilhite Series	
Williamstown Series	
Wirt Series	
Xenia Series	
Zenas Series	
Formation of the Soils	
Factors of Soil Formation	
Time	
Parent Material and Geology	
Topography	238
Climate	239
Organisms	239
Processes of Soil Formation	239
References	241
Glossary	243
Tables	263
Table 1.—Temperature and Precipitation	264
Table 2.—Freeze Dates in Spring and Fall	
Table 3.—Growing Season	
<u> </u>	
Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils	266
Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils	266 269
Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils	266 269 281
Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils	266 269 281 288
Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils	266 269 281 288 290
Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils	266 269 281 288 290 316
Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils Table 5.—Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland Table 6.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture Table 7.—Prime Farmland Table 8.—Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings Table 9.—Forestland Productivity Table 10a.—Forestland Management	266 269 281 288 290 316 355
Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils Table 5.—Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland Table 6.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture Table 7.—Prime Farmland Table 8.—Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings Table 9.—Forestland Productivity Table 10a.—Forestland Management Table 10b.—Forestland Management	266 269 281 288 290 316 355
Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils Table 5.—Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland Table 6.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture Table 7.—Prime Farmland Table 8.—Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings Table 9.—Forestland Productivity Table 10a.—Forestland Management Table 10b.—Forestland Management Table 10c.—Forestland Management	266 269 281 288 290 316 355 368
Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils Table 5.—Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland Table 6.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture Table 7.—Prime Farmland Table 8.—Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings Table 9.—Forestland Productivity Table 10a.—Forestland Management Table 10b.—Forestland Management Table 10c.—Forestland Management Table 10d.—Forestland Management	266 269 281 290 316 355 368 381
Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils Table 5.—Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland Table 6.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture Table 7.—Prime Farmland Table 8.—Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings Table 9.—Forestland Productivity Table 10a.—Forestland Management Table 10b.—Forestland Management Table 10c.—Forestland Management Table 10d.—Forestland Management Table 11a.—Recreational Development	266 269 281 290 316 355 368 381 392
Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils Table 5.—Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland Table 6.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture Table 7.—Prime Farmland Table 8.—Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings Table 9.—Forestland Productivity Table 10a.—Forestland Management Table 10b.—Forestland Management Table 10c.—Forestland Management Table 10d.—Forestland Management Table 11a.—Recreational Development Table 11b.—Recreational Development	266 269 281 290 316 355 368 392 400 414
Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils Table 5.—Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland Table 6.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture Table 7.—Prime Farmland Table 8.—Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings Table 9.—Forestland Productivity Table 10a.—Forestland Management Table 10b.—Forestland Management Table 10c.—Forestland Management Table 11a.—Recreational Development Table 11b.—Recreational Development Table 12.—Wildlife Habitat	266 269 281 288 290 316 355 368 381 392 400 414
Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils Table 5.—Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland Table 6.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture Table 7.—Prime Farmland Table 8.—Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings Table 9.—Forestland Productivity Table 10a.—Forestland Management Table 10b.—Forestland Management Table 10c.—Forestland Management Table 11a.—Recreational Development Table 11a.—Recreational Development Table 12.—Wildlife Habitat Table 13a.—Building Site Development	266 269 281 290 316 355 368 392 400 414 426 435
Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils Table 5.—Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland Table 6.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture Table 7.—Prime Farmland Table 8.—Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings Table 9.—Forestland Productivity Table 10a.—Forestland Management Table 10b.—Forestland Management Table 10c.—Forestland Management Table 11a.—Recreational Management Table 11a.—Recreational Development Table 11b.—Recreational Development Table 13a.—Building Site Development Table 13b.—Building Site Development	266 269 281 290 316 355 368 392 400 414 426 450
Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils Table 5.—Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland Table 6.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture Table 7.—Prime Farmland Table 8.—Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings Table 9.—Forestland Productivity Table 10a.—Forestland Management Table 10b.—Forestland Management Table 10c.—Forestland Management Table 11a.—Recreational Development Table 11b.—Recreational Development Table 12.—Wildlife Habitat Table 13a.—Building Site Development Table 13b.—Building Site Development Table 14a.—Sanitary Facilities	266 269 281 290 316 355 368 392 400 414 426 450 450
Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils Table 5.—Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland Table 6.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture Table 7.—Prime Farmland Table 8.—Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings Table 9.—Forestland Productivity Table 10a.—Forestland Management Table 10b.—Forestland Management Table 10c.—Forestland Management Table 11a.—Recreational Management Table 11a.—Recreational Development Table 12.—Wildlife Habitat Table 13a.—Building Site Development Table 13b.—Building Site Development Table 14a.—Sanitary Facilities Table 14b.—Sanitary Facilities	266269281288290316355368392400414426450450469
Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils Table 5.—Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland Table 6.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture Table 7.—Prime Farmland Table 8.—Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings Table 9.—Forestland Productivity Table 10a.—Forestland Management Table 10b.—Forestland Management Table 10c.—Forestland Management Table 11a.—Recreational Management Table 11a.—Recreational Development Table 11b.—Recreational Development Table 12.—Wildlife Habitat Table 13a.—Building Site Development Table 13b.—Building Site Development Table 14a.—Sanitary Facilities Table 15a.—Construction Materials	266269281288290316355368381392400414426450450469487
Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils Table 5.—Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland Table 6.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture Table 7.—Prime Farmland Table 8.—Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings Table 9.—Forestland Productivity Table 10a.—Forestland Management Table 10b.—Forestland Management Table 10b.—Forestland Management Table 11a.—Recreational Development Table 11a.—Recreational Development Table 11b.—Recreational Development Table 13a.—Building Site Development Table 13a.—Building Site Development Table 14a.—Sanitary Facilities Table 15a.—Construction Materials Table 15b.—Construction Materials	266269281288290316355368381392400414426450450459514
Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils Table 5.—Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland Table 6.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture Table 7.—Prime Farmland Table 8.—Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings Table 9.—Forestland Productivity Table 10a.—Forestland Management Table 10b.—Forestland Management Table 10c.—Forestland Management Table 11a.—Recreational Development Table 11a.—Recreational Development Table 11b.—Recreational Development Table 13a.—Building Site Development Table 13a.—Building Site Development Table 14a.—Sanitary Facilities Table 15b.—Construction Materials Table 15b.—Construction Materials Table 16.—Engineering Index Properties	266269281288290316355368381392400414426450450450514
Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils Table 5.—Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland Table 6.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture Table 7.—Prime Farmland Table 8.—Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings Table 9.—Forestland Productivity Table 10a.—Forestland Management Table 10b.—Forestland Management Table 10b.—Forestland Management Table 11a.—Recreational Development Table 11a.—Recreational Development Table 11b.—Recreational Development Table 13a.—Building Site Development Table 13a.—Building Site Development Table 14a.—Sanitary Facilities Table 15a.—Construction Materials Table 15b.—Construction Materials	266269281288290316355368381392400414426450450450514
Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils Table 5.—Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland Table 6.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture Table 7.—Prime Farmland Table 8.—Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings Table 9.—Forestland Productivity Table 10a.—Forestland Management Table 10b.—Forestland Management Table 10c.—Forestland Management Table 11a.—Recreational Development Table 11a.—Recreational Development Table 11b.—Recreational Development Table 13a.—Building Site Development Table 13a.—Building Site Development Table 14a.—Sanitary Facilities Table 15b.—Construction Materials Table 15b.—Construction Materials Table 16.—Engineering Index Properties	266269281288290316355368392400414426450450469451502568
Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils Table 5.—Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland Table 6.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture Table 7.—Prime Farmland Table 8.—Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings Table 9.—Forestland Productivity Table 10a.—Forestland Management Table 10b.—Forestland Management Table 10c.—Forestland Management Table 11a.—Recreational Development Table 11a.—Recreational Development Table 12.—Wildlife Habitat Table 13a.—Building Site Development Table 13b.—Building Site Development Table 14a.—Sanitary Facilities Table 15a.—Construction Materials Table 15b.—Construction Materials Table 16.—Engineering Index Properties Table 17.—Physical Properties of the Soils Table 18.—Erosion Properties of the Soils	266269281288290316355368392400414426450450450514532568
Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils Table 5.—Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland Table 6.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture Table 7.—Prime Farmland Table 8.—Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings Table 9.—Forestland Productivity Table 10a.—Forestland Management Table 10b.—Forestland Management Table 10c.—Forestland Management Table 11a.—Recreational Development Table 11b.—Recreational Development Table 12.—Wildlife Habitat Table 13a.—Building Site Development Table 13b.—Building Site Development Table 14a.—Sanitary Facilities Table 15a.—Construction Materials Table 15b.—Construction Materials Table 16.—Engineering Index Properties Table 17.—Physical Properties of the Soils	266269281288290316355368392400414426450450450514532568588
Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils Table 5.—Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland Table 6.—Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture Table 7.—Prime Farmland Table 8.—Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings Table 9.—Forestland Productivity Table 10a.—Forestland Management Table 10b.—Forestland Management Table 10c.—Forestland Management Table 11a.—Recreational Development Table 11b.—Recreational Development Table 11b.—Recreational Development Table 12.—Wildlife Habitat Table 13a.—Building Site Development Table 13b.—Building Site Development Table 14a.—Sanitary Facilities Table 15a.—Construction Materials Table 15b.—Construction Materials Table 16.—Engineering Index Properties Table 17.—Physical Properties of the Soils Table 18.—Erosion Properties of the Soils	266269281288290316355368392400414426450450450514532568588603618

Foreword

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They include predictions of soil behavior for selected land uses. The surveys highlight soil limitations, improvements needed to overcome the limitations, and the impact of selected land uses on the environment.

Soil surveys are designed for many different users. Farmers, foresters, and agronomists can use the surveys to evaluate the potential of the soil and the management needed for maximum food and fiber production. Planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers can use the surveys to plan land use, select sites for construction, and identify special practices needed to ensure proper performance. Conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, wildlife management, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, and enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. The information in this report is intended to identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. Statements made in this report are intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://soils.usda.gov/sqi/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS state soil scientist (http://soils.usda.gov/contact/state_offices/).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

These and many other soil properties that affect land use are described in this soil survey. The location of each map unit is shown on the detailed soil maps. Each soil in the survey area is described, and information on specific uses is given. Help in using this publication and additional information are available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service.

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United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, in cooperation with Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station

Jennings County is in southeastern Indiana (fig. 1). It has an area of 242,278 acres, or about 380 square miles. The county is within two major land resource areas (MLRAs)—the Southern Illinois and Indiana Thin Loess and Till Plain, Eastern Part (114A), and the Indiana and Ohio Till Plain, Central Part (111A) (USDA/NRCS, 2006). North Vernon is the largest town in the county. Vernon, the county seat, is in the central part of the county. According to census data for the year 2000, the population of the county was 27,554.

The land in the county is primarily used as farmland. The primary farm enterprises are cash grain crops and the production of livestock. Corn, soybeans, and winter wheat are the main cash grain crops. Hogs and beef cattle are the main livestock raised, and there are a few dairy, poultry, truck crop, and sheep and goat operations in the county. About 36 percent of the county is cropland, 6 percent is pasture, and 57 percent is woodland. Purdue University operates the Southeastern Purdue Agricultural Center (SEPAC) near Butlerville, Indiana, where research is conducted on improving cropping, drainage, and tillage systems for southern Indiana soils. Parts of two national wildlife refuges are in Jennings County. These are the Big Oaks National Wildlife Refuge (formerly part of the Jefferson Proving Grounds), in the southeastern part of the county, and the Muscatatuck National Wildlife Refuge, in the western part of the county. The Selmier State Forest and Crosley Fish and Wildlife Area also make up part of the acreage permanently set aside in managed woodlands and wildlife areas. The rest of the county, approximately 1 percent, is used for urban and industrial purposes.

This survey provides information about nonfarm as well as agricultural land uses. The areas around cities and towns have been annexed, and the land use is rapidly changing. Some areas lend themselves to urban development with few limitations, but other areas have so many limitations that nonfarm uses are questionable.

This soil survey updates and refines the soil survey of Jennings County published in 1976 (Nickell, 1976). It provides larger maps, which show the soils in greater detail. It also provides additional information about soil interpretations.



Figure 1.—Location of Jennings County in Indiana.

General Nature of the Survey Area

This section provides general information about the physical and cultural features of the county. It describes history and development; physiography, relief, and drainage; bedrock geology and geomorphology; and climate.

History and Development

The earliest evidence of human occupation in Jennings County is several Paleo-Indian projectile points, which date from 8000 to 9000 B.C., recovered from the Muscatatuck River Valley. The historic Native Americans planted corn on the rich bottom land and hunted wild game, which was abundant in the rolling, wooded uplands. These early inhabitants left the area in the early 1800s because of the encroachment of white settlers.

The oldest records in Jennings County indicate that Paris, Graham, Coffee Creek, and Vernon were the first settlements. These settlements were all near streams that supplied water, transportation, and food in the form of fish and game. The soils at these sites were mainly well drained, and they provided good sites for homes (fig. 2), churches, schools, and cemeteries.

This area was first called the "Territory of Indiana." Congress officially recognized the territory by special act as early as 1809, but within 7 years Indiana was officially recognized as a State. Jennings County was named after the first governor. In 1817,



Figure 2.—This restored log cabin is typical of dwellings in the early settlements in Jennings County.

the town of Vernon became the county seat because it was in the center of the county, near the river, and because it was the largest settlement in the new county.

Physiography, Relief, and Drainage

The soils in Jennings County formed in parent materials within the Muscatatuck Plateau physiographic division of the Central Lowland, till plains region (Gray, 2001). Parent materials include glacial till of Illinoian and Wisconsinan age; lacustrine deposits; bedrock residuum derived from limestone and black shale; alluvium; and loess. Till from the Illinoian glacier covers the entire area of Jennings County. Till of Wisconsinan age overrode the previously deposited Illinoian material in the extreme northwestern part of Jennings County. Sand Creek is the boundary marker between the two till sheets. As the ice receded, a thin mantle of till was left over the bedrock. Recent erosion has dissected these plains and left them several feet above the current streambed.

Most of the black shale is buried beneath till and other parent materials. Only a few areas have soils that formed in the black shale. The sedimentary rocks consist of layers of limestone and shale, all of which range from a few feet to several hundred feet in thickness. These formations have a downward tilt to the west of about 20 to 30 feet per mile. Soils that formed in glacial till and limestone are typically redder. Sinkholes are common in these areas. If there is a high density of sinkholes, the area is said to have karst topography. These sinkholes typically reemerge through the glacial till that was deposited upon them during the glacial periods.

Nearly level flood plains are along the streams of all the physiographic regions. The majority of the river systems are deeply entrenched throughout the county. As a result, there are less frequent flooding events in the headwaters of most of the drainage systems.

The highest elevation in the county is about 896 feet above sea level. It occurs in an area in Columbia Township about 5.5 miles northeast of Zenas. The lowest elevation is about 527 feet above sea level in an area along the Muscatatuck River where it leaves Jennings County.

The entire county watershed drains into the East Fork of the White River and its tributaries. The main streams that drain into the East Fork of the White River are Sand Creek, Wyloosing Creek, Graham Creek, the Vernon Fork of the Muscatatuck River, and the Muscatatuck River.

Bedrock Geology and Geomorphology

Dr. Stanley M. Totten, professor (ret.) of geology, Hanover College, prepared this section.

Bedrock in Jennings County is of Silurian and Devonian age. The rock units dip westward away from the Cincinnati Arch at about 20 feet per mile. Consequently, the oldest rocks (Silurian) occur in the eastern part of the county and the youngest rocks (Devonian) occur in the western part.

The oldest rock exposed is the Laurel Limestone of Silurian age. The Laurel is a gray to tan, thin-bedded cherty dolomitic limestone that occurs along the eastern margin of the county. It becomes more dolomitic toward the south and is classified as a dolostone in Jefferson County. The Laurel is 50 feet thick in the South Fork valley of the Muscatatuck River, 8 miles east of North Vernon.

Overlying the Laurel is the Waldron Shale of Silurian age. The Waldron, which is missing east of North Vernon, is soft blue-gray shale about 5 feet thick at Vernon. Occurring above the Waldron is the Louisville Limestone of Silurian age. The Louisville is a hard, gray, dolomitic limestone about 7 feet thick near Vernon. The Louisville also is missing east of North Vernon.

The Geneva Dolostone of Devonian age overlies the Louisville Formation at Vernon, and it overlies the Laurel Limestone east of North Vernon. The Geneva is dark brown, massive, and granular and contains calcite masses. The Geneva is 30 feet thick east of North Vernon and is 15 feet thick at Vernon.

Overlying the Geneva Dolostone is the Jeffersonville Limestone, which reaches a maximum thickness of 38 feet in the Vernon area. The Jeffersonville is a brown and gray cherty limestone and is world famous for the coral reef fauna near its base. The coralline limestone is a distinctive marker bed wherever it occurs. It is the uppermost rock unit in portions of the Jefferson Proving Grounds, so it is probable that it occurs farther east than shown on geologic maps.

The North Vernon Limestone overlies the Jeffersonville Limestone. The North Vernon is a bluish gray fossiliferous limestone noted for its silicified marine shells. It is a thin unit, only about 4 feet thick in the Vernon area.

The youngest rock unit in the county is the New Albany Shale of Devonian age. The New Albany is mostly black shale but has some green layers. Regionally the New Albany has been divided into five members based on subtle lithologic differences. The New Albany shale is the uppermost rock unit in the western half of the county.

Carbonate rocks are the uppermost rock units in the eastern part of the county, and they also occur in the valley bottoms in the western part of the county. All carbonate rocks in the county are soluble to some degree, and solution features may be expected wherever carbonate rocks occur. The North Vernon, Jeffersonville, and Louisville limestones are the most soluble. The Geneva and Laurel are less soluble. Karst features, such as sinkholes and caves, occur locally along valley sides throughout the county and on uplands in the eastern part of the county. In general the karst may be considered as paleokarst because it is believed that most karst features predated the Wisconsinan and Illinoian ice advances. Consequently, the karst was at least partially covered with glacial deposits that obscure much of the karst development.

Jennings County is in the middle of the Muscatatuck Regional Slope, a physiographic unit that has a westward slope. Consequently, the major streams flow from east-northeast toward the west-southwest. Major streams draining the county, from north to south, are Sand Creek, the Vernon Fork of the Muscatatuck River, and Graham Creek. The pronounced southwest trend of many streams and the frequent right-angle bends in stream courses (with a secondary southeast-northwest trend) suggest joint control of drainage. Nearly all major stream courses and many of the minor streams have their valley bottoms entrenched into jointed limestone. Stream trenching does not extend more than 175 feet below the Muscatatuck Slope anywhere in southeastern Indiana, and the local relief is much less than 175 feet. Steep valley walls and narrow flood plains are common in Jennings County and create local canyonlike effects. Nearly vertical limestone cliffs as much as 80 feet high occur along some stream valleys.

Karst features, such as sinkholes and caves, occur locally in the carbonate bedrock units in the eastern part of the county and along the entrenched valleys in the western part of the county. At least some of the karst features predated the Illinoian glacial advance and are buried or partially buried. Because it is partially hidden, the paleokarst surface, which is widespread in southeastern Indiana, is difficult to study and thus is poorly understood.

A wide variety of unconsolidated deposits occur in Jennings County. The county has been glaciated by continental ice sheets at least three times (probably more), most recently during the Wisconsinan glacial stage about 20,000 years ago.

The oldest unconsolidated material in the county is pre-Illinoian till that overlies bedrock or in places a paleosol developed on bedrock. This old till generally has incorporated much local material, including a highly weathered paleosol. This till tends to be red and cherty in carbonate terrain.

Illinoian till was deposited as a generally thin ground moraine layer over the entire county about 150,000 years ago. This till is well preserved in the uplands but has been eroded from the valley sides. The till has been leached and oxidized to a depth of 8 to more than 10 feet.

High-level Illinoian outwash occurs as terrace remnants in several stream valleys. Outwash deposits consist of silt, sand, and gravel. Damming of the Muscatatuck River to the west by Illinoian outwash created a large lake, which backed up into southwestern Jennings County. These lacustrine deposits consist primarily of silt and clay.

About 20,000 years ago the Wisconsinan ice advance reached the northwest corner of Jennings County. A thin sheet of Wisconsinan till was deposited as ground moraine. Melting of the Wisconsinan ice sheet produced meltwater streams (valley trains), and Wisconsinan outwash terraces occur in the extreme northwest corner of the county. A Wisconsinan lacustrine deposit is in the extreme southwest corner of the county.

During the melting of the Wisconsinan ice sheet, which resulted in the formation of broad, braided streams to the west of Jennings County, silt and sand were picked up by the strong westerly winds and spread eastward. Sand dunes occur in Sand Creek valley at the northwest edge of the county. Silt deposits in the form of loess were blown much farther and at one time covered all of Jennings County with a thin layer of silt. Loess is easily eroded and has been removed from valleys by post-Wisconsinan erosion. Although not shown on most geologic maps, loess has played an important role as a parent material in upland soil development.

During the past 15,000 years, the geologic story consists of weathering, erosion, and soil development. Drainage lines have been developed, either along preglacial lines or along newly developed lines. Karst has continued to develop slowly, probably at a slower rate than in preglacial times because of the existence of glacial deposits that overlie carbonate bedrock.

Modern alluvium, consisting of silt, sand, and gravel, occurs in nearly all of the valleys in the county.

Climate

Table 1 gives data on temperature and precipitation for the survey area as recorded at North Vernon in the period 1971 to 2000. Table 2 shows probable dates of the first freeze in fall and the last freeze in spring. Table 3 provides data on the length of the growing season.

In winter, the average temperature is 33.3 degrees F and the average daily minimum temperature is 24.2 degrees. In summer, the average temperature is 73.9 degrees and the average daily maximum temperature is 85.0 degrees.

Growing degree days are shown in table 1. They are equivalent to "heat units." During the month, growing degree days accumulate by the amount that the average temperature each day exceeds a base temperature (40 degrees F). The normal monthly accumulation is used to schedule single or successive plantings of a crop between the last freeze in spring and the first freeze in fall.

The average annual total precipitation is 44.29 inches. Of this total, about 28 inches, or 63 percent, usually falls in April through October. The growing season for most crops falls within this period. Thunderstorms occur on about 45 days each year, and most occur between May and August.

The average seasonal snowfall is 10.9 inches. The greatest snow depth at any one time during the period of record was 20 inches recorded on February 1, 1978. On an average, 10 days per year have at least 1 inch of snow on the ground.

The average relative humidity in midafternoon is about 56 percent. Humidity is higher at night, and the average at dawn is about 81 percent. The sun shines 66 percent of the time possible in summer and 43 percent in winter. The prevailing wind is from the south for most of the year but is from the northwest during February and March. Average windspeed is highest, around 10 miles per hour, from January through April.

How This Survey Was Made

This survey was made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in Jennings County, which is in Major Land Resource Areas (MLRAs) 111A and 114A. MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share a common land use, elevation, topography, climate, water, soils, and vegetation (USDA/NRCS, 2006). Map unit design is based on the occurrence of each soil throughout an MLRA.

The information in this survey includes a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location and a discussion of their suitability, limitations, and management for specified uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the degree of erosion; the general pattern of drainage; and the kinds of crops and native plants. To study the soil profile, which is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, soil scientists examined the soil with the aid of a soil probe or auger. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

The soils in the survey area are in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil is associated with a particular kind or segment of the landscape. By observing the soils in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landscape, soil scientists develop a concept, or model, of how the soils were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil at a specific location on the landscape.

Individual soils on the landscape commonly merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-geomorphologic relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Fieldwork in Jennings County consisted primarily of soil transects, spot remapping, and adjustments of soil map unit line work conducted by soil scientists. Soil transects are a systematic way of characterizing the composition of the specific soil types within a map unit. Soil borings are taken at regular intervals. Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features. The results of these and other observations enable the soil scientists to assign the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

Aerial photographs used for fieldwork in this survey were taken in 1992 and included stereoscopic coverage of most of the county. The entire county was evaluated stereoscopically, and adjustments to the original soil boundaries were drawn on these photographs. Soil scientists also studied U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps enlarged to a scale of 1:12,000. These enlarged topographic maps were used to help adjust the original soil boundary lines in forested areas.

The descriptions, names, and delineations of the soils in this survey area may not fully agree with those of the soils in adjacent survey areas. Differences are the result of an improved knowledge of soils, modifications in series concepts, or variations in the intensity of mapping or in the extent of the soils in the survey areas.

Detailed Soil Map Units

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in this survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this section, along with the maps, can be used to determine the suitability and potential of a unit for specific uses. They also can be used to plan the management needed for those uses.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. The contrasting components are mentioned in the map unit descriptions. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape. In some cases a minor component may be referred to that was not mapped in Jennings County but that has been mapped within the major land resource areas (MLRAs) of which Jennings County is a part.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives the principal hazards and limitations to be considered in planning for specific uses.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. All the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement. The soils of a given series can differ in texture of the surface layer,

slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Scottsburg silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Scottsburg series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Trappist-Rohan silt loams, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Caneyville and Grayford silt loams, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded, is an undifferentiated group in this survey area.

This survey includes *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Pits, quarry, is an example.

Table 4 lists the map units in this survey area. Other tables give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. The Glossary defines many of the terms used in describing the soils.

AddA—Avonburg silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes Setting

Landform: Illinoian till plains
Position on the landform: Summits

Map Unit Composition

Avonburg and similar soils—85 percent

The poorly drained Cobbsfork and similar soils, which are in depressions—10 percent The moderately well drained Nabb and similar soils, which are on summits—5 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland where drained

Properties and Qualities of the Avonburg Soil

Parent material: Loess and the underlying paleosol that formed in loamy till

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow or slow Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to a fragipan

Available water capacity: About 9.5 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 0.5 foot (January,

February, March)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

AddB2—Avonburg silt loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes, eroded

Setting

Landform: Illinoian till plains

Position on the landform: Upper backslopes and shoulders

Map Unit Composition

Avonburg and similar soils—75 percent

The moderately well drained Nabb and similar soils, which are on backslopes and shoulders—10 percent

The poorly drained Cobbsfork and similar soils, which are in depressions—10 percent The somewhat poorly drained Wakeland and similar soils, which are in narrow drainageways—5 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2e

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland where drained

Properties and Qualities of the Avonburg Soil

Parent material: Loess and the underlying paleosol that formed in loamy till

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow or slow Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to a fragipan

Available water capacity: About 8.6 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 0.5 foot (January,

February, March)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: Moderate Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

AzoA—Ayrshire fine sandy loam, sandy substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Dunes, interdunes
Position on the landform: Footslopes

Map Unit Composition

Ayrshire and similar soils—88 percent

The moderately well drained Bobtown and similar soils, which are on backslopes—7 percent

The poorly drained Lyles and similar soils, which are in depressions—5 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland where drained

Properties and Qualities of the Ayrshire Soil

Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate or moderately rapid

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate to rapid

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 8.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth and months of the highest apparent seasonal high water table: 0.5 foot

(January, February, March)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and moderate for concrete

Surface runoff class: Negligible Susceptibility to water erosion: Low

Susceptibility to wind erosion: Moderately high

BbhA—Bartle silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Position on the landform: Treads

Map Unit Composition

Bartle and similar soils—83 percent

The poorly drained Peoga and similar soils, which are in depressions—10 percent The moderately well drained Pekin and similar soils, which are on risers—5 percent The rarely flooded Bartle and similar soils, which are on footslopes—2 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland where drained

Properties and Qualities of the Bartle Soil

Parent material: Loess over silty alluvium Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 8.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches

Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 0.5 foot (January,

February, March)
Ponding: None
Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

BgeAH—Birds silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration

Setting

Landform: Backswamps, flood plains

Map Unit Composition

Birds and similar soils—85 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Wakeland and similar soils, which are on flood plains—10 percent

The very poorly drained Wilhite and similar soils, which are in backswamps—5 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland where drained and either protected from

flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Properties and Qualities of the Birds Soil

Parent material: Silty alluvium Drainage class: Poorly drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderately slow or moderate

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 13.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth and months of the highest apparent seasonal high water table: At the surface (January, February, March)

Frequency and most likely period of ponding: Frequent (January, February, March,

April, May, December)

Frequency and most likely period of flooding: Frequent (January, February, March, April)

Hydric soil status: Hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and moderate for concrete

Surface runoff class: Negligible Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

BgeAHU—Birds silt loam, undrained, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration

Setting

Landform: Backswamps, flood plains

Map Unit Composition

Birds, undrained, and similar soils—90 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Wakeland, undrained, and similar soils, which are on flood plains—5 percent

The very poorly drained Wilhite, undrained, and similar soils, which are in backswamps—5 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 5w

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Birds Soil

Parent material: Silty alluvium Drainage class: Poorly drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderately slow or moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 13.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth and months of the highest apparent seasonal high water table: At the surface (January, February, March, April, May, June, July, November, December)

Frequency and most likely period of ponding: Frequent (January, February, March, April, May, June, July, December)

Frequency and most likely period of flooding: Frequent (January, February, March, April)

Hydric soil status: Hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and moderate for concrete

Surface runoff class: Negligible Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

BkeB—Bloomfield-Alvin complex, 1 to 6 percent slopes Setting

Landform: Dunes

Position on the landform: Shoulders, backslopes

Map Unit Composition

Bloomfield and similar soils—50 percent Alvin and similar soils—45 percent

The moderately well drained Bobtown and similar soils, which are on footslopes of

dunes—5 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Bloomfield—3s; Alvin—2e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Bloomfield Soil

Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderately rapid or rapid Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderately rapid or rapid

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 5.8 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 0.5 to 1.5 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.7 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: Low

Hazard of corrosion: Low for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: Negligible Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Very high

Properties and Qualities of the Alvin Soil

Parent material: Loamy and sandy eolian deposits

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderately rapid or rapid Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderately rapid or rapid

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 8.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 0.5 to 1.5 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.7 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: Moderate

Hazard of corrosion: Low for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: Very low Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: High

BlbB2—Blocher, soft black shale substratum-Jennings silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded

Setting

Landform: Illinoian till plains

Position on the landform: Summits, shoulders

Map Unit Composition

Blocher, soft black shale substratum, and similar soils—50 percent Jennings and similar soils—40 percent

The deep, moderately well drained Deputy and similar soils, which are on footslopes—5 percent

The very deep, moderately well drained Nabb and similar soils, which are on summits and shoulders—5 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Blocher—2e; Jennings—2e

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Blocher Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till over clayey material weathered from Devonian

black shale bedrock

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow or slow

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 9.9 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 2.0 feet (January,

February, March, April, December)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium

Susceptibility to water erosion: Moderate Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Jennings Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till over clayey material weathered from Devonian

black shale bedrock

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderately slow Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 32 inches to a fragipan; 60 to 90 inches to lithic

bedrock

Available water capacity: About 7.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 2.0 feet (January,

February, March, April, December)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium

Susceptibility to water erosion: Moderate Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

BlcC2—Blocher, soft black shale substratum-Jennings-Deputy silt loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Setting

Landform: Illinoian till plains

Position on the landform: Backslopes, shoulders

Map Unit Composition

Blocher, soft black shale substratum, and similar soils—42 percent

Jennings and similar soils—27 percent Deputy and similar soils—25 percent

The severely eroded Blocher and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—2 percent

The well drained Bonnell and similar soils, which are on backslopes—2 percent The somewhat poorly drained Wakeland and similar soils, which are in narrow drainageways—2 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Blocher—3e; Jennings—3e; Deputy—3e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Blocher Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till over Devonian black shale bedrock

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: 69 to 98 inches to paralithic bedrock

Available water capacity: About 9.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches

Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 2.0 feet (January,

February, March, April, December)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Jennings Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till over clayey material weathered from Devonian

black shale bedrock

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderately slow Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 32 inches to a fragipan; 60 to 90 inches to lithic

bedrock

Available water capacity: About 7.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 2.0 feet (January,

February, March, April, December)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Deputy Soil

Parent material: Loess and clayey material weathered from Devonian black shale

bedrock

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock; 60 to 80 inches to

lithic bedrock

Available water capacity: About 8.2 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.5 feet (January,

February, March)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

BlcC3—Blocher, soft black shale substratum-Jennings-Deputy silt loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded

Setting

Landform: Illinoian till plains

Position on the landform: Backslopes, shoulders

Map Unit Composition

Blocher, severely eroded, and similar soils—40 percent Jennings, severely eroded, and similar soils—31 percent Deputy, severely eroded, and similar soils—21 percent

The moderately eroded Blocher and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—5 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Wakeland and similar soils, which are in narrow drainageways—2 percent

The well drained Bonnell, severely eroded, and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—1 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Blocher—4e; Jennings—4e; Deputy—4e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Blocher Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till over Devonian black shale bedrock

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: 59 to 83 inches to paralithic bedrock Available water capacity: About 9.3 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 0.5 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 2.0 feet (January,

February, March, April, December)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer is mostly subsoil material.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Very high Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Jennings Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till over clayey material weathered from Devonian

black shale bedrock

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderately slow Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 20 inches to a fragipan; 60 to 90 inches to lithic

bedrock

Available water capacity: About 6.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 0.5 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.5 feet (January,

February, March)

Ponding: None

Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer is mostly subsoil material.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Very high Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Deputy Soil

Parent material: Loess and clayey material weathered from Devonian black shale

bedrock

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock; 60 to 80 inches to

lithic bedrock

Available water capacity: About 6.2 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 0.5 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.5 feet (January,

February, March)

Ponding: None

Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer is mostly subsoil material.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

BlgC2—Blocher-Cincinnati silt loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Setting

Landform: Illinoian till plains

Position on the landform: Backslopes, shoulders

Map Unit Composition

Blocher and similar soils—54 percent Cincinnati and similar soils—35 percent

The severely eroded Blocher and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—5 percent

The severely eroded Cincinnati and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—3 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Wakeland and similar soils, which are in narrow drainageways—2 percent

The well drained Bonnell and similar soils, which are on backslopes—1 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Blocher—3e; Cincinnati—3e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Blocher Soil

Parent material: Loess and loamy materials and the underlying paleosol that formed in loamy till

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Slow or moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 9.6 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 2.0 feet (January,

February, March, April, December)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Cincinnati Soil

Parent material: Loess and the underlying paleosol that formed in loamy till

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow or slow Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 36 inches to a fragipan

Available water capacity: About 7.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.7 feet (January,

February, March, April, December)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

BlgC3—Blocher-Cincinnati silt loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded

Setting

Landform: Illinoian till plains

Position on the landform: Backslopes, shoulders

Map Unit Composition

Blocher, severely eroded, and similar soils—45 percent

Cincinnati, severely eroded, and similar soils—34 percent The moderately eroded Cincinnati and similar soils, which are on shoulders and

backslopes—10 percent

The moderately eroded Blocher and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—8 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Wakeland and similar soils, which are in narrow drainageways—2 percent

The well drained Bonnell and similar soils, which are on backslopes—1 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Blocher—4e; Cincinnati—4e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Blocher Soil

Parent material: Loess and loamy materials and the underlying paleosol that formed in

loamy till

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Slow or moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 9.3 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 0.5 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 2.0 feet (January,

February, March, April, December)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer is mostly subsoil material.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Very high Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Cincinnati Soil

Parent material: Loess and the underlying paleosol that formed in loamy till

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Slow

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to a fragipan

Available water capacity: About 6.0 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 0.5 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.0 foot (January,

February, March, April, December)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer is mostly subsoil material.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: Very high Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

BlkE2—Bonnell-Blocher-Hickory silt loams, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded

Setting

Landform: Illinoian till plains

Position on the landform: Backslopes

Map Unit Composition

Bonnell and similar soils—40 percent Blocher and similar soils—30 percent

Hickory and similar soils—20 percent

The severely eroded Blocher and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—3 percent

The severely eroded Bonnell and similar soils, which are on backslopes—3 percent The moderately well drained Cincinnati and similar soils, which have a fragipan and are on shoulders—2 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Wakeland and similar soils in narrow drainageways—2 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Bonnell—6e; Blocher—4e; Hickory—6e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Bonnell Soil

Parent material: Loess or loamy materials and the underlying clayey paleosol that

formed in loamy till Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderately slow or moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderate

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 8.6 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: High

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.7 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Blocher Soil

Parent material: Loess and loamy materials and the underlying paleosol that formed in loamy till

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Slow or moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 9.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 2.0 feet (January, February, March, April, December)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Hickory Soil

Parent material: Loess and loamy till; or loamy till

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 9.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 4.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.7 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

BnjA—Bobtown loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes Setting

Landform: Dunes

Position on the landform: Summits

Map Unit Composition

Bobtown and similar soils—92 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Ayrshire and similar soils, which are on footslopes—5 percent

The somewhat excessively drained Bloomfield and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—3 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2s

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Bobtown Soil

Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate to rapid Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate to rapid

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 8.6 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth and months of the highest apparent seasonal high water table: 1.5 feet

(January, February, March)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Potential for frost action: Moderate

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: Very low Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: High

BnuD3—Bonnell-Hickory-Blocher complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded

Setting

Landform: Illinoian till plains

Position on the landform: Shoulders, backslopes

Map Unit Composition

Bonnell, severely eroded, and similar soils—37 percent Hickory, severely eroded, and similar soils—31 percent Blocher, severely eroded, and similar soils—25 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Holton and similar soils, which are in narrow drainageways—3 percent

The moderately eroded Blocher and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—2 percent

The moderately well drained Cincinnati and similar soils, which have a fragipan and are on shoulders and backslopes—2 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Bonnell—6e; Hickory—6e; Blocher—6e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Bonnell Soil

Parent material: Loess or loamy materials and the underlying clayey paleosol that

formed in loamy till Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderately slow or moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Slow or moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 7.8 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 0.5 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: High

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.7 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer is mostly subsoil material.

Potential for frost action: Moderate

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Hickory Soil

Parent material: Loamy till Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 9.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 0.1 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.7 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer is mostly subsoil material.

Potential for frost action: Moderate

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Blocher Soil

Parent material: Loess and loamy materials and the underlying paleosol that formed in

loamy till

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Slow or moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 9.2 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 0.5 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 2.0 feet (January,

February, March, April, December)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer is mostly subsoil material.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Very high Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

BnxE2—Bonnell-Grayford silt loams, karst, hilly, eroded Setting

Landform: Illinoian till plains, sinkholes

Position on the landform: Backslopes, footslopes

Map Unit Composition

Bonnell and similar soils—65 percent Grayford and similar soils—25 percent

The loamy, very deep Hickory and similar soils, which are on backslopes—6 percent The moderately well drained Blocher and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—2 percent

The severely eroded Bonnell and similar soils, which are on backslopes—1 percent The well drained Haymond and similar soils, which are in depressions—1 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Bonnell—6e; Grayford—6e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Bonnell Soil

Parent material: Loess or loamy materials and the underlying clayey paleosol that

formed in loamy till Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderately slow or moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderate

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 8.6 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: High

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.7 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Grayford Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till over clayey material weathered from limestone

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderately slow to rapid Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock Available water capacity: About 8.0 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: High

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 4.5 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and moderate for concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

BnxE3—Bonnell-Grayford silt loams, karst, hilly, severely eroded

Setting

Landform: Illinoian till plains, sinkholes

Position on the landform: Backslopes, footslopes

Map Unit Composition

Bonnell, severely eroded, and similar soils—65 percent Grayford, severely eroded, and similar soils—25 percent

The loamy, very deep Hickory and similar soils, which are on backslopes—6 percent

The moderately well drained Blocher and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—2 percent

The moderately eroded Bonnell and similar soils, which are on backslopes—1 percent The well drained Haymond and similar soils, which are in depressions—1 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Bonnell—6e; Grayford—6e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Bonnell Soil

Parent material: Loess or loamy materials and the underlying clayey paleosol that

formed in loamy till Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderately slow or moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Slow or moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 7.8 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 0.5 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: High

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.7 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer is mostly subsoil material.

Potential for frost action: Moderate

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Grayford Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till over clayey material weathered from limestone

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderately slow to rapid Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock Available water capacity: About 7.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 0.5 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: High

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 4.5 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer is mostly subsoil material.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and moderate for concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

BobE4—Bonnell-Hickory clay loams, 15 to 30 percent slopes, very severely eroded

Setting

Landform: Illinoian till plains

Position on the landform: Backslopes, shoulders

Map Unit Composition

Bonnell, very severely eroded, and similar soils—45 percent Hickory, very severely eroded, and similar soils—30 percent

The severely eroded Bonnell and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—8 percent

The severely eroded Hickory and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—6 percent

The moderately well drained Cincinnati, eroded, and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—5 percent

The moderately well drained Blocher, eroded, and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—4 percent

The well drained Trappist and similar soils, which are on the lower backslopes underlain with black shale—2 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Bonnell—7e; Hickory—7e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Bonnell Soil

Parent material: Clayey paleosol over loamy till

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Slow or moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 6.9 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 0.1 to 1.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: High

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.7 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer is mostly subsoil material, and small gullies and

rills are typical.

Potential for frost action: Moderate

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Very high Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Hickory Soil

Parent material: Loamy till Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 9.2 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 0.1 to 1.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.7 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer is mostly subsoil material, and small gullies and

rills are typical.

Potential for frost action: Moderate

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

BodAQ—Bonnie silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Setting

Landform: Backswamps, flood plains

Map Unit Composition

Bonnie and similar soils—85 percent

Bonnie, undrained, and similar soils, which are in backswamps—10 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Stendal and similar soils, which are on flood plains—5 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland where drained

Properties and Qualities of the Bonnie Soil

Parent material: Acid silty alluvium Drainage class: Poorly drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderately slow or moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 13.0 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth and months of the highest apparent seasonal high water table: At the surface

(January, February, March)

Frequency and most likely period of ponding: Frequent (January, February, March,

April, May, December)

Frequency and most likely period of flooding: Rare (January, February, March, April,

May, June, November, December)

Hydric soil status: Hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Negligible Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

CcaG—Caneyville-Rock outcrop complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Hills underlain with limestone bedrock (fig. 3)

Position on the landform: Backslopes

Map Unit Composition

Caneyville—55 percent

Rock outcrop—19 percent

The deep, well drained Grayford and similar soils, which are on the upper backslopes—14 percent

The deep, well drained Zenas and similar soils, which are on shoulders—6 percent The very deep, well drained Ryker and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—4 percent

The shallow, well drained Corydon and similar soils, which are on backslopes—2 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Caneyville—7e; Rock outcrop—none assigned

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Caneyville Soil

Parent material: Loess over clayey material weathered from limestone

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderately rapid Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderately rapid Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock



Figure 3.—A small waterfall in an area of Caneyville-Rock outcrop complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes. The exposed bedrock is limestone.

Available water capacity: About 4.8 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 2.0 to 4.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: High

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 2.5 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: Moderate

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and moderate for concrete

Surface runoff class: Very high Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Rock Outcrop

Kind of material: Limestone

Ponding: None Flooding: None

CcbC2—Caneyville-Zenas silt loams, karst, rolling, eroded

Setting

Landform: Hills underlain with limestone bedrock; sinkholes

Position on the landform: Backslopes, shoulders

Map Unit Composition

Caneyville and similar soils—45 percent Zenas and similar soils—40 percent

The gently sloping Caneyville and similar soils, which are on backslopes—8 percent The very deep, well drained Crider and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—7 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Canevville—3e; Zenas—2e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Caneyville Soil

Parent material: Loess over clayey material weathered from limestone

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderately slow to rapid Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderately slow to rapid Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock Available water capacity: About 4.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: High

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 2.5 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: Moderate

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and moderate for concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Zenas Soil

Parent material: Loess over clayey material weathered from limestone

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderately slow to rapid Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock Available water capacity: About 7.9 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Very high

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 4.0 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: Low

Susceptibility to water erosion: Moderate Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

CcgD2—Caneyville and Grayford silt loams, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded

Setting

Landform: Hills underlain with limestone bedrock

Position on the landform: Backslopes

Map Unit Composition

Caneyville and similar soils—0 to 45 percent Grayford and similar soils—0 to 45 percent

The very deep Ryker and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—0 to 4 percent

The deep, silty Zenas and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—0 to 4 percent

The shallow Corydon and similar soils, which are on backslopes—0 to 2 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Canevville—6e; Grayford—4e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Caneyville Soil

Parent material: Loess over clayey material weathered from limestone

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderately rapid Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderately rapid Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Available water capacity: About 4.8 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 2.0 to 4.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: High

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 2.5 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: Moderate

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and moderate for concrete

Surface runoff class: Very high Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Grayford Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till over clayey material weathered from limestone

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderately rapid Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock Available water capacity: About 8.0 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: High

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 4.5 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and moderate for concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

CcgD3—Caneyville and Grayford silt loams, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded

Setting

Landform: Hills underlain with limestone bedrock

Position on the landform: Backslopes

Map Unit Composition

Caneyville and similar soils—0 to 45 percent Grayford and similar soils—0 to 45 percent

The very deep Ryker and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—0 to 4 percent

The deep, silty Zenas and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—0 to 4 percent

The shallow Corydon and similar soils, which are on backslopes—0 to 2 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Caneyville—6e; Grayford—6e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Caneyville Soil

Parent material: Loess over clayey material weathered from limestone

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderately rapid Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderately rapid Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock Available water capacity: About 3.0 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 0.5 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: High

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 2.5 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer is mostly subsoil material.

Potential for frost action: Moderate

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and moderate for concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Grayford Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till over clayey material weathered from limestone

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderately rapid Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock Available water capacity: About 7.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 0.5 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: High

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 4.5 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer is mostly subsoil material.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and moderate for concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

CldB2—Cincinnati-Blocher silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded

Setting

Landform: Illinoian till plains

Position on the landform: Summits, shoulders

Map Unit Composition

Cincinnati and similar soils—45 percent Blocher and similar soils—45 percent

The moderately well drained Nabb and similar soils, which are on the slightly flatter and wetter summits and shoulders—10 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Cincinnati—2e; Blocher—2e

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Cincinnati Soil

Parent material: Loess and the underlying paleosol that formed in loamy till

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow or slow Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 36 inches to a fragipan

Available water capacity: About 7.9 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.7 feet (January,

February, March, April, December)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium

Susceptibility to water erosion: Moderate Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Blocher Soil

Parent material: Loess and loamy materials and the underlying paleosol that formed in

loamy till

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Slow or moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 9.9 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 2.0 feet (January,

February, March, April, December)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium

Susceptibility to water erosion: Moderate Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

ClfA—Cobbsfork silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Illinoian till plains

Position on the landform: Summits, talfs

Map Unit Composition

Cobbsfork and similar soils—85 percent

The undrained Cobbsfork and similar soils, which are on summits or talfs—10 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Avonburg and similar soils, which are on summits—5 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland where drained

Properties and Qualities of the Cobbsfork Soil

Parent material: Loess and the underlying paleosol that formed in loamy till

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow or slow

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 9.6 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: At the surface

(January, February, March)

Frequency and most likely period of ponding: Frequent (January, February, March,

April, May, December) (fig. 4)

Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Low

Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

CwaAQ—Cuba silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood-plain steps

Map Unit Composition

Cuba and similar soils—92 percent

The moderately well drained Steff and similar soils, which are on flood-plain steps—5 percent

The occasionally flooded Cuba and similar soils, which are on flood-plain steps—3 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 1

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Cuba Soil

Parent material: Acid silty alluvium Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate or moderately rapid

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 12.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low



Figure 4.—Ponding in an area of Cobbsfork silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes.

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet all year

Ponding: None

Frequency and most likely period of flooding: Rare (January, February, March, April,

May, June)

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: Very low Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

CxdA—Cyclone silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes Setting

Landform: Wisconsinan till plains
Position on the landform: Depressions

Map Unit Composition

Cyclone and similar soils—90 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Crosby and similar soils, which are on footslopes—5 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Fincastle and similar soils, which are on footslopes—5 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland where drained

Properties and Qualities of the Cyclone Soil

Parent material: Loess or silty material over loamy till

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderately slow or moderate

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 11.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 3.0 to 6.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest apparent seasonal high water table: At the surface

(January, February, December)

Frequency and most likely period of ponding: Frequent (January, February, March,

December) Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and low for concrete

Surface runoff class: Negligible Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

DfnA—Dubois silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Lake plains

Position on the landform: Summits

Map Unit Composition

Dubois and similar soils—85 percent

The poorly drained Peoga and similar soils, which are on broad interfluves or summits—10 percent

The moderately well drained Haubstadt and similar soils, which are on summits and shoulders—5 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland where drained

Properties and Qualities of the Dubois Soil

Parent material: Loess and the underlying paleosol that formed in loamy lacustrine deposits

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow or slow Depth to restrictive feature: 22 to 40 inches to a fragipan

Available water capacity: About 9.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 0.5 foot (January,

February, March)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

DfnB2—Dubois silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded Setting

Landform: Lake plains

Position on the landform: Backslopes, shoulders

Map Unit Composition

Dubois and similar soils—77 percent

The moderately well drained Haubstadt and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—15 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Wakeland and similar soils, which are in narrow drainageways—5 percent

The poorly drained Peoga and similar soils, which are on broad interfluves or summits—3 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2e

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland where drained

Properties and Qualities of the Dubois Soil

Parent material: Loess and the underlying paleosol that formed in loamy lacustrine deposits

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow or slow Depth to restrictive feature: 22 to 40 inches to a fragipan

Available water capacity: About 7.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 0.5 foot (January, February, March)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium

Susceptibility to water erosion: Moderate Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

DtwC2—Deputy silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Setting

Landform: Hills and strath terraces underlain with Devonian black shale

Position on the landform: Backslopes, shoulders, risers

Map Unit Composition

Deputy and similar soils—75 percent

The severely eroded Deputy and similar soils, which are on backslopes and risers—12 percent

The moderately deep, well drained Trappist and similar soils, which are on backslopes and risers—5 percent

The very deep Blocher and similar soils, which are on the upper backslopes—3 percent

The very deep Jennings and similar soils, which have a fragipan and are on the upper backslopes—3 percent

The gently sloping Deputy and similar soils, which are on shoulders—2 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Deputy Soil

Parent material: Loess and clayey material weathered from Devonian black shale bedrock

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock; 60 to 80 inches to

lithic bedrock

Available water capacity: About 8.2 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.5 feet (January, February, March)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

DtzC3—Deputy-Trappist silty clay loams, 6 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded

Setting

Landform: Hills and strath terraces underlain with Devonian black shale Position on the landform: Shoulders, backslopes, risers

Map Unit Composition

Deputy, severely eroded, and similar soils—45 percent

Trappist, severely eroded, and similar soils—30 percent

The very deep, moderately well drained Scottsburg and similar soils, which are on summits and treads—10 percent

The moderately eroded Deputy and similar soils, which are on shoulders, backslopes, and risers—7 percent

The moderately eroded Trappist and similar soils, which are on backslopes and risers—5 percent

The very deep, moderately well drained Blocher and similar soils, which are on shoulders and the upper backslopes—3 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Deputy—4e; Trappist—4e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Deputy Soil

Parent material: Loess and clayey material weathered from Devonian black shale

bedrock

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock; 60 to 80 inches to

lithic bedrock

Available water capacity: About 6.2 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 0.5 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.5 feet (January,

February, March)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer is mostly subsoil material.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Trappist Soil

Parent material: Loess and clayey material weathered from Devonian black shale

bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock Available water capacity: About 3.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 0.5 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 2.5 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer is mostly subsoil material.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

EepAQ—Elkinsville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Position on the landform: Treads

Map Unit Composition

Elkinsville and similar soils—90 percent

The gently sloping Elkinsville and similar soils, which are on risers—5 percent The moderately well drained Pekin and similar soils, which are on risers—5 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 1

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Elkinsville Soil

Parent material: Loess and the underlying loamy alluvium

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 10.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.7 feet all year

Ponding: None

Frequency and most likely period of flooding: Rare (January, February, March, April,

May, June)

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: Low

Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

EesB2—Elkinsville-Millstone complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces

Position on the landform: Treads and risers

Map Unit Composition

Elkinsville and similar soils—52 percent Millstone and similar soils—43 percent

The moderately well drained Pekin and similar soils, which are on treads—5 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Elkinsville—2e; Millstone—2e

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Elkinsville Soil

Parent material: Loess and the underlying loamy alluvium

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 10.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.7 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: Low

Susceptibility to water erosion: Moderate Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Millstone Soil

Parent material: Fine-loamy alluvium

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 10.6 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.7 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: Moderate

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: Low

Susceptibility to water erosion: Moderate Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

FdbA—Fincastle silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Wisconsinan till plains Position on the landform: Footslopes

Map Unit Composition

Fincastle and similar soils—84 percent

The poorly drained Cyclone and similar soils, which are on toeslopes in depressions or on flats—10 percent

The moderately well drained Williamstown and similar soils, which are on backslopes and shoulders—6 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland where drained

Properties and Qualities of the Fincastle Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to dense material Available water capacity: About 10.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 0.5 foot (January,

February, March)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and moderate for concrete

Surface runoff class: Low

Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

FdqB—Fincastle-Xenia silt loams, 2 to 4 percent slopes Setting

Landform: Wisconsinan till plains

Position on the landform: Footslopes, shoulders, backslopes

Map Unit Composition

Fincastle and similar soils—50 percent Xenia and similar soils—40 percent

The poorly drained Cyclone and similar soils, which are on toeslopes in depressions or on flats—10 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Fincastle—2w; Xenia—2e Prime farmland category: Prime farmland where drained

Properties and Qualities of the Fincastle Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to dense material Available water capacity: About 10.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 0.5 foot (January,

February, March)

Ponding: None

Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and moderate for concrete

Surface runoff class: Low

Susceptibility to water erosion: Moderate Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Xenia Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till Drainage class: Moderately well drained Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to dense material Available water capacity: About 10.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.5 feet (January,

December)
Ponding: None
Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and moderate for concrete

Surface runoff class: Low

Susceptibility to water erosion: Moderate Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

GmsF—Greybrook silt loam, 15 to 40 percent slopes Setting

Landform: Lake plains

Position on the landform: Backslopes

Map Unit Composition

Greybrook and similar soils—89 percent

The moderately well drained Otwell and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—5 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Wakeland and similar soils, which are in narrow drainageways—4 percent

The well drained Negley and similar soils, which are redder and more leached than the Greybrook soil; on backslopes—2 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 7e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Greybrook Soil

Parent material: Loess and the underlying paleosol that formed in loamy lacustrine

sediments

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Slow or moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 11.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 2.0 to 4.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.7 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: Very high Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

HccB2—Haubstadt silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded

Setting

Landform: Lake plains

Position on the landform: Backslopes, shoulders

Map Unit Composition

Haubstadt and similar soils—84 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Dubois and similar soils, which are on shoulders—10 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Wakeland and similar soils, which are in narrow drainageways—4 percent

The strongly sloping Haubstadt and similar soils, which are on backslopes—2 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2e

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Haubstadt Soil

Parent material: Loess and the underlying paleosol that formed in loamy lacustrine deposits

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow or slow Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to a fragipan

Available water capacity: About 8.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.5 feet (January, February, March)

Ponding: None

Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium

Susceptibility to water erosion: Moderate Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

HcgAH—Haymond silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration

Setting

Landform: Flood plains and natural levees (fig. 5)

Map Unit Composition

Haymond and similar soils—85 percent

The loamy, well drained Wirt and similar soils, which are on flood plains and natural levees—10 percent

The moderately well drained Wilbur and similar soils, which are on flood plains—5 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland where protected from flooding or not

frequently flooded during the growing season

Properties and Qualities of the Haymond Soil

Parent material: Silty alluvium over loamy alluvium

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 12.5 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet all year

Ponding: None

Frequency and most likely period of flooding: Frequent (January, February, March,

April)

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Low for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Very low Susceptibility to water erosion: Slight Susceptibility to wind erosion: Slight

HcgAW—Haymond silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, flood-plain steps, and natural levees

Map Unit Composition

Haymond and similar soils—82 percent

The loamy, well drained Wirt and similar soils, which are on flood plains and flood-plain steps—10 percent

The moderately well drained Wilbur and similar soils, which are on flood plains and flood-plain steps—5 percent

The frequently flooded Haymond and similar soils, which are on flood plains—3 percent



Figure 5.—Debris from a flooding event in an area of Haymond silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Haymond Soil

Parent material: Silty alluvium over loamy alluvium

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 12.5 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet all year

Ponding: None

Frequency and most likely period of flooding: Occasional (January, February, March,

April, May, June)

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Low for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Very low Susceptibility to water erosion: Slight Susceptibility to wind erosion: Slight

HcpAP—Haymond silt loam, depression, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently ponded, very brief duration

Setting

Landform: Sinkholes

Position on the landform: Toeslopes

Map Unit Composition

Haymond, depression, frequently ponded, and similar soils—86 percent

The moderately well drained Wilbur, depression, frequently ponded, and similar soils,

which are in sinkholes—14 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3w

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Haymond Soil

Parent material: Silty alluvium over loamy alluvium

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 12.5 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet all year

Frequency and most likely period of ponding: Frequent (January, February, March,

April) Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Low for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Negligible Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

HeeG—Hickory loam, 25 to 50 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Illinoian till plains

Position on the landform: Backslopes

Map Unit Composition

Hickory and similar soils—87 percent

The clayey, well drained Bonnell and similar soils, which are on backslopes—3 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Holton and similar soils, which are in narrow

drainageways—3 percent

The moderately well drained Cincinnati and similar soils, which are on shoulders—2 percent

The deep, well drained Grayford and similar soils, which are on the lower backslopes underlain with limestone—2 percent

The shallow, well drained Rohan and similar soils, which are on the lower backslopes underlain with black shale—2 percent

The moderately deep, well drained Jessietown and similar soils, which are on the lower backslopes underlain with black shale—1 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 7e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Hickory Soil

Parent material: Loess and loamy till; or loamy till

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 9.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 2.0 to 4.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.7 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: Moderate

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

HizE2—Hickory-Grayford silt loams, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded

Setting

Landform: Illinoian till plains

Position on the landform: Backslopes

Map Unit Composition

Hickory and similar soils—55 percent Grayford and similar soils—35 percent

The clayey, well drained, severely eroded Bonnell and similar soils, which are on backslopes—5 percent

The moderately well drained, severely eroded Blocher and similar soils, which are on shoulders—3 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Holton and similar soils, which are in narrow drainageways—2 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Hickory—6e; Grayford—4e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Hickory Soil

Parent material: Loess and loamy till; or loamy till

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 9.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 4.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.7 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Grayford Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till over clayey material weathered from limestone

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderately rapid Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock Available water capacity: About 8.0 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: High

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 4.5 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and moderate for concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

HizE3—Hickory-Grayford silt loams, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded

Setting

Landform: Illinoian till plains

Position on the landform: Backslopes

Map Unit Composition

Hickory, severely eroded, and similar soils—55 percent Grayford, severely eroded, and similar soils—35 percent

The clayey, well drained Bonnell and similar soils, which are on backslopes—4 percent The moderately eroded Hickory and similar soils, which are on backslopes—4 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Holton and similar soils, which are in narrow

drainageways-2 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Hickory—6e; Grayford—6e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Hickory Soil

Parent material: Loess and loamy till; or loamy till

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 9.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 0.1 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.7 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer is mostly subsoil material.

Potential for frost action: Moderate

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Grayford Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till over clayey material weathered from limestone

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderately rapid Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock Available water capacity: About 7.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches

Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 0.5 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: High

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 4.5 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer is mostly subsoil material.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and moderate for concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

HIeAW—Holton silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration

Setting

Landform: Flood plains (fig. 6)

Map Unit Composition

Holton and similar soils—85 percent

The moderately well drained Oldenburg and similar soils, which are on flood plains—7 percent

The poorly drained, very deep, loamy Typic Fluvaquents and similar soils, which are on flood plains—5 percent

The frequently flooded Holton and similar soils, which are on flood plains—3 percent



Figure 6.—A flooded area of Holton silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland where drained

Properties and Qualities of the Holton Soil

Parent material: Coarse-loamy alluvium
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate or moderately rapid

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 11.0 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth and months of the highest apparent seasonal high water table: 0.5 foot

(January, February, March)

Frequency and most likely period of flooding: Occasional (January, February, March, April, May, June)

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and moderate for concrete

Surface runoff class: Negligible Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

MhyB2—Medora silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded Setting

Landform: Eskers (fig. 7)

Position on the landform: Shoulders and summits

Map Unit Composition

Medora and similar soils—88 percent

The well drained Parke and similar soils, which are on shoulders and summits—10 percent

The moderately sloping Medora and similar soils, which are on backslopes—2 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2e

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Medora Soil

Parent material: Loess, loamy materials, and a paleosol that formed in the underlying outwash

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 36 inches to a fragipan

Available water capacity: About 6.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.7 feet (January, February, March)



Figure 7.—The Medora soil is on the higher lying esker in the background. Nabb soils are on the till plain in the foreground.

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium

Susceptibility to water erosion: Moderate Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

MhyC3—Medora silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded

Setting

Landform: Eskers

Position on the landform: Shoulders and backslopes

Map Unit Composition

Medora and similar soils—75 percent

The moderately eroded Medora and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—15 percent

The well drained Parke and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—10 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 4e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Medora Soil

Parent material: Loess, loamy materials, and a paleosol that formed in the underlying outwash

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderately slow or moderate

Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 20 inches to a fragipan

Available water capacity: About 6.2 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 0.5 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.0 foot (January,

February, March)

Ponding: None

Flooding: None Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer is mostly subsoil material.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: Very high Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

MmoC3—Miami clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded

Setting

Landform: Wisconsinan till plains

Position on the landform: Shoulders and backslopes

Map Unit Composition

Miami and similar soils—97 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Crosby and similar soils, which are on footslopes—3

percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 4e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Miami Soil

Parent material: Loamy till

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow or slow Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 40 inches to dense material Available water capacity: About 5.5 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 0.0 to 1.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 2.0 feet

(December, January, February, March, April)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer is mostly subsoil material.

Potential for frost action: Moderate

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Very high

Susceptibility to water erosion: Moderate Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

MmoD3—Miami clay loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes, severely eroded

Setting

Landform: Wisconsinan till plains

Position on the landform: Backslopes and shoulders

Map Unit Composition

Miami and similar soils—97 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Crosby and similar soils, which are on footslopes—3 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 6e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Miami Soil

Parent material: Loamy till

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow or slow Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 40 inches to dense material Available water capacity: About 5.5 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 0.0 to 1.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 2.0 feet

(December, January, February, March, April)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer is mostly subsoil material.

Potential for frost action: Moderate

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and low for concrete

Surface runoff class: Very high Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

MnpC2—Miami silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded Setting

Landform: Wisconsinan till plains

Position on the landform: Shoulders and backslopes

Map Unit Composition

Miami and similar soils—95 percent

The poorly drained Cyclone and similar soils, which are on toeslopes or in depressions or swales—3 percent

or swares—s percent

The somewhat poorly drained Crosby and similar soils, which are on footslopes—2 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Miami Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow or slow Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 40 inches to dense material Available water capacity: About 6.2 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 2.0 feet

(December, January, February, March, April)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: Moderate

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Very high Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

MnpD2—Miami silt loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded Setting

Landform: Wisconsinan till plains

Position on the landform: Shoulders and backslopes

Map Unit Composition

Miami and similar soils—95 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Crosby and similar soils, which are on footslopes—5 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 4e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Miami Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow or slow Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 40 inches to dense material Available water capacity: About 6.2 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 2.0 feet

(December, January, February, March, April)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: Moderate

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Very high Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

NaaA—Nabb silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Illinoian till plains
Position on the landform: Summits

Map Unit Composition

Nabb and similar soils—85 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Avonburg and similar soils, which are on summits—15 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Nabb Soil

Parent material: Loess and the underlying paleosol that formed in loamy till

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow or slow Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 40 inches to a fragipan

Available water capacity: About 8.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.5 feet (January,

February, March)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium Susceptibility to water erosion: Slight Susceptibility to wind erosion: Slight

NaaB2—Nabb silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded Setting

Landform: Illinoian till plains

Position on the landform: Shoulders, summits, and backslopes

Map Unit Composition

Nabb and similar soils—78 percent

The moderately well drained Cincinnati and similar soils, which are on narrow summits and on shoulders and backslopes—10 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Avonburg and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—8 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Wakeland and similar soils, which are in narrow drainageways—4 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2e

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Nabb Soil

Parent material: Loess and the underlying paleosol that formed in loamy till

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow or slow Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 40 inches to a fragipan (fig. 8) Available water capacity: About 8.3 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate



Figure 8.—The top of a subhorizon with a fragipan that has vertical streaks with a mean horizontal dimension of 4 inches or more.

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.5 feet (January,

February, March)

Ponding: None

Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium

Susceptibility to water erosion: Moderate Susceptibility to wind erosion: Slight

OfaAW—Oldenburg silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration

Setting

Landform: Flood plains and flood-plain steps

Map Unit Composition

Oldenburg and similar soils—85 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Holton and similar soils, which are on flood plains—10 percent

The frequently flooded Oldenburg and similar soils, which are on flood plains—5 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Oldenburg Soil

Parent material: Loamy alluvium

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate or moderately rapid Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate or moderately rapid

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 8.9 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth and months of the highest apparent seasonal high water table: 1.5 feet

(January, February, March)

Ponding: None

Frequency and most likely period of flooding: Occasional (January, February, March,

April, May, June)

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: Moderate

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Negligible Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

OmkC2—Otwell silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded Setting

Landform: Lake plains

Position on the landform: Shoulders, backslopes

Map Unit Composition

Otwell and similar soils—72 percent

The moderately well drained Haubstadt and similar soils, which are on moderately sloping shoulders and backslopes—12 percent

The well drained Olephant and similar soils, which are on backslopes—10 percent The moderately well drained Haubstadt and similar soils, which are on gently sloping shoulders—3 percent

The well drained Parke and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—3 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Otwell Soil

Parent material: Loess and the underlying paleosol that formed in loamy lacustrine sediments

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow or slow Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 36 inches to a fragipan

Available water capacity: About 7.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches

Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 2.0 feet (January,

February, March, April, December)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

OmkC3—Otwell silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded

Setting

Landform: Lake plains

Position on the landform: Backslopes, shoulders

Map Unit Composition

Otwell, severely eroded, and similar soils—72 percent

The moderately well drained Haubstadt, severely eroded, and similar soils, which are on moderately sloping shoulders and backslopes—12 percent

The well drained Olephant, severely eroded, and similar soils, which are on moderately sloping backslopes—10 percent

The moderately well drained Haubstadt, eroded, and similar soils, which are on gently sloping shoulders—3 percent

The well drained Negley and similar soils, which are on strongly sloping backslopes—3 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 4e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Otwell Soil

Parent material: Loess and the underlying paleosol that formed in loamy lacustrine deposits

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow or slow Depth to restrictive feature: 9 to 22 inches to a fragipan

Available water capacity: About 6.0 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 0.5 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.5 feet (January,

February, March, April, December)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer is mostly subsoil material.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: Very high Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Omz—Orthents, earthen dam

Map Unit Composition

Orthents, earthen dam—100 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: None assigned Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

General Description

This map unit generally consists of areas of mixed soil material used for the impoundment of water. These areas include spillways or small sites from which soil material has been removed to provide fill material for the dam.

PcrA—Pekin silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Position on the landform: Treads

Map Unit Composition

Pekin and similar soils—90 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Bartle and similar soils, which are on treads—5 percent The well drained Elkinsville and similar soils, which are on treads—5 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2s

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Pekin Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy alluvium Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 7.9 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.5 feet (January,

February, March) Ponding: None

Flooding: None
Hydric soil status: Not hydric
Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium

Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

PcrB2—Pekin silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Position on the landform: Treads

Map Unit Composition

Pekin and similar soils—85 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Bartle and similar soils, which are on treads—10 percent

The well drained Elkinsville and similar soils, which are on risers—5 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2e

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Pekin Soil

Parent material: Loess and the underlying loamy alluvium

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 7.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.5 feet (January,

February, March)

Ponding: None

Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium

Susceptibility to water erosion: Moderate Susceptibility to wind erosion: Slight

PcrC2—Pekin silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded Setting

Landform: Stream terraces (fig. 9)
Position on the landform: Risers

Map Unit Composition

Pekin and similar soils—72 percent

The severely eroded Pekin and similar soils, which are on risers—14 percent The well drained Elkinsville and similar soils, which are on risers—5 percent The strongly sloping Pekin and similar soils, which are on risers—5 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Stendal and similar soils, which are on flood plains—4 percent



Figure 9.—The Pekin soil is on the stream terrace in the background. Stendal soils are on the flood plain in the foreground.

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Pekin Soil

Parent material: Loess and the underlying loamy alluvium

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 7.8 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.5 feet (January,

February, March)

Ponding: None

Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

PhaA—Peoga silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces or lake plains Position on the landform: Treads or summits

Map Unit Composition

Peoga and similar soils—83 percent

Peoga, undrained, and similar soils, which are on treads or summits—10 percent The somewhat poorly drained Dubois and similar soils, which are on summits—5 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Bartle and similar soils, which are on treads—2 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland where drained (fig. 10)

Properties and Qualities of the Peoga Soil

Parent material: Loess and the underlying loamy alluvium; or loess and the underlying

paleosol that formed in loamy lacustrine deposits

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Slow Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 10.2 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: At the surface

(January, February, March)

Frequency and most likely period of ponding: Frequent (January, February, March,

April, May, December)

Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Low

Susceptibility to water erosion: Slight Susceptibility to wind erosion: Slight



Figure 10.—Soybeans in an area of Peoga silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes.

PIpAH—Piopolis silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration

Setting

Landform: Backswamps, flood plains

Map Unit Composition

Piopolis and similar soils—97 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Stendal and similar soils, which are on flood plains—3 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland where drained and either protected from

flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Properties and Qualities of the Piopolis Soil

Parent material: Acid silty alluvium Drainage class: Poorly drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Slow or moderately slow

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Slow Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 11.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest apparent seasonal high water table: At the surface

(January, February, March)

Frequency and most likely period of ponding: Frequent (January, February, March,

April, May, December)

Frequency and most likely period of flooding: Frequent (January, February, March,

April)

Hydric soil status: Hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and moderate for concrete

Surface runoff class: Negligible Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

PIpAHU—Piopolis silty clay loam, undrained, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration

Setting

Landform: Backswamps, flood plains

Map Unit Composition

Piopolis, undrained, and similar soils—98 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Stendal, undrained, and similar soils, which are on flood plains—2 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 5w

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Piopolis Soil

Parent material: Acid silty alluvium Drainage class: Poorly drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Slow or moderately slow

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Slow Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 11.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest apparent seasonal high water table: At the surface (January, February, March, April, May, June, July, November, December)

Frequency and most likely period of ponding: Frequent (January, February, March,

April, May, June, July, December)

Frequency and most likely period of flooding: Frequent (January, February, March,

April)

Hydric soil status: Hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and moderate for concrete

Surface runoff class: Negligible Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Pml—Pits, quarry

Setting

Landform: Hills underlain with limestone

Map Unit Composition

Pits, quarry—100 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: None assigned Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

General Description

This map unit consists of areas where the surface soil has been removed and limestone bedrock has been extracted for construction material. Most of the area is the actual pit, and some of the area is piles of broken rock or mixed rock and soil material.

RptG—Rohan-Jessietown complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes, rocky

Setting

Landform: Hills underlain with Devonian black shale

Position on the landform: Backslopes

Map Unit Composition

Rohan and similar soils—45 percent Jessietown and similar soils—36 percent Rock outcrop escarpments—8 percent

The severely eroded Rohan and similar soils, which are on backslopes—5 percent

The very deep Hickory and similar soils, which are on the upper backslopes—3 percent

The clayey Trappist and similar soils, which are on backslopes—3 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Rohan—7e; Jessietown—7e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Rohan Soil

Parent material: Loamy-skeletal residuum and the underlying Devonian black shale

bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock

Available water capacity: About 1.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches

Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: Moderate

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Very high Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Jessietown Soil

Parent material: Loess, residuum, and the underlying Devonian black shale bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock Available water capacity: About 5.0 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 2.0 to 4.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

RywB2—Russell silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded Setting

Landform: Wisconsinan till plains

Position on the landform: Backslopes and shoulders

Map Unit Composition

Russell and similar soils—76 percent

The moderately well drained Williamstown and similar soils, which are on backslopes and shoulders—15 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Fincastle and similar soils, which are on footslopes—5 percent

The severely eroded Russell and similar soils, which are on shoulders—3 percent

The poorly drained Cyclone and similar soils, which are on toeslopes in depressions—1 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2e

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Russell Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to dense material Available water capacity: About 9.8 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 3.5 feet

(December, January, February, March, April)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Low

Susceptibility to water erosion: Moderate Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

RzfA—Ryker-Muscatatuck silt loams, terrace, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Strath terraces
Position on the landform: Treads

Map Unit Composition

Ryker, terrace, and similar soils—52 percent Muscatatuck, terrace, and similar soils—48 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Ryker—1; Muscatatuck—1

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Ryker Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy drift over clayey material weathered from limestone bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 10.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: High

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Low

Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Muscatatuck Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy drift over clayey material weathered from limestone

bedrock

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 9.5 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: High

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.7 feet (January,

February, March, April, December)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

RzfB2—Ryker-Muscatatuck silt loams, terrace, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded

Setting

Landform: Strath terraces
Position on the landform: Risers

Map Unit Composition

Ryker, terrace, and similar soils—52 percent

Muscatatuck, terrace, and similar soils—40 percent

The deep, well drained Grayford and similar soils, which are on risers—5 percent The well drained Haymond, depression, and similar soils, which are in sinkholes—3 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Ryker—2e; Muscatatuck—2e

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Ryker Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy drift over clayey material weathered from limestone

bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 10.3 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: High

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Low

Susceptibility to water erosion: Moderate Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Muscatatuck Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy drift over clayey material weathered from limestone

bedrock

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 9.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: High

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.7 feet (January,

February, March, April, December)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium

Susceptibility to water erosion: Moderate Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

RzgA—Ryker-Muscatatuck silt loams, karst, nearly level Setting

Landform: Illinoian till plains, sinkholes (fig. 11)

Position on the landform: Summits



Figure 11.—An area of Ryker-Muscatatuck silt loams, karst, nearly level, on the Illinoian till plain.

Map Unit Composition

Ryker and similar soils—45 percent

Muscatatuck and similar soils-45 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Avonburg and similar soils, which are on summits—7 percent

The well drained Haymond, depression, and similar soils, which are in sinkholes—3 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Ryker—1; Muscatatuck—1

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Ryker Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till over clayey material weathered from limestone bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 10.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: High

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Low

Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Muscatatuck Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till over clayey material weathered from limestone

bedrock

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 9.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.7 feet (January,

February, March, April, December)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

RzgB2—Ryker-Muscatatuck silt loams, karst, undulating, eroded

Setting

Landform: Illinoian till plains, sinkholes

Position on the landform: Summits, shoulders

Map Unit Composition

Ryker and similar soils—50 percent

Muscatatuck and similar soils—40 percent

The deep, well drained Grayford and similar soils, which are on backslopes—5 percent The well drained Haymond, depression, and similar soils, which are in sinkholes—5 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Ryker—2e; Muscatatuck—2e

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Ryker Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till over clayey material weathered from limestone

bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 10.3 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: High

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Low

Susceptibility to water erosion: Moderate Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Muscatatuck Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till over clayey material weathered from limestone

bedrock

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 9.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.7 feet (January,

February, March, April, December)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium

Susceptibility to water erosion: Moderate Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

RzgC2—Ryker-Muscatatuck silt loams, karst, rolling, eroded

Setting

Landform: Illinoian till plains, sinkholes

Position on the landform: Shoulders, backslopes

Map Unit Composition

Ryker and similar soils—50 percent

Muscatatuck and similar soils—35 percent

The deep, well drained Grayford and similar soils, which are on backslopes—10

percent

The well drained Haymond, depression, and similar soils, which are in sinkholes—5 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Ryker—3e; Muscatatuck—3e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Ryker Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till over clayey material weathered from limestone

bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderately slow to rapid Depth to restrictive feature: 60 to 120 inches to lithic bedrock Available water capacity: About 10.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: High

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Muscatatuck Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till over clayey material weathered from limestone

bedrock

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 9.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.7 feet (January,

February, March, April, December)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

RzhC3—Ryker-Grayford-Muscatatuck complex, karst, rolling, severely eroded

Setting

Landform: Illinoian till plains, sinkholes

Position on the landform: Shoulders, backslopes

Map Unit Composition

Ryker, severely eroded, and similar soils—37 percent Grayford, severely eroded, and similar soils—30 percent Muscatatuck, severely eroded, and similar soils—28 percent

The moderately deep, well drained Caneyville, severely eroded, and similar soils,

which are on backslopes—2 percent

The well drained Crider, severely eroded, and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—2 percent

The well drained Haymond, depression, and similar soils, which are in sinkholes—1 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Ryker—4e; Grayford—4e; Muscatatuck—4e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Ryker Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till over clayey material weathered from limestone

bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderately slow to rapid Depth to restrictive feature: 60 to 120 inches to lithic bedrock Available water capacity: About 9.8 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 0.5 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: High

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer is mostly subsoil material.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Grayford Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till over clayey material weathered from limestone

bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderately slow to rapid Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock Available water capacity: About 7.8 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 0.5 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: High

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 4.5 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer is mostly subsoil material.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and moderate for concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Muscatatuck Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till over clayey material weathered from limestone

bedrock

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 8.5 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: High

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.7 feet (January,

February, March, April, December)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer is mostly subsoil material.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

SceA—Scottsburg silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Strath terraces underlain with Devonian black shale

Position on the landform: Treads

Map Unit Composition

Scottsburg and similar soils—95 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Whitcomb and similar soils, which are on treads—5 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Scottsburg Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy slope alluvium over clayey material weathered from

Devonian black shale bedrock

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: 60 to 72 inches to paralithic bedrock; 60 to 80 inches to

lithic bedrock

Available water capacity: About 9.2 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.5 feet (January,

February, March)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

ScfB2—Scottsburg-Deputy silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded

Setting

Landform: Strath terraces underlain with Devonian black shale

Position on the landform: Treads

Map Unit Composition

Scottsburg and similar soils—50 percent Deputy and similar soils—40 percent

The moderately well drained Jennings and similar soils, which have a fragipan and are on the lower backslopes of Illinoian till plains—5 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Whitcomb and similar soils, which are on treads—4 percent

The well drained Trappist and similar soils, which are on risers—1 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Scottsburg—2e; Deputy—2e

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Scottsburg Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy slope alluvium over clayey material weathered from

Devonian black shale bedrock

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: 60 to 72 inches to paralithic bedrock; 60 to 80 inches to

lithic bedrock

Available water capacity: About 9.2 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.5 feet (January,

February, March)

Ponding: None

Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium

Susceptibility to water erosion: Moderate Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Deputy Soil

Parent material: Loess and clayey material weathered from Devonian black shale

bedrock

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock; 60 to 80 inches to

lithic bedrock

Available water capacity: About 8.2 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.5 feet (January,

February, March)

Ponding: None

Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium

Susceptibility to water erosion: Moderate Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

SifE—Senachwine loam, 18 to 25 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Wisconsinan till plains
Position on the landform: Backslopes

Map Unit Composition

Senachwine and similar soils—90 percent

The severely eroded Senachwine and similar soils, which are on backslopes—5 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Shoals and similar soils, which are in long, narrow channels on flood plains—5 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 6e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Senachwine Soil

Parent material: Loamy till Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow or slow

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 6.9 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: Moderate

Hazard of corrosion: Low for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

SifG—Senachwine loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes Setting

Landform: Wisconsinan till plains
Position on the landform: Backslopes

Map Unit Composition

Senachwine and similar soils—90 percent

The severely eroded Senachwine and similar soils, which are on backslopes—5 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Shoals and similar soils, which are in long, narrow channels on flood plains—5 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 7e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Senachwine Soil

Parent material: Loamy till Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow or slow

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 6.9 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: Moderate

Hazard of corrosion: Low for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

SIdAW—Shoals silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration

Setting

Landform: Channels and flood plains

Map Unit Composition

Shoals and similar soils—90 percent

The very poorly drained Sloan and similar soils, which are in backswamps or meander scars—10 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland where drained

Properties and Qualities of the Shoals Soil

Parent material: Loamy alluvium

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate or moderately rapid Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate or moderately rapid

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 10.0 inches to a depth of 60 inches

Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 2.0 to 4.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest apparent seasonal high water table: 0.5 foot

(January, February, March)

Ponding: None

Frequency and most likely period of flooding: Occasional (January, February, March,

April, May)

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and low for concrete

Surface runoff class: Negligible Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

StaAH—Steff silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Map Unit Composition

Steff and similar soils—88 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Stendal and similar soils, which are on flood plains—10 percent

The well drained Haymond and similar soils, which are on flood plains—2 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland where protected from flooding or not

frequently flooded during the growing season

Properties and Qualities of the Steff Soil

Parent material: Acid silty alluvium

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate or moderately rapid Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate or moderately rapid

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 10.9 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth and months of the highest apparent seasonal high water table: 1.5 feet

(January, February, March)

Ponding: None

Frequency and most likely period of flooding: Frequent (January, February, March,

April)

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: Negligible Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

StaAQ—Steff silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood-plain steps

Map Unit Composition

Steff and similar soils—86 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Stendal and similar soils, which are on flood-plain steps—10 percent

The well drained Cuba and similar soils, which are on flood-plain steps—2 percent The occasionally flooded Steff and similar soils, which are on flood plains—2 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 1

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Steff Soil

Parent material: Acid silty alluvium Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate or moderately rapid Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate or moderately rapid

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 10.8 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth and months of the highest apparent seasonal high water table: 1.5 feet

(January, February, March)

Ponding: None

Frequency and most likely period of flooding: Rare (January, February, March, April,

May, June)

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: Negligible Susceptibility to water erosion: Slight Susceptibility to wind erosion: Slight

StdAH—Stendal silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Map Unit Composition

Stendal and similar soils—93 percent

The moderately well drained Steff and similar soils, which are on flood-plain steps—4 percent

The poorly drained Piopolis and similar soils, which are in backswamps—3 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland where drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Properties and Qualities of the Stendal Soil

Parent material: Acid silty alluvium

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 12.8 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth and months of the highest apparent seasonal high water table: 0.5 foot (January, February, March, April, December)

Ponding: None

Frequency and most likely period of flooding: Frequent (January, February, March,

April)

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Negligible Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

StdAQ—Stendal silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood-plain steps

Map Unit Composition

Stendal and similar soils—88 percent

The poorly drained Bonnie and similar soils, which are in backswamps—5 percent The moderately well drained Steff and similar soils, which are on flood-plain steps—4 percent

The occasionally flooded Stendal and similar soils, which are on flood plains—3 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland where drained

Properties and Qualities of the Stendal Soil

Parent material: Acid silty alluvium

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 12.7 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth and months of the highest apparent seasonal high water table: 0.5 foot (January, February, March)

Ponding: None

Frequency and most likely period of flooding: Rare (January, February, March, April, May, June)

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Negligible Susceptibility to water erosion: Slight Susceptibility to wind erosion: Slight

SuoAH—Stonelick fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Map Unit Composition

Stonelick and similar soils—100 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 3w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland where protected from flooding or not

frequently flooded during the growing season

Properties and Qualities of the Stonelick Soil

Parent material: Coarse-loamy alluvium

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderately rapid Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderately rapid

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 7.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet all year

Ponding: None

Frequency and most likely period of flooding: Frequent (January, February, March,

April, May, June)

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Potential for frost action: Moderate

Hazard of corrosion: Low for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Negligible Susceptibility to water erosion: Low

Susceptibility to wind erosion: Moderately high

ThbD4—Trappist silty clay loam, 6 to 18 percent slopes, very severely eroded

Setting

Landform: Hills and strath terraces underlain with Devonian black shale

Position on the landform: Backslopes and shoulders

Map Unit Composition

Trappist, very severely eroded, and similar soils—73 percent

The moderately well drained Deputy, very severely eroded, and similar soils, which are on backslopes and shoulders—12 percent

The moderately eroded Trappist and similar soils, which are on backslopes and shoulders—8 percent

The shallow, well drained Rohan and similar soils, which are on backslopes—7 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 6e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Trappist Soil

Parent material: Loess, clayey residuum, and the underlying Devonian black shale

bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock Available water capacity: About 3.0 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 0.0 to 1.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer is mostly subsoil material, and small gullies and

rills are typical.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

ThcD3—Trappist-Rohan complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded

Setting

Landform: Hills and strath terraces underlain with Devonian black shale

Position on the landform: Backslopes

Map Unit Composition

Trappist and similar soils—44 percent

Rohan and similar soils—29 percent

The slightly eroded Trappist and similar soils, which are on backslopes—10 percent The moderately well drained Deputy and similar soils, which are on backslopes and shoulders—5 percent

The moderately eroded Rohan and similar soils, which are on backslopes—5 percent The moderately eroded Trappist and similar soils, which are on moderately sloping shoulders—5 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Stendal and similar soils, which are on flood plains—2 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Trappist—6e; Rohan—7e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Trappist Soil

Parent material: Loess, clayey residuum, and the underlying Devonian black shale

bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock Available water capacity: About 4.0 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 0.5 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer is mostly subsoil material.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Rohan Soil

Parent material: Loamy-skeletal residuum and the underlying Devonian black shale

bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock Available water capacity: About 1.0 inch to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer is mostly subsoil material.

Potential for frost action: Moderate

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Very high Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

ThdD2—Trappist-Rohan silt loams, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded

Setting

Landform: Hills and strath terraces underlain with Devonian black shale

Position on the landform: Backslopes

Map Unit Composition

Trappist and similar soils—49 percent Rohan and similar soils—33 percent

The moderately well drained Deputy and similar soils, which are on backslopes—10 percent

The severely eroded Trappist and similar soils, which are on backslopes—4 percent The severely eroded Rohan and similar soils, which are on backslopes—2 percent The somewhat poorly drained Stendal and similar soils, which are in narrow drainageways—2 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Trappist—4e; Rohan—7e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Trappist Soil

Parent material: Loess, clayey residuum, and the underlying Devonian black shale bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock Available water capacity: About 5.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 2.0 to 4.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 2.5 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Rohan Soil

Parent material: Loamy-skeletal residuum and the underlying Devonian black shale bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock Available water capacity: About 1.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 2.0 to 4.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 1.2 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: Moderate

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Very high Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Uby—Udorthents, loamy

Map Unit Composition

Udorthents, loamy, and similar soils—100 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: None assigned Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

General Description

Generally, this map unit consists of areas of mixed loamy soil materials. These are areas from which fill material has been borrowed or areas of the fill material itself.

UdaB—Urban land-Deputy-Scottsburg complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Urban areas and strath terraces underlain with Devonian black shale Position on the landform: Treads and risers

Map Unit Composition

Urban land—46 percent

Deputy and similar soils—16 percent

Scottsburg and similar soils—16 percent

Udarents and similar disturbed soils, which are on treads and risers—14 percent

The moderately well drained Jennings and similar soils, which have a fragipan and are on backslopes of Illinoian till plains—5 percent

The moderately well drained Blocher and similar soils, which formed partly in loamy till and are on backslopes of Illinoian till plains—3 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land—8; Deputy—3e; Scottsburg—2e Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

General Description of the Urban Land

Urban land consists of areas that are covered by paved or graveled roads, parking lots, walkways, residential and commercial buildings, and cemetery structures.

Properties and Qualities of the Deputy Soil

Parent material: Loess and clayey material weathered from Devonian black shale bedrock

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to paralithic bedrock; 60 to 80 inches to

lithic bedrock

Available water capacity: About 8.2 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.5 feet (January, February, March)

Ponding: None

Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Scottsburg Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy slope alluvium over clayey material weathered from

Devonian black shale bedrock

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: 60 to 72 inches to paralithic bedrock; 60 to 80 inches to

lithic bedrock

Available water capacity: About 9.2 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.5 feet (January,

February, March)
Ponding: None
Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium

Susceptibility to water erosion: Moderate Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

UfcB—Urban land-Cincinnati-Nabb complex, 2 to 12 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Urban areas and Illinoian till plains

Map Unit Composition

Urban land—49 percent

Cincinnati and similar soils—16 percent

Nabb and similar soils—16 percent

Udarents and similar disturbed soils, which are on summits—14 percent

The moderately well drained Blocher and similar soils, which do not have a fragipan and are on backslopes and shoulders—3 percent

The well drained Bonnell and similar soils, which are on backslopes—2 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land—8; Cincinnati—3e; Nabb—2e

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

General Description of the Urban Land

Urban land consists of areas that are covered by paved or graveled roads, parking lots, walkways, residential and commercial buildings, and cemetery structures.

Properties and Qualities of the Cincinnati Soil

Parent material: Loess and the underlying paleosol that formed in loamy till

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow or slow Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 36 inches to a fragipan

Available water capacity: About 7.1 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 2.0 feet

(December, January, February, March, April)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: High Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Nabb Soil

Parent material: Loess and the underlying paleosol that formed in loamy till

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow or slow Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 40 inches to a fragipan

Available water capacity: About 8.3 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.5 feet (January,

February, March)

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium

Susceptibility to water erosion: Moderate Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

UfdA—Urban land-Cobbsfork-Avonburg complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Urban areas and Illinoian till plains

Map Unit Composition

Urban land—57 percent

Cobbsfork and similar soils—17 percent

Avonburg and similar soils—16 percent

Udarents and similar disturbed soils, which are on summits—10 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: Urban land—8; Cobbsfork—3w; Avonburg—2w

Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

General Description of the Urban Land

Urban land consists of areas that are covered by paved or graveled roads, parking lots, walkways, residential and commercial buildings, and cemetery structures.

Properties and Qualities of the Cobbsfork Soil

Parent material: Loess and the underlying paleosol that formed in loamy till

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow or slow

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 9.6 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: At the surface

(January, February, March)

Frequency and most likely period of ponding: Frequent (December, January, February,

March, April, May)

Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Low

Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Properties and Qualities of the Avonburg Soil

Parent material: Loess and the underlying paleosol that formed in loamy till

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow or slow Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to a fragipan

Available water capacity: About 9.5 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 0.5 foot (January,

February, March)
Ponding: None

Flooding: None Hydric soil status: Not

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Usl-Udorthents, rubbish

Setting

Landform: Sanitary landfills

Map Unit Composition

Udorthents, rubbish—100 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: None assigned Prime farmland category: Not prime farmland

General Description

Generally, this map unit consists of areas of mixed loamy soil materials. These areas have been used to cover mixtures of household, business, and industrial rubbish, including glass and metals, organic material (such as paper and wood), plastics, synthetics, and other unwanted items.

W-Water

General Description

This map unit consists of areas about 2 acres or larger that are covered with water to some extent for the entire year.

WaaAH—Wakeland silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Map Unit Composition

Wakeland and similar soils—85 percent

The poorly drained Birds and similar soils, which are in backswamps—10 percent The moderately well drained Wilbur and similar soils, which are on flood plains and flood-plain steps—5 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland where drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Properties and Qualities of the Wakeland Soil

Parent material: Silty alluvium

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 12.9 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth and months of the highest apparent seasonal high water table: 0.5 foot (January, February, March)

Ponding: None

Frequency and most likely period of flooding: Frequent (January, February, March, April)

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and low for concrete

Surface runoff class: Negligible Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

WaaAW—Wakeland silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration

Setting

Landform: Flood plains and flood-plain steps

Map Unit Composition

Wakeland and similar soils—82 percent

The poorly drained Birds and similar soils, which are in backswamps—10 percent The moderately well drained Wilbur and similar soils, which are on flood plains and flood-plain steps—5 percent

The frequently flooded Wakeland and similar soils, which are on flood plains—3 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland where drained

Properties and Qualities of the Wakeland Soil

Parent material: Silty alluvium

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate
Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 12.9 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth and months of the highest apparent seasonal high water table: 0.5 foot (January, February, March)

Ponding: None

Frequency and most likely period of flooding: Occasional (January, February, March,

April, May, June)

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and low for concrete

Surface runoff class: Negligible Susceptibility to water erosion: Slight Susceptibility to wind erosion: Slight

WnmA—Whitcomb silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Setting

Landform: Strath terraces underlain with Devonian black shale

Position on the landform: Treads

Map Unit Composition

Whitcomb and similar soils—87 percent

The moderately well drained Scottsburg and similar soils, which are on treads—10 percent

The very deep, poorly drained, silty Fragic Epiaquults and similar soils, which are on treads—3 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland where drained

Properties and Qualities of the Whitcomb Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy slope alluvium over clayey material weathered from

Devonian black shale bedrock

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Impermeable to moderately slow

Depth to restrictive feature: 60 to 80 inches to lithic bedrock Available water capacity: About 9.3 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 2.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 0.5 foot (January,

February, March)
Ponding: None
Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and concrete

Surface runoff class: Medium Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

WokAH—Wilbur silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Map Unit Composition

Wilbur and similar soils—88 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Wakeland and similar soils, which are on flood plains and flood-plain steps—10 percent

The well drained Haymond and similar soils, which are on flood plains and natural levees—2 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland where protected from flooding or not

frequently flooded during the growing season

Properties and Qualities of the Wilbur Soil

Parent material: Silty alluvium

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 12.9 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth and months of the highest apparent seasonal high water table: 1.5 feet

(January, February, March)

Ponding: None

Frequency and most likely period of flooding: Frequent (January, February, March,

April)

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and low for concrete

Surface runoff class: Low

Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

WokAW—Wilbur silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration

Setting

Landform: Flood plains and flood-plain steps

Map Unit Composition

Wilbur and similar soils—83 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Wakeland and similar soils, which are on flood plains and flood-plain steps—10 percent

The frequently flooded Wilbur and similar soils, which are on flood plains—5 percent The well drained Haymond and similar soils, which are on flood plains and natural levees—2 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Wilbur Soil

Parent material: Silty alluvium

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 12.9 inches to a depth of 60 inches

Soil Survey of Jennings County, Indiana

Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth and months of the highest apparent seasonal high water table: 1.5 feet

(January, February, March)

Ponding: None

Frequency and most likely period of flooding: Occasional (January, February, March,

April, May, June)

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and low for concrete

Surface runoff class: Negligible Susceptibility to water erosion: Slight Susceptibility to wind erosion: Slight

WooAQ—Wilhite silt loam, overwash, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Setting

Landform: Backswamps, flood plains

Map Unit Composition

Wilhite and similar soils—96 percent

The silty, poorly drained Bonnie and similar soils, which are in backswamps—4 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 4w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland where drained

Properties and Qualities of the Wilhite Soil

Parent material: Silty alluvium over clayey alluvium

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Slow to moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow or slow

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 9.3 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: High

Depth and months of the highest apparent seasonal high water table: At the surface

(January, February, March)

Frequency and most likely period of ponding: Occasional (January, February, March,

April, May, December)

Frequency and most likely period of flooding: Rare (all year)

Hydric soil status: Hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and moderate for concrete

Surface runoff class: Negligible Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

WprAV—Wirt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, very brief duration

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Map Unit Composition

Wirt and similar soils—83 percent

The silty, well drained Haymond and similar soils, which are on natural levees, flood plains, and flood-plain steps—10 percent

The occasionally flooded Wirt and similar soils, which are on flood plains—5 percent The moderately well drained Oldenburg and similar soils, which are on flood plains and flood-plain steps—2 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Wirt Soil

Parent material: Loamy alluvium Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate or moderately rapid Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate or moderately rapid

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 9.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet all year

Ponding: None

Frequency and most likely period of flooding: Frequent (January, February, March,

April)

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: Moderate

Hazard of corrosion: Low for steel and moderate for concrete

Surface runoff class: Very low Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

WprAW—Wirt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration

Setting

Landform: Flood plains and flood-plain steps

Map Unit Composition

Wirt and similar soils—83 percent

The silty, well drained Haymond and similar soils, which are on natural levees, flood plains, and flood-plain steps—10 percent

The frequently flooded Wirt and similar soils, which are on flood plains—5 percent

The moderately well drained Oldenburg and similar soils, which are on flood plains and flood-plain steps—2 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Wirt Soil

Parent material: Loamy alluvium Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate or moderately rapid Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate or moderately rapid

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 9.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet all year

Ponding: None

Frequency and most likely period of flooding: Occasional (January, February, March,

April, May, June)

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: Moderate

Hazard of corrosion: Low for steel and moderate for concrete

Surface runoff class: Very low Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

WpuAH—Wirt silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Map Unit Composition

Wirt and similar soils—88 percent

The silty, well drained Haymond and similar soils, which are on natural levees of flood plains—10 percent

The moderately well drained Oldenburg and similar soils, which are on flood plains—2 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2w

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland where protected from flooding or not

frequently flooded during the growing season

Properties and Qualities of the Wirt Soil

Parent material: Loamy alluvium Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate or moderately rapid Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderate or moderately rapid

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Available water capacity: About 9.4 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Soil Survey of Jennings County, Indiana

Shrink-swell potential: Low

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 6.0 feet all year

Ponding: None

Frequency and most likely period of flooding: Frequent (January, February, March,

April, May, June)

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Low for steel and moderate for concrete

Surface runoff class: Very low Susceptibility to water erosion: Low Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

WufB2—Williamstown silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded

Setting

Landform: Wisconsinan till plains

Position on the landform: Shoulders and backslopes

Map Unit Composition

Williamstown and similar soils—82 percent

The somewhat poorly drained Crosby and similar soils, which are on footslopes—15 percent

The poorly drained Cyclone and similar soils, which are on toeslopes in depressions—3 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2e

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Williamstown Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow or slow Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to dense material Available water capacity: About 6.6 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.5 feet (January,

February, March)
Ponding: None
Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: Moderate

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and moderate for concrete

Surface runoff class: High

Susceptibility to water erosion: Moderate Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

XabB2—Xenia silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded Setting

Landform: Wisconsinan till plains

Position on the landform: Shoulders and backslopes

Map Unit Composition

Xenia and similar soils—95 percent

The severely eroded Xenia and similar soils, which are on backslopes and shoulders—4 percent

The poorly drained Cyclone and similar soils, which are on toeslopes in depressions—1 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2e

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Xenia Soil

Parent material: Loess over loamy till
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Very slow to moderate Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to dense material Available water capacity: About 10.2 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate

Depth and months of the highest perched seasonal high water table: 1.5 feet (January,

December)
Ponding: None
Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric

Accelerated erosion: The surface layer has been thinned by erosion.

Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: High for steel and moderate for concrete

Surface runoff class: Low

Susceptibility to water erosion: Moderate Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

ZnsB—Zenas silt loam, karst, undulating

Setting

Landform: Hills underlain with limestone bedrock; sinkholes

Position on the landform: Summits and shoulders

Map Unit Composition

Zenas and similar soils—80 percent

The moderately deep, well drained Caneyville and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—10 percent

The very deep, well drained Crider and similar soils, which are on shoulders and backslopes—10 percent

Interpretive Groups

Land capability classification: 2e

Prime farmland category: Prime farmland

Properties and Qualities of the Zenas Soil

Parent material: Loess over clayey material weathered from limestone

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability to a depth of 40 inches: Moderate

Permeability below a depth of 40 inches: Moderately slow to rapid Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock Available water capacity: About 7.9 inches to a depth of 60 inches Content of organic matter in the surface layer: 1.0 to 3.0 percent

Shrink-swell potential: Very high

Depth to seasonal high water table: More than 4.0 feet all year

Ponding: None Flooding: None

Hydric soil status: Not hydric Potential for frost action: High

Hazard of corrosion: Moderate for steel and high for concrete

Surface runoff class: Low

Susceptibility to water erosion: Moderate Susceptibility to wind erosion: Low

Use and Management of the Soils

This soil survey is an inventory and evaluation of the soils in the survey area. It can be used to adjust land uses to the limitations and potentials of natural resources and the environment. Also, it can help to prevent soil-related failures in land uses.

In preparing a soil survey, soil scientists, conservationists, engineers, and others collect extensive field data about the nature and behavioral characteristics of the soils. They collect data on erosion, droughtiness, flooding, and other factors that affect various soil uses and management. Field experience and collected data on soil properties and performance are used as a basis in predicting soil behavior.

Information in this section can be used to plan the use and management of soils for crops and pasture; as forestland; as sites for buildings, sanitary facilities, highways and other transportation systems, and parks and other recreational facilities; and as wildlife habitat. It can be used to identify the potentials and limitations of each soil for specific land uses and to help prevent construction failures caused by unfavorable soil properties.

Planners and others using soil survey information can evaluate the effect of specific land uses on productivity and on the environment in all or part of the survey area. The survey can help planners to maintain or create a land use pattern in harmony with the natural soil.

Contractors can use this survey to locate sources of gravel, sand, reclamation material, roadfill, and topsoil. They can use it to identify areas where bedrock, wetness, or very firm soil layers can cause difficulty in excavation.

Health officials, highway officials, engineers, and others may also find this survey useful. The survey can help them plan the safe disposal of wastes and locate sites for pavements, sidewalks, campgrounds, playgrounds, lawns, and trees and shrubs.

Interpretive Ratings

The interpretive tables in this survey rate the soils in the survey area for various uses. Many of the tables identify the limitations that affect specified uses and indicate the severity of those limitations. The ratings in these tables are both verbal and numerical.

Rating Class Terms

Rating classes are expressed in the tables in terms that indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect a specified use or in terms that indicate the suitability of the soils for the use. Thus, the tables may show limitation classes or suitability classes. Terms for the limitation classes are not limited, somewhat limited, and very limited. The suitability ratings are expressed as well suited, moderately suited, poorly suited, and unsuited or as good, fair, and poor.

Numerical Ratings

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the relative severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.00 to 1.00. They indicate

gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation. The limitations appear in order from the most limiting to the least limiting. Thus, if more than one limitation is identified, the most severe limitation is listed first and the least severe one is listed last.

Crops and Pasture

Jenny Vogel, district conservationist, Natural Resources Conservation Service, helped prepare this section.

General management needed for crops and pasture is suggested in this section. The crops or pasture plants best suited to the soils, including some not commonly grown in the survey area, are identified; the system of land capability classification used by the Natural Resources Conservation Service is explained; the estimated yields of the main crops and hay and pasture plants are listed for each soil; and prime farmland is described.

Planners of management systems for individual fields or farms should consider the detailed information given in the description of each soil under the heading "Detailed Soil Map Units." Specific information can be obtained from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service.

In 2009, about 87,200 acres in Jennings County, or about 36 percent of the total acreage, was used for crops, mainly corn, soybeans, and winter wheat, according to the Jennings County Soil and Water Conservation District. About 16,000 acres was used for hay and pasture, which includes hayland in rotation with other crops.

The potential of the soils in Jennings County for increased production of food crops is low. A small percentage of the acreage that is currently used as woodland or pasture could be converted to cropland. In addition to the reserve productive capacity represented by this land, food production can also be increased considerably by extending the latest crop production technology to all of the cropland in the county. This soil survey can greatly facilitate the application of such technology.

The paragraphs that follow describe the main management concerns affecting the use of the soils in the county for crops and pasture. These concerns are water erosion, wetness, surface cloddiness, and fertility.

Water erosion is a hazard in areas where the slope is more than about 2 percent. Loss of the surface layer through erosion reduces productivity as fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides, and organic matter are removed from the surface layer. The quality of some soils, such as Blocher, Bonnell, Caneyville, Cincinnati, Deputy, Grayford, Hickory, Jennings, Medora, Miami, Muscatatuck, Otwell, Rohan, Ryker, and Trappist soils, is reduced as part of the more clayey subsoil is incorporated into the surface layer. Therefore, seedbed preparation becomes more difficult and seed germination is hindered. Loss of the surface layer is especially damaging to soils that have a fragipan or fragic soil properties in the subsoil or have bedrock within a depth of 60 inches. The root zone in these soils consists mainly of the part of the profile above the fragipan or bedrock. As the surface layer is lost, the thickness of the root zone and the available water capacity are reduced. Avonburg, Bartle, Cincinnati, Cobbsfork, Dubois, Haubstadt, Jennings, Medora, Muscatatuck, Nabb, Otwell, Pekin, Peoga, Scottsburg, and Whitcomb soils have a fragipan or fragic soil properties. Caneyville, Deputy, Grayford, Jessietown, Rohan, Trappist, and Zenas soils have bedrock within a depth of 60 inches.

Erosion also results in the sedimentation and pollution of ditches, lakes, and streams. Controlling erosion minimizes sedimentation and pollution and improves water quality for fish and wildlife, for municipal use, and for recreational uses.

Planting cover crops helps to control erosion in the more sloping areas. Cover crops are especially important after harvesting soybeans, corn for silage, and tobacco.

Tillage methods that leave at least 50 percent of the surface covered with crop residue can protect most of the sloping soils from unacceptable levels of erosion during winter and early spring.

A conservation tillage system helps to hold soil losses to an acceptable level on most of the sloping soils (fig. 12). If row crops are grown year after year on sloping soils, soil losses generally are high unless a conservation tillage system is applied.

No-till and strip-plant cropping systems are effective in minimizing soil loss on the sloping soils used for corn or soybeans. These conservation tillage systems can be adapted to many of the soils in the county that are susceptible to erosion. When no-till and strip-till are used in areas that have a thick vegetative cover or protective amounts of crop residue, soil moisture evaporates at a slower rate and the weed population is greatly reduced. Blocher, Caneyville, Cincinnati, Deputy, Elkinsville, Grayford, Haubstadt, Millstone, Muscatatuck, Nabb, Otwell, Ryker, Scottsburg, Trappist, and Zenas soils are examples of sloping soils that are suitable for no-till and strip-till.

Contour farming can be used in several areas of the county. In areas where slopes are short and irregular, however, this practice is difficult to manage. Other types of conservation measures may be more suitable.

Grassed waterways are needed to protect the channels that drain a watershed (fig. 13). Subsurface drains are needed in areas where wetness or seepage is a problem in the waterways.

Grade-stabilization structures are needed in many areas of the county where the outlets of drainageways have unstable overfalls that can be subject to severe gully erosion. These structures stabilize the overfall in the drainageways and minimize gully erosion.

Water- and sediment-control basins are effective in reducing the rate of runoff in drainageways. They are most effective where subsurface tile can be installed as an outlet and in areas that have slopes of about 8 percent or less. Avonburg, Bartle, Dubois, Haubstadt, Nabb, Scottsburg, and Whitcomb soils are examples of soils on which this practice is suitable.



Figure 12.—A conservation tillage system on the Illinoian till plain.



Figure 13.—A newly constructed grassed waterway and grade-stabilization structure.

Information about the type and design of erosion-control practices that are best suited to each kind of soil is available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Wetness is a management concern affecting the cropland and pasture in the county. On most of the naturally wet, poorly drained or very poorly drained Birds, Bonnie, Cobbsfork, Cyclone, Peoga, Piopolis, and Wilhite soils, production of the crops commonly grown in the county is generally not practical unless a drainage system is installed. In undrained areas of the somewhat poorly drained Avonburg, Bartle, Dubois, Stendal, Wakeland, and Whitcomb soils, wetness significantly damages crops in most years.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on the use of soils. An example is the protection of wetlands. Statements made in this section about wetness are intended to help the land user identify and reduce the effects of management concerns related to wetness. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

The design of both surface and subsurface drainage systems varies with the kind of soil. A combination of surface and subsurface drains is needed on some soils that are intensively row cropped. Subsurface drains should be more closely spaced in slowly permeable or very slowly permeable soils than in more permeable soils. Filtering material is generally needed in subsurface drains in soils that have minimum grades and a high content of silt. Examples of these soils are Birds, Bonnie, Cobbsfork, Peoga, Piopolis, Stendal, and Wakeland soils. Finding adequate outlets for subsurface drainage systems is difficult in some areas of Birds, Bonnie, Cobbsfork, Peoga, Piopolis, and Wilhite soils.

More information about the design of drainage systems for each kind of soil is in the Technical Guide, which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Soil structure is an important factor affecting the germination of seeds and the infiltration of water into the soil. Soils that have good structure are granular and porous. Many of the soils used for row crops in the county have a surface layer of silt loam that has a moderate to low content of organic matter. In areas where little or no crop residue is left on the surface, a hard crust forms after periods of intensive rainfall. This crust reduces the infiltration rate, increases the runoff rate, and inhibits plant emergence. Regular additions of crop residue, cover crops, manure, and other organic material improve soil structure and help to minimize crusting. Intensive tillage during crop production adversely affects the content of organic matter and overall soil quality.

Many severely eroded areas of Bonnell, Deputy, Hickory, Miami, Rohan, and Trappist soils and areas of Piopolis soils have a moderately fine textured surface layer. Cloddiness is a problem in areas of all of these soils. If the soils are tilled when too wet, the surface layer becomes very cloddy when it dries and cannot be easily worked. As a result, preparing a good seedbed is very difficult. Increasing the content of organic matter by using high-residue row crops, cover crops, or rotations with hay and pasture, along with conservation tillage, can improve conditions in areas of these soils over time.

Many of the soils in the county have a silty surface layer that is easily compacted. Tilling or grazing when the soils are wet causes surface compaction, which restricts penetration by tillage equipment and plant roots and limits plant growth.

Soil fertility is mainly affected by reaction, by the content of plant nutrients, and by the content of organic matter. Most of the soils on till plains, unglaciated hills, and stream terraces in the county have low natural fertility. They typically are strongly acid or very strongly acid in areas that have not been limed. Most of the soils on flood plains along the Muscatatuck River, Vernon Fork, Sand Creek, and Graham Creek range from neutral to moderately acid. Some soils on flood plains along the lower Muscatatuck River and Vernon Fork range from neutral to very strongly acid. These soils are typically farther from the stream channel than the less acidic soils and are in slightly higher positions on the landform. Soils that are closer to the stream channel typically range from neutral to moderately acid.

On soils that have a pH level below about 6.4, applications of ground limestone are needed to raise the pH level sufficiently for the best utilization of plant nutrients by cultivated crops, such as corn and soybeans, and thus for optimum yields. In areas of these soils, ground limestone is also needed for hay and pasture plants, such as alfalfa and red clover. The supply of available phosphorus and potassium is generally below the level needed for good plant growth in most of the soils in the county that have never had applications of fertilizer. On all soils, additions of lime and fertilizer should be based on the results of soil tests, the needs of the crop, and the desired level of yields. The Cooperative Extension Service can help in determining the kinds and amounts of fertilizer and lime to be applied (Adams, 1984; Khasawneh and others, 1980; Munson, 1985; Stevenson, 1982; Walsh and Beaton, 1973).

Pasture plants commonly grown in the county are mixtures of tall fescue, orchardgrass, timothy, alfalfa, and red clover. Other pasture plants are bluegrass, ladino clover, redtop, alsike clover, lespedeza, and sweetclover. Most of the soils in the county are well suited to grasses, such as tall fescue, timothy, and orchardgrass, and to legumes, such as red clover, ladino clover, alfalfa, and lespedeza. Legumes grow poorly in soils that are poorly drained or very poorly drained, such as Birds, Cobbsfork, Peoga, and Piopolis soils. The growth of most deep-rooted legumes, such as alfalfa and sweetclover, is significantly restricted in soils that have a fragipan or fragic soil properties, such as Avonburg, Bartle, Cincinnati, Cobbsfork, Dubois, Haubstadt, Jennings, Medora, Muscatatuck, Nabb, Pekin, Peoga, Otwell, Scottsburg, and Whitcomb soils.

Poorly drained and very poorly drained soils, such as Birds, Bonnie, Cobbsfork, Cyclone, Peoga, Piopolis, and Wilhite soils, are well suited to water-tolerant grasses. Well drained soils, such as Elkinsville, Haymond, Millstone, Ryker, Wirt, and Zenas soils, are well suited to deep-rooted legumes. The latest information on recommended grasses and legumes for each soil type can be obtained from local offices of the Cooperative Extension Service and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Field crops suited to the soils and climate in the county include those that are currently grown and some that are not commonly grown. Corn, soybeans, and wheat are the principal cultivated crops (fig. 14). Other cultivated crops grown are oats and rye. Alfalfa, red clover, timothy, bromegrass, and orchardgrass are commonly grown for hay and pasture.

The latest information about growing cultivated crops, hay and pasture crops, and specialty crops can be obtained from local offices of the Cooperative Extension Service and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.



Figure 14.—Soybeans being harvested in an area of Muscatatuck and Ryker soils. Blocher and Cincinnati soils are in the background.

Limitations Affecting Cropland and Pastureland

The management concerns affecting the use of the detailed soil map units in the survey area for crops and pasture are shown in table 5.

Cropland

The main concerns in managing cropland are controlling erosion; reducing soil wetness and ponding; minimizing surface crusting and cloddiness; operating equipment safely on steep slopes; and limiting the effects of restricted permeability and low available water capacity.

Some of the limitations and hazards shown in the table cannot be easily overcome. These include *flooding*, *limited rooting depth*, *restricted permeability*, and *low available water capacity*.

Generally, a combination of several practices is needed to control both water erosion and wind erosion. Conservation tillage, stripcropping, contour farming, conservation cropping systems, crop residue management, diversions, grassed

waterways (fig. 15), and field windbreaks help to minimize excessive soil loss. Soils that have deep or wide gullies are generally not suitable for use as cropland.

Wetness is a limitation in some areas used for crops, and *ponding* is a hazard. Drainage systems consist of subsurface tile drains, surface inlet tile, open drainage ditches, surface drains, or a combination of these. Measures that maintain the drainage system are needed. Generally, soils that are ponded for long or very long periods during the growing season are not suitable for crops.

Practices that minimize *surface crusting* and *cloddiness* include incorporating green manure crops, manure, or crop residue into the soil and using a system of conservation tillage. Surface cloddiness can be minimized by avoiding tillage when the soil is too wet.

Conserving moisture is needed where the soils have a *low or moderate available* water capacity. It primarily involves reducing the evaporation and runoff rates and increasing the water infiltration rate. Applying conservation tillage and conservation cropping systems, farming on the contour, stripcropping, establishing field windbreaks, and leaving crop residue on the surface conserve moisture.

A *low pH* or a *high pH* (soil reaction) inhibits the uptake of certain nutrients by the plants or accelerates the absorption of certain other elements to the level of toxic concentrations. Either of these conditions affects the health and vigor of plants. In areas of soils that have a low pH, applications of lime should be based on the results of soil tests. The goal is to achieve the optimum pH level for the uptake of the major nutrients by the specific crop. Generally, the natural reaction in the surface layer of most of the soils in the area is a low pH, except for some soils on flood plains. For most soils in the area, the pH needs to be raised to an optimal level for the crop being grown. Soils with a high pH may need treatment to lower the pH so that certain elements are adequately available for crop growth.

Equipment limitations occur in areas where slopes are 15 percent or more. The operation of farm equipment may be restricted and can become hazardous. Generally, soils with an average slope of 18 percent or more are not suitable for cultivated crops. The use of equipment is limited in areas of some soils because of the slope. Rock fragments on the surface can limit the type of equipment that can be used or can damage equipment during planting operations. Equipment use is also restricted in



Figure 15.—Grassed waterways help to control surface water runoff and erosion on the sloping soils in the county.

areas in which 3 percent or more of the surface is covered with stones or boulders or in areas where the soils have a gravelly or cobbly surface layer.

Limited rooting depth and a limited amount of moisture available for plant growth are caused by root-restrictive features within a depth of 40 inches. Root-restrictive features include bedrock, a fragipan, dense till, or stratified sand and gravel.

Crops can be damaged if the soil is subject to occasional or frequent periods of *flooding* during the growing season. Winter-grown small grain crops are especially susceptible to damage. Water-tolerant species should be used in areas that are subject to flooding during the growing season.

The following is an explanation of the criteria used to determine the limitations or hazards listed in the table.

Crusting.—The content of organic matter in the surface layer is less than or equal to 2 percent, the percent passing the number 200 sieve is more than 50 percent, and the content of clay is less than or equal to 32 percent.

Equipment limitation.—The soil has an average slope range that is 15 percent or more; or the soil has stones or boulders that cover 3 percent or more of the surface; or the surface layer contains 15 percent or more rock fragments.

Flooding.—The soil is subject to occasional or frequent periods of flooding during the growing season.

High pH.—Soils that naturally have high pH or high reaction have a typical pH value of 7.4 or more in the surface layer.

Limited rooting depth.—Root-restrictive layers, including bedrock, fragipan, dense till, and stratified sand and gravel, are within a depth of 40 inches.

Low or very low available water capacity.—The weighted average of the available water capacity is less than 0.10 inch of water per inch of soil within a depth of 60 inches.

Low pH.—Soils that naturally have low pH or low reaction have a typical pH value of 6.0 or less in the surface layer.

Moderate available water capacity.—The weighted average of the available water capacity ranges from 0.10 to 0.15 inch of water per inch of soil within a depth of 60 inches.

Ponding.—The soil is subject to occasional or frequent periods of ponding during the growing season.

Restricted permeability.—Permeability is less than 0.2 inch per hour in one or more layers within a depth of 40 inches.

Water erosion.—The soil erosion factor Kf or Kw multiplied by the slope is more than 0.8, and the average slope is 3 percent or more.

Wetness.—The soil has a water table within a depth of 1.5 feet during the growing season.

Wind erosion.—The wind erodibility group (WEG) assigned to the soil is 1 or 2 (3 for soils that are not on flood plains).

Erosion factors (e.g., Kw factor) and wind erodibility groups are described under the heading "Erosion Properties of the Soils."

Pasture

Growing legumes, cool-season grasses, and warm-season grasses that are suited to the soils and the climate of the area helps to maintain a productive stand of pasture (fig. 16). The main management concerns affecting pasture are erosion, equipment limitations, wetness and ponding, trafficability, and a low or very low available water capacity.

Some of the limitations and hazards shown in the table cannot be easily overcome. These are *depth to bedrock*, *low or very low available water capacity*, and *flooding*.

Also, the majority of the soils suitable for growing legumes have a high potential for frost action. The local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or



Figure 16.—A hayfield on a typical landform on the Illinoian till plain.

the Cooperative Extension Service can provide information about legumes subject to damage from frost heave. This hazard is not listed in table 5 because it applies to the majority of the soils.

Both water erosion and wind erosion reduce the productivity of pastureland. Controlling *erosion* during seedbed preparation is a major concern. If the soil is tilled for the reseeding of pasture or hay crops, planting winter cover crops, establishing grassed waterways, field windbreaks, farming on the contour, and using a system of conservation tillage that leaves a protective cover of crop residue on the surface can help to minimize erosion. Soils that have deep or wide gullies are generally not suitable for pasture.

Wetness is a limitation in some areas used as pasture, and ponding is a hazard. Overgrazing or grazing when the soil is wet reduces the extent of plant cover and results in surface compaction and thus increases the susceptibility to erosion. Proper stocking rates, rotation grazing, and timely deferment of grazing, especially during wet periods, help to keep the pasture in good condition. Drainage systems consist of subsurface tile drains, surface inlet tile, open drainage ditches, surface drains, or a combination of these. Measures that maintain the drainage system are needed. Generally, soils that are ponded for long or very long periods during the growing season are not suitable for pasture.

Trafficability refers to the ability of the soil to support both livestock and machinery. It is a concern in areas of soils that are subject to wetness and have a loamy, clayey, or organic surface layer. The proper location of livestock facilities (watering, feeding, and shelter) helps to minimize surface compaction or the formation of ruts and helps to prevent damage to pasture crops.

Equipment limitations occur in areas where slopes are 15 percent or more. The operation of farm equipment may be restricted and can become hazardous. The use

of equipment is restricted in some areas because of the slope. Generally, soils that have an average slope of 25 percent or more are not suitable for use as pastureland. The use of equipment is also a concern in areas of soils that have rock fragments on the surface or in the surface layer. The type of equipment that can be used is restricted in these areas, and the equipment may be damaged during reseeding and planting operations.

Limited rooting depth and a limited amount of moisture available for plant growth are caused by root-restrictive features within a depth of 40 inches. Root-restrictive features include bedrock, a fragipan, dense till, or stratified sand and gravel. Available water capacity refers to the capacity of soils to hold water available for use by most plants. The quality and quantity of the pasture may be reduced in areas where the soils have a low or very low available water capacity. The soil moisture may be inadequate for the maintenance of a healthy community of desired pasture species and, thus, the desired number of livestock. A poor quality pasture may increase the hazard of erosion and increase the runoff of pollutants. Planting drought-resistant species of grasses and legumes helps to establish a vegetative cover. Irrigation may be needed.

A *low pH* or a *high pH* (soil reaction) inhibits the uptake of certain nutrients by the plants or accelerates the absorption of certain other elements to the level of toxic concentrations. Either of these conditions affects the health and vigor of plants. For a low pH, applications of lime should be based on the results of soil tests. The goal is to achieve the optimum pH level for the uptake of the major nutrients by the specific grass, legume, or combination of grasses and legumes.

The following is an explanation of the criteria used to determine the limitations or hazards listed in the table.

Equipment limitation.—The soil has an average slope range that is 15 percent or more; or the soil has stones or boulders that cover 3 percent or more of the surface; or the surface layer contains 15 percent or more rock fragments.

Flooding.—The soil is subject to occasional or frequent periods of flooding during the growing season.

High pH.—Soils that naturally have high pH or high reaction have a typical pH value of 7.4 or more in the surface layer.

Limited rooting depth.—Root-restrictive layers, including bedrock, fragipan, dense till, and stratified sand and gravel, are within a depth of 40 inches.

Low or very low available water capacity.—The weighted average of the available water capacity is less than 0.10 inch of water per inch of soil within a depth of 60 inches.

Low pH.—Soils that naturally have low pH or low reaction have a typical pH value of 6.0 or less in the surface layer.

Ponding.—The soil is subject to occasional or frequent periods of ponding during the growing season.

Trafficability.—The soil is somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained, or very poorly drained and has a loamy, clayey, or organic surface layer.

Water erosion.—The soil erosion factor Kf or Kw multiplied by the slope is more than 0.8, and the average slope is 3 percent or more.

Wetness.—The soil is poorly drained or very poorly drained.

Wind erosion.—The wind erodibility group (WEG) assigned to the soil is 1 or 2 (3 for soils that are not on flood plains).

Erosion factors (e.g., Kf factor) and wind erodibility groups are described under the heading "Erosion Properties of the Soils."

Crop Yield Estimates

The average yields per acre that can be expected for the principal crops under a high level of management are shown in table 6. In any given year, yields may be higher or lower than those indicated in the table. These differences are the result of variations in rainfall and other climatic factors; varieties grown; environmental factors, such as plant diseases and insect infestations; and type of fertility program. The land capability classification of each map unit also is shown in the table.

The estimated yields in the table were calculated based on a specific value for corn yields, and the yields for the other crops listed are calculated as a percentage relative to the corn yield.

The management needed to obtain the indicated yields of the various crops depends on the kind of soil and the crop. Management can include drainage; erosion control; protection from flooding; the proper planting and seeding rates; suitable high-yielding crop varieties; appropriate and timely tillage; control of weeds, plant diseases, and harmful insects; favorable soil reaction and optimum levels of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and trace elements for each crop; effective use of crop residue, barnyard manure, and green manure crops; and harvesting that ensures the smallest possible loss.

The estimated yields reflect the productive capacity of each soil for each of the principal crops. Yields are likely to increase as new production technology is developed and implemented. The relative productivity of a given soil compared with that of other soils, however, is not likely to change.

Crops other than those shown in the table are grown in the survey area, but estimated yields are not listed because the acreage of such crops is small. The local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service can provide additional information about the management and productivity of the soils for those crops.

Pasture and Hayland Interpretations

Under good management, proper grazing is essential for the production of high-quality forage, stand survival, and erosion control. Proper grazing helps plants to maintain sufficient and generally vigorous growth during the growing season. Brush control is essential in many areas, and weed control generally is needed. Rotation grazing and renovation also are important management practices.

Yield estimates are often provided in animal unit months (AUM), or the amount of forage required by one mature cow of approximately 1,000 pounds weight, with or without a calf, for 1 month.

The estimated grass-legume hay and pasture yields in table 6 were calculated as a percentage relative to a specific value for corn yields. Yields for hay and pasture crops vary widely based on the type and combination of grass and legume crops grown.

The local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service can provide information about forage yields other than those shown in table 6.

Land Capability Classification

Land capability classification shows, in a general way, the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops. Crops that require special management are excluded. The soils are grouped according to their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management. The criteria used in grouping the soils do not include major and generally expensive landforming that would change slope, depth, or other characteristics of the soils, nor do they include possible but unlikely major reclamation projects. Capability classification is not a substitute for interpretations designed to show suitability and limitations of groups of soils for pasture, for forestland, or for engineering purposes.

In the capability system, soils are generally grouped at three levels—capability class, subclass, and unit (USDA, 1961). Only class and subclass are used in this survey.

Capability classes, the broadest groups, are designated by the numbers 1 through 8. The numbers indicate progressively greater limitations and narrower choices for practical use. The classes are defined as follows:

Class 1 soils have slight limitations that restrict their use.

Class 2 soils have moderate limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require moderate conservation practices.

Class 3 soils have severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require special conservation practices, or both.

Class 4 soils have very severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require very careful management, or both.

Class 5 soils are subject to little or no erosion but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that restrict their use mainly to pasture, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 6 soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to pasture, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 7 soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to pasture, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 8 soils and miscellaneous areas have limitations that preclude commercial plant production and that restrict their use to recreational purposes, wildlife habitat, watershed, or esthetic purposes.

Capability subclasses are soil groups within one class. They are designated by adding a small letter, e, w, s, or c, to the class numeral, for example, 2e. The letter e shows that the main hazard is the risk of erosion unless close-growing plant cover is maintained; w shows that water in or on the soil interferes with plant growth or cultivation (in some soils the wetness can be partly corrected by artificial drainage); s shows that the soil is limited mainly because it is shallow, droughty, or stony; and c, used in only some parts of the United States, shows that the chief limitation is climate that is very cold or very dry.

In class 1 there are no subclasses because the soils of this class have few limitations. Class 5 contains only the subclasses indicated by *w*, *s*, or *c* because the soils in class 5 are subject to little or no erosion. They have other limitations that restrict their use to pasture, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

The capability classification of the soils in this survey area is given in the section "Detailed Soil Map Units" and in the yields table.

Prime Farmland

Prime farmland is one of several kinds of important farmland defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It is of major importance in meeting the Nation's short- and long-range needs for food and fiber. Because the supply of high-quality farmland is limited, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognizes that responsible levels of government, as well as individuals, should encourage and facilitate the wise use of our Nation's prime farmland.

Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for these uses. It could be cultivated land, pastureland, forestland, or other land, but it is not urban or built-up land or water areas. The soil qualities, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for the soil to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when proper management, including water management, and acceptable farming methods are applied. In general, prime farmland has an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, an acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. It is permeable to water and air. It is not excessively erodible or saturated with water for long periods, and it either is not frequently flooded during the growing season or is protected from flooding. Slope ranges mainly from 0 to 6 percent. More detailed

information about the criteria for prime farmland is available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

A recent trend in land use in some parts of the survey area has been the loss of some prime farmland to industrial and urban uses. The loss of prime farmland to other uses puts pressure on marginal lands, which generally are more erodible, droughty, and less productive and cannot be easily cultivated.

About 85,312 acres, or 35 percent of the survey area, meets the criteria for prime farmland. Areas of this land are throughout the county.

The map units in the survey area that are considered prime farmland are listed in table 7. This list does not constitute a recommendation for a particular land use. On some soils included in the list, measures that overcome a hazard or limitation, such as flooding, wetness, and droughtiness, are needed. Onsite evaluation is needed to determine whether or not the hazard or limitation has been overcome by corrective measures. The extent of each listed map unit is shown in table 4. The location is shown on the detailed soil maps. The soil qualities that affect use and management are described under the heading "Detailed Soil Map Units."

Hydric Soils

In this section, hydric soils are defined and described and the hydric soils in the survey area are listed.

The three essential characteristics of wetlands are hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology (Cowardin and others, 1979; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1987; National Research Council, 1995; Tiner, 1985) (fig. 17). Criteria for all of the characteristics must be met for areas to be identified as wetlands. Undrained hydric soils that have natural vegetation should support a dominant population of ecological wetland plant species. Hydric soils that have been converted to other uses should be capable of being restored to wetlands.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, 1994). These soils, under natural conditions, are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 2002). These criteria are used to identify map unit components that normally are associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in "Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 2010) and in the "Soil Survey Manual" (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993).

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period of time to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils are specified in "Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States" (Hurt and Vasilas, 2010).

Hydric soils are identified by examining and describing the soil to a depth of about 20 inches. The depth may be greater if determination of an appropriate indicator so requires. It is always recommended that soils be excavated and described to the depth necessary for an understanding of the redoximorphic processes. Then, using the completed soil descriptions, soil scientists can compare the soil features required by each indicator and specify which indicators have been matched with the conditions



Figure 17.—The crayfish towers in this area of wet soils are secondary indicators of hydrology.

observed in the soil. The soil can be identified as a hydric soil if at least one of the approved indicators is present.

The following map units meet the definition of hydric soils and, in addition, have at least one of the hydric soil indicators. This list can help in planning land uses; however, onsite investigation is recommended to determine the hydric soils on a specific site (National Research Council, 1995; Hurt and Vasilas, 2010).

BgeAH—Birds silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration BgeAHU—Birds silt loam, undrained, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration

BodAQ—Bonnie silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded

ClfA—Cobbsfork silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes

CxdA—Cyclone silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes

PhaA—Peoga silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes

PlpAH—Piopolis silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration

PlpAHU—Piopolis silty clay loam, undrained, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration

WooAQ—Wilhite silt loam, overwash, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Map units that are dominantly made up of hydric soils may have small areas, or inclusions, of nonhydric soils in the higher positions on the landform, and map units dominantly made up of nonhydric soils may have inclusions of hydric soils in the lower positions on the landform.

The following map units, in general, do not meet the definition of hydric soils because they do not have one of the hydric soil indicators; however, areas of hydric soils may be included in some delineations. The components with hydric characteristics and their average percentage of the map unit are included in

parentheses. Onsite investigation is recommended to determine whether hydric soils occur and the location of the included hydric soils. In some cases a minor component may be referred to that was not mapped in Jennings County but that has been mapped within one of the major land resource areas (MLRAs) of which Jennings County is a part.

AddA—Avonburg silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (Cobbsfork, 10 percent)

AddB2—Avonburg silt loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes, eroded (Cobbsfork, 10 percent)

AzoA—Ayrshire fine sandy loam, sandy substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes (Lyles, 5 percent)

BbhA—Bartle silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (Peoga, 10 percent)

DfnA—Dubois silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (Peoga, 10 percent)

DfnB2—Dubois silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded (Peoga, 3 percent)

FdbA—Fincastle silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (Cyclone, 10 percent)

FdqB—Fincastle-Xenia silt loams, 2 to 4 percent slopes (Cyclone, 10 percent)

HleAW—Holton silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration (very deep, loamy Typic Fluvaquents, 5 percent)

MnpC2—Miami silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded (Cyclone, 3 percent)

RywB2—Russell silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded (Cyclone, 1 percent)

SIdAW—Shoals silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration (Sloan, 10 percent)

StdAH—Stendal silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration (Piopolis, 3 percent)

StdAQ—Stendal silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded (Bonnie, 5 percent)

UfdA—Urban land-Cobbsfork-Avonburg complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes (Cobbsfork, 17 percent)

WaaAH—Wakeland silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration (Birds, 10 percent)

WaaAW—Wakeland silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration (Birds, 10 percent)

WnmA—Whitcomb silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (very deep, silty Fragic Epiaquults, 3 percent)

WufB2—Williamstown silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded (Cyclone, 3 percent)

XabB2—Xenia silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded (Cyclone, 1 percent)

Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings

Windbreaks protect livestock, buildings, yards, fruit trees, gardens, and cropland from wind and snow; help to keep snow on fields; and provide food and cover for wildlife. Field windbreaks are narrow plantings made at right angles to the prevailing wind and at specific intervals across the field. The interval depends on the erodibility of the soil.

Environmental plantings help to beautify and screen houses and other buildings and to abate noise. The plants, mostly evergreen shrubs and trees, are closely spaced. To ensure plant survival, a healthy planting stock of suitable species should be planted properly on a well prepared site and maintained in good condition.

Table 8 shows the height that locally grown trees and shrubs are expected to reach in 20 years on various soils. The estimates in the table are based on measurements and observation of established plantings that have been given adequate care. They can be used as a guide in planning windbreaks and screens.

Additional information on planning windbreaks and screens and planting and caring for trees and shrubs can be obtained from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service or from a commercial nursery.

Forestland

Hardwood forest once covered most of the land in Jennings County, but many of the trees have been removed from most of the land suitable for cultivation. Much of the remaining forest cover is in steep or very steep areas in the uplands or in backswamp areas on flood plains.

Upland oaks are dominant on the well drained sites. Bonnell, Elkinsville, Grayford, Hickory, Millstone, Ryker, and Zenas soils, for example, are well suited to upland oaks and associated species. White oak, red oak, black oak, and chinkapin oak are examples. Basswood, beech, black walnut, hickory, sugar maple, and tulip poplar are the main associated species. Tulip poplar generally grows on the lower parts of steep slopes, on cool aspects (north and northeast slopes), and in coves.

Sweetgum, pin oak, swamp white oak, elm, and red maple are the major forest types on the poorly drained Cobbsfork and Peoga soils on uplands and lake plains and on the poorly drained Piopolis and Birds and somewhat poorly drained Stendal and Wakeland soils on flood plains. Associated species include silver maple, red maple, river birch, hickory, and sycamore.

Site characteristics that affect tree growth include aspect, or the direction the slope is facing, and position on the slope. These site characteristics influence the amount of available sunlight, air drainage, soil temperature, soil moisture, and relative humidity. North- and east-facing slopes and low positions on the slope are generally the best upland sites for tree growth because they are cooler and have better moisture conditions than south- and west-facing slopes.

Soil properties are fundamentally important for woodland production. Twenty-five percent or more of the mass of a tree is in the soil, which serves as a reservoir for moisture, provides an anchor for roots, and supplies essential plant nutrients. Soil properties that affect the growth of trees include reaction, fertility, wetness, texture, structure, slope, and depth. Trees grow best on soils whose properties are not in the extreme range and that have an effective rooting depth of more than 40 inches.

Soil wetness is the result of a high water table at or above the surface. Soil wetness, flooding, and ponding are properties that greatly influence the species of trees that will grow on a specific site. For example, poorly drained soils or soils that are subject to frequent, long periods of flooding are best suited to species that tolerate wetness, such as pin oak and sweetgum. Well drained soils and soils that are not subject to frequent periods of flooding are best suited to species that cannot tolerate wetness, such as black walnut and white oak.

Wetness causes seedling mortality, limits the use of equipment, and increases the windthrow hazard by restricting the rooting depth of some trees (fig. 18). Ruts form easily if wheeled skidders are used when the soils are wet. Deep ruts restrict lateral drainage and damage tree roots and soil structure. Ruts can also form during periods of temporary saturation, such as after heavy rainfall. Flooding is a particular hazard if it occurs frequently or if it lasts more than 7 days. Equipment should be used only during dry periods.

The slope can limit the use of forestry equipment. A slope of 15 percent or more limits the use of some types of equipment in logging and yarding areas and on skid trails and unsurfaced logging roads. The limitation is even more severe in areas that have slopes of more than 25 percent. Erosion is a hazard in areas where the soils are disturbed and the natural ground cover has been removed or diminished. Applying such management practices as water bars or dips can help to control erosion. Also, the design of logging roads and skid trails can help to overcome the steepness and length of slopes and can help to prevent the concentration of water. Operating forestry equipment on the contour where possible helps to control erosion, but in some areas the slope may be a safety concern. On the steeper slopes, logs should be moved uphill to skid trails and yarding areas.



Figure 18.—Wetness increases the windthrow hazard.

Forestland productivity can be influenced by management activities. These practices include thinning young stands, harvesting mature trees, reducing the potential for fire, and eliminating the use of woodland for grazing. Some of the forestland in the county is used for grazing. Grazing destroys the leaf layer that protects the soil from erosion, can cause soil compaction, and destroys or damages seedlings. Forestland sites that are not used for grazing and where forest management activities are implemented have the highest potential for production.

Much of the existing commercial forestland in Jennings County could be improved by thinning out mature trees and undesirable species (timber stand improvement). The Natural Resources Conservation Service, the State Division of Forestry, consulting foresters, or the Cooperative Extension Service can help to determine specific woodland management needs and provide assistance in establishing, improving, and preserving forestland.

Forestland Productivity and Management

The tables described in this section can help forest owners or managers plan the use of soils for wood crops. They show the potential productivity of the soils for wood crops and rate the soils according to the limitations that affect various aspects of forestland management.

Forestland Productivity

In table 9, the *potential productivity* of merchantable or *common trees* on a soil is expressed as a site index and as a volume number. The *site index* is the average height, in feet, that dominant and codominant trees of a given species attain in a specified number of years. The site index applies to fully stocked, even-aged,

unmanaged stands. Commonly grown trees are those that forest managers generally favor in intermediate or improvement cuttings. They are selected on the basis of growth rate, quality, value, and marketability. More detailed information regarding site index is available in the "National Forestry Manual," which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or on the Internet.

The *volume of wood fiber*, a number, is the yield likely to be produced by the most important tree species. This number, expressed as cubic feet per acre per year and calculated at the age of culmination of the mean annual increment (CMAI), indicates the amount of fiber produced in a fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stand.

Trees to plant are those that are preferred for planting, seeding, or natural regeneration and those that remain in the stand after thinning or partial harvest.

Forestland Management

In tables 10a, 10b, 10c, and 10d, interpretive ratings are given for various aspects of forestland management. The ratings are both verbal and numerical.

Some rating class terms indicate the degree to which the soils are suited to a specified aspect of forestland management. *Well suited* indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified management aspect and has no limitations. Good performance can be expected, and little or no maintenance is needed. *Moderately suited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified management aspect. One or more soil properties are less than desirable, and fair performance can be expected. Some maintenance is needed. *Poorly suited* indicates that the soil has one or more properties that are unfavorable for the specified management aspect. Overcoming the unfavorable properties requires special design, extra maintenance, and costly alteration. *Unsuited* indicates that the expected performance of the soil is unacceptable for the specified management aspect or that extreme measures are needed to overcome the undesirable soil properties.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the specified aspect of forestland management (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Rating class terms for seedling mortality are expressed as *low, moderate*, and *high*. Where these terms are used, the numerical ratings indicate gradations between the point at which the potential for seedling mortality is highest (1.00) and the point at which the potential is lowest (0.00).

The paragraphs that follow indicate the soil properties considered in rating the soils. More detailed information about the criteria used in the ratings is available in the "National Forestry Manual," which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or on the Internet.

For *limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings*, the ratings are based on slope, flooding, permafrost, plasticity index, the hazard of soil slippage, content of sand, the Unified classification, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a restrictive layer that is indurated, depth to a water table, and ponding. The limitations are described as slight, moderate, or severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that no significant limitations affect construction activities, *moderate* indicates that one or more limitations can cause some difficulty in construction, and *severe* indicates that one or more limitations can make construction very difficult or very costly.

The ratings of *suitability for log landings* are based on slope, rock fragments on the surface, plasticity index, content of sand, the Unified classification, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, and the hazard of soil slippage. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, or poorly suited to use as log landings.

Ratings in the column *soil rutting hazard* are based on depth to a water table, rock fragments on or below the surface, the Unified classification, depth to a restrictive

layer, and slope. Ruts form as a result of the operation of forest equipment. The hazard is described as slight, moderate, or severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that the soil is subject to little or no rutting, *moderate* indicates that rutting is likely, and *severe* indicates that ruts form readily.

Ratings in the column hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion are based on slope and on soil erosion factor K. The soil loss is caused by sheet or rill erosion in off-road or off-trail areas where 50 to 75 percent of the surface has been exposed by logging, grazing, mining, or other kinds of disturbance. The hazard is described as slight, moderate, severe, or very severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that erosion is unlikely under ordinary climatic conditions; *moderate* indicates that some erosion is likely and that erosion-control measures may be needed; *severe* indicates that erosion is very likely and that erosion-control measures, including revegetation of bare areas, are advised; and *very severe* indicates that significant erosion is expected, loss of soil productivity and off-site damage are likely, and erosion-control measures are costly and generally impractical.

Ratings in the column hazard of erosion on roads and trails are based on the soil erosion factor K, slope, and content of rock fragments. The ratings apply to unsurfaced roads and trails. The hazard is described as slight, moderate, or severe. A rating of slight indicates that little or no erosion is likely; moderate indicates that some erosion is likely, that the roads or trails may require occasional maintenance, and that simple erosion-control measures are needed; and severe indicates that significant erosion is expected, that the roads or trails require frequent maintenance, and that costly erosion-control measures are needed.

Ratings in the column *suitability for roads (natural surface)* are based on slope, rock fragments on the surface, plasticity index, content of sand, the Unified classification, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, and the hazard of soil slippage. The ratings indicate the suitability for using the natural surface of the soil for roads. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, or poorly suited to this use.

Ratings in the columns *suitability for hand planting* and *suitability for mechanical planting* are based on slope, depth to a restrictive layer, content of sand, plasticity index, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, poorly suited, or unsuited to these methods of planting. It is assumed that necessary site preparation is completed before seedlings are planted.

Ratings in the column *suitability for use of harvesting equipment* are based on slope, rock fragments on the surface, plasticity index, content of sand, the Unified classification, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, or poorly suited to this use.

Ratings in the column *potential for seedling mortality* are based on flooding, ponding, depth to a water table, content of lime, reaction, salinity, available water capacity, soil moisture regime, soil temperature regime, aspect, and slope. The soils are described as having a low, moderate, or high potential for seedling mortality.

Recreational Development

In tables 11a and 11b, the soils of the survey area are rated according to limitations that affect their suitability for recreational development. The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the recreational uses. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot

be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

The ratings in the tables are based on restrictive soil features, such as wetness, slope, and texture of the surface layer. Susceptibility to flooding is considered. Not considered in the ratings, but important in evaluating a site, are the location and accessibility of the area, the size and shape of the area and its scenic quality, vegetation, access to water, potential water impoundment sites, and access to public sewer lines. The capacity of the soil to absorb septic tank effluent and the ability of the soil to support vegetation also are important. Soils that are subject to flooding are limited for recreational uses by the duration and intensity of flooding and the season when flooding occurs. In planning recreational facilities, onsite assessment of the height, duration, intensity, and frequency of flooding is essential.

The information in these tables can be supplemented by other information in this survey, for example, interpretations for dwellings without basements, for local roads and streets, and for septic tank absorption fields.

Camp areas require site preparation, such as shaping and leveling the tent and parking areas, stabilizing roads and intensively used areas, and installing sanitary facilities and utility lines. Camp areas are subject to heavy foot traffic and some vehicular traffic. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing camp areas and the performance of the areas after development. Slope, stoniness, and depth to bedrock or a cemented pan are the main concerns affecting the development of camp areas. The soil properties that affect the performance of the areas after development are those that influence trafficability and promote the growth of vegetation, especially in heavily used areas. For good trafficability, the surface of camp areas should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, permeability, and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, permeability, and toxic substances in the soil.

Picnic areas are subject to heavy foot traffic. Most vehicular traffic is confined to access roads and parking areas. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing picnic areas and that influence trafficability and the growth of vegetation after development. Slope and stoniness are the main concerns affecting the development of picnic areas. For good trafficability, the surface of picnic areas should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, permeability, and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, permeability, and toxic substances in the soil.

Playgrounds require soils that are nearly level, are free of stones, and can withstand intensive foot traffic. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing playgrounds and that influence trafficability and the growth of vegetation after development. Slope and stoniness are the main concerns affecting the development of playgrounds. For good trafficability, the surface of the playgrounds should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, permeability, and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, permeability, and toxic substances in the soil.

Paths and trails for hiking and horseback riding should require little or no slope modification through cutting and filling. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect trafficability and erodibility. These properties are stoniness, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, slope, and texture of the surface layer.

Off-road motorcycle trails require little or no site preparation. They are not covered with surfacing material or vegetation. Considerable compaction of the soil material is likely. The ratings are based on the soil properties that influence erodibility, trafficability, dustiness, and the ease of revegetation. These properties are stoniness, slope, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, and texture of the surface layer.

Golf fairways are subject to heavy foot traffic and some light vehicular traffic. Cutting or filling may be required. Irrigation is not considered in the ratings. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth and trafficability after vegetation is established. The properties that affect plant growth are reaction; depth to a water table; ponding; depth to bedrock or a cemented pan; the available water capacity in the upper 40 inches; the content of salts, sodium, or calcium carbonate; and sulfidic materials. The properties that affect trafficability are flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, stoniness, and the amount of sand, clay, or organic matter in the surface layer. The suitability of the soil for traps, tees, roughs, and greens is not considered in the ratings.

Wildlife Habitat

Soils affect the kind and amount of vegetation that is available to wildlife as food and cover. They also affect the construction of water impoundments. The kind and abundance of wildlife depend largely on the amount and distribution of food, cover, and water. Wildlife habitat can be created or improved by planting appropriate vegetation, by maintaining the existing plant cover, or by promoting the natural establishment of desirable plants.

In table 12, the soils in the survey area are rated according to their potential for providing habitat for various kinds of wildlife. This information can be used in planning parks, wildlife refuges, nature study areas, and other developments for wildlife; in selecting soils that are suitable for establishing, improving, or maintaining specific elements of wildlife habitat; and in determining the intensity of management needed for each element of the habitat.

The potential of the soil is rated good, fair, poor, or very poor. A rating of *good* indicates that the element or kind of habitat is easily established, improved, or maintained. Few or no limitations affect management, and satisfactory results can be expected. A rating of *fair* indicates that the element or kind of habitat can be established, improved, or maintained in most places. Moderately intensive management is required for satisfactory results. A rating of *poor* indicates that limitations are severe for the designated element or kind of habitat. Habitat can be created, improved, or maintained in most places, but management is difficult and must be intensive. A rating of *very poor* indicates that restrictions for the element or kind of habitat are very severe and that unsatisfactory results can be expected. Creating, improving, or maintaining habitat is impractical or impossible.

The elements of wildlife habitat are described in the following paragraphs. *Grain and seed crops* are domestic grains and seed-producing herbaceous plants. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of grain and seed crops are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, slope, surface stoniness, and flooding. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. Examples of grain and seed crops are corn, wheat, rye, oats, sunflowers, and sorghum.

Grasses and legumes are domestic perennial grasses and herbaceous legumes. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of grasses and legumes are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness,

surface stoniness, flooding, and slope. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. Examples of cool-season grasses and legumes are lovegrass, bromegrass, clover, crown vetch, timothy, orchardgrass, trefoil, and alfalfa. Examples of warm-season grasses are big bluestem, little bluestem, Indiangrass, sideoats grama, and switchgrass.

Wild herbaceous plants are native or naturally established grasses and forbs, including weeds. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of these plants are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, surface stoniness, and flooding. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. Examples of wild herbaceous plants are bluestem, goldenrod, beggarweed, wheatgrass, and grama.

Hardwood trees and woody understory produce nuts or other fruit, buds, catkins, twigs, bark, and foliage. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of hardwood trees and shrubs are depth of the root zone, available water capacity, and wetness. Examples of these plants are oak, poplar, cherry, sweetgum, willow, apple, hawthorn, hazelnut, dogwood, hickory, black walnut, blackberry, elderberry, and blueberry. Examples of fruit-producing shrubs that are suitable for planting on soils rated *good* are hawthorn, American plum, and crabapple.

Coniferous plants furnish browse and seeds. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of coniferous trees, shrubs, and ground cover are depth of the root zone, available water capacity, and wetness. Examples of coniferous plants are pine and eastern redcedar.

Wetland plants are annual and perennial wild herbaceous plants that grow on moist or wet sites. Submerged or floating aquatic plants are excluded. Soil properties and features affecting wetland plants are texture of the surface layer, wetness, reaction, salinity, slope, and surface stoniness. Examples of wetland plants are smartweed, wild millet, wildrice, saltgrass, cordgrass, rushes, sedges, and reeds.

Shallow water areas have an average depth of less than 5 feet. Some are naturally wet areas. Others are created by dams, levees, or other water-control structures. Soil properties and features affecting shallow water areas are depth to bedrock, wetness, surface stoniness, slope, and permeability. Examples of shallow water areas are marshes, waterfowl feeding areas, and ponds.

The habitat for various kinds of wildlife is described in the following paragraphs. Habitat for openland wildlife consists of cropland, pasture, meadows, and areas that are overgrown with grasses, herbs, shrubs, and vines. These areas produce grain and seed crops, grasses and legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include bobwhite quail, mourning dove, meadowlark, field sparrow, cottontail, and red fox.

Habitat for woodland wildlife consists of areas of deciduous and/or coniferous plants and associated grasses, legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include wild turkey, ruffed grouse, woodcock, thrushes, woodpeckers, squirrels, gray fox, raccoon, and deer.

Habitat for wetland wildlife consists of open, marshy or swampy shallow water areas. Some of the wildlife attracted to such areas are ducks, geese, herons, shore birds, muskrat, mink, and beaver.

Engineering

This section provides information for planning land uses related to urban development and to water management. Soils are rated for various uses, and the most limiting features are identified. Ratings are given for building site development, sanitary facilities, and construction materials. The ratings are based on observed performance of the soils and on the data in the tables described under the heading "Soil Properties."

Information in this section is intended for land use planning, for evaluating land use alternatives, and for planning site investigations prior to design and construction. The

information, however, has limitations. For example, estimates and other data generally apply only to that part of the soil between the surface and a depth of 5 to 7 feet. Because of the map scale, small areas of different soils may be included within the mapped areas of a specific soil.

The information is not site specific and does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation of the soils or for testing and analysis by personnel experienced in the design and construction of engineering works.

Government ordinances and regulations that restrict certain land uses or impose specific design criteria were not considered in preparing the information in this section. Local ordinances and regulations should be considered in planning, in site selection, and in design.

Soil properties, site features, and observed performance were considered in determining the ratings in this section. During the fieldwork for this soil survey, determinations were made about particle-size distribution, liquid limit, plasticity index, soil reaction, depth to bedrock, hardness of bedrock within 5 to 7 feet of the surface, soil wetness, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, likelihood of flooding, natural soil structure aggregation, and soil density. Data were collected about kinds of clay minerals, mineralogy of the sand and silt fractions, and the kinds of adsorbed cations. Estimates were made for erodibility, permeability, corrosivity, shrink-swell potential, available water capacity, and other behavioral characteristics affecting engineering uses.

This information can be used to evaluate the potential of areas for residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational uses; make preliminary estimates of construction conditions; evaluate alternative routes for roads, streets, highways, pipelines, and underground cables; evaluate alternative sites for sanitary landfills, septic tank absorption fields, and sewage lagoons; plan detailed onsite investigations of soils and geology; locate potential sources of gravel, sand, reclamation material, roadfill, and topsoil; and predict performance of proposed small structures and pavements by comparing the performance of existing similar structures on the same or similar soils.

The information in the tables, along with the soil maps, the soil descriptions, and other data provided in this survey, can be used to make additional interpretations.

Some of the terms used in this soil survey have a special meaning in soil science and are defined in the Glossary.

Building Site Development

Soil properties influence the development of building sites, including the selection of the site, the design of the structure, construction, performance after construction, and maintenance. Tables 13a and 13b show the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect dwellings with and without basements, small commercial buildings, local roads and streets, shallow excavations, and lawns and landscaping.

The ratings in the tables are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect building site development. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate

gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Dwellings are single-family houses of three stories or less. For dwellings without basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. For dwellings with basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of about 7 feet. The ratings for dwellings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility. Compressibility is inferred from the Unified classification. The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

Small commercial buildings are structures that are less than three stories high and do not have basements. The foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility (which is inferred from the Unified classification). The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

Local roads and streets have an all-weather surface and carry automobile and light truck traffic all year. They have a subgrade of cut or fill soil material; a base of gravel, crushed rock, or soil material stabilized by lime or cement; and a surface of flexible material (asphalt), rigid material (concrete), or gravel with a binder. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of excavation and grading and the traffic-supporting capacity. The properties that affect the ease of excavation and grading are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, the amount of large stones, and slope. The properties that affect the traffic-supporting capacity are soil strength (as inferred from the AASHTO group index number), subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), the potential for frost action, depth to a water table, and ponding.

Shallow excavations are trenches or holes dug to a maximum depth of 5 or 6 feet for graves, utility lines, open ditches, or other purposes. The ratings are based on the soil properties that influence the ease of digging and the resistance to sloughing. Depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, the amount of large stones, and dense layers influence the ease of digging, filling, and compacting. Depth to the seasonal high water table, flooding, and ponding may restrict the period when excavations can be made. Slope influences the ease of using machinery. Soil texture, depth to the water table, and linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential) influence the resistance to sloughing (fig. 19).

Lawns and landscaping require soils on which turf and ornamental trees and shrubs can be established and maintained. Irrigation is not considered in the ratings. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth and trafficability after vegetation is established. The properties that affect plant growth are reaction; depth to a water table; ponding; depth to bedrock or a cemented pan; the available water capacity in the upper 40 inches; the content of salts, sodium, or calcium carbonate;



Figure 19.—An example of unstable excavation walls in an area of soils that formed in loamy Wisconsinan till.

and sulfidic materials. The properties that affect trafficability are flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, stoniness, and the amount of sand, clay, or organic matter in the surface layer.

Sanitary Facilities

Tables 14a and 14b show the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect septic tank absorption fields, sewage lagoons, sanitary landfills, and daily cover for landfill. The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect these uses. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Septic tank absorption fields are areas in which effluent from a septic tank is distributed into the soil through subsurface tiles or perforated pipe. Only that part of the soil between depths of 24 and 60 inches is evaluated. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect absorption of the effluent, construction and maintenance of the system, and public health. Permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and flooding affect absorption of the effluent. Stones and boulders, ice, and bedrock or a cemented pan interfere with installation. Subsidence interferes with installation and maintenance. Excessive slope may cause lateral seepage and surfacing of the effluent in downslope areas.

Some soils are underlain by loose sand and gravel or fractured bedrock at a depth of less than 4 feet below the distribution lines. In these soils the absorption field may not adequately filter the effluent, particularly when the system is new. As a result, the ground water may become contaminated.

Sewage lagoons are shallow ponds constructed to hold sewage while aerobic bacteria decompose the solid and liquid wastes. Lagoons should have a nearly level floor surrounded by cut slopes or embankments of compacted soil. Nearly impervious soil material for the lagoon floor and sides is required to minimize seepage and contamination of ground water. Considered in the ratings are slope, permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, flooding, large stones, and content of organic matter.

Soil permeability is a critical property affecting the suitability for sewage lagoons. Most porous soils eventually become sealed when they are used as sites for sewage lagoons. Until sealing occurs, however, the hazard of pollution is severe. Soils that have a permeability rate of more than 2 inches per hour are too porous for the proper functioning of sewage lagoons. In these soils, seepage of the effluent can result in contamination of the ground water. Ground-water contamination is also a hazard if fractured bedrock is within a depth of 40 inches, if the water table is high enough to raise the level of sewage in the lagoon, or if floodwater overtops the lagoon.

A high content of organic matter is detrimental to proper functioning of the lagoon because it inhibits aerobic activity. Slope, bedrock, and cemented pans can cause construction problems, and large stones can hinder compaction of the lagoon floor. If the lagoon is to be uniformly deep throughout, the slope must be gentle enough and the soil material must be thick enough over bedrock or a cemented pan to make land smoothing practical.

A trench sanitary landfill is an area where solid waste is placed in successive layers in an excavated trench. The waste is spread, compacted, and covered daily with a thin layer of soil excavated at the site. When the trench is full, a final cover of soil material at least 2 feet thick is placed over the landfill. The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect the risk of pollution, the ease of excavation, trafficability, and revegetation. These properties include permeability, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, flooding, texture, stones and boulders, highly organic layers, soil reaction, and content of salts and sodium. Unless otherwise stated, the ratings apply only to that part of the soil within a depth of about 6 feet. For deeper trenches, onsite investigation may be needed.

Hard, nonrippable bedrock, creviced bedrock, or highly permeable strata in or directly below the proposed trench bottom can affect the ease of excavation and the hazard of ground-water pollution. Slope affects construction of the trenches and the movement of surface water around the landfill. It also affects the construction and performance of roads in areas of the landfill.

Soil texture and consistence affect the ease with which the trench is dug and the ease with which the soil can be used as daily or final cover. They determine the workability of the soil when dry and when wet. Soils that are plastic and sticky when wet are difficult to excavate, grade, or compact and are difficult to place as a uniformly thick cover over a layer of refuse.

The soil material used as the final cover for a trench landfill should be suitable for plants. It should not have excess sodium or salts and should not be too acid. The surface layer generally has the best workability, the highest content of organic matter, and the best potential for plants. Material from the surface layer should be stockpiled for use as the final cover.

In an area sanitary landfill, solid waste is placed in successive layers on the surface of the soil. The waste is spread, compacted, and covered daily with a thin layer of soil from a source away from the site. A final cover of soil material at least 2 feet thick is placed over the completed landfill. The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect trafficability and the risk of pollution. These properties include flooding, permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, and depth to bedrock or a cemented pan.

Flooding is a serious problem because it can result in pollution in areas downstream from the landfill. If permeability is too rapid or if fractured bedrock, a fractured cemented pan, or the water table is close to the surface, the leachate can contaminate the water supply. Slope is a consideration because of the extra grading required to maintain roads in the steeper areas of the landfill. Also, leachate may flow along the surface of the soils in the steeper areas and cause difficult seepage problems.

Daily cover for landfill is the soil material that is used to cover compacted solid waste in an area sanitary landfill. The soil material is obtained offsite, transported to the landfill, and spread over the waste. The ratings in the table also apply to the final cover for a landfill. They are based on the soil properties that affect workability, the ease of digging, and the ease of moving and spreading the material over the refuse daily during wet and dry periods. These properties include soil texture, depth to a water table, ponding, rock fragments, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, reaction, and content of salts, sodium, or lime.

Loamy or silty soils that are free of large stones and excess gravel are the best cover for a landfill. Clayey soils may be sticky and difficult to spread; sandy soils are subject to wind erosion.

Slope affects the ease of excavation and of moving the cover material. Also, it can influence runoff, erosion, and reclamation of the borrow area.

After soil material has been removed, the soil material remaining in the borrow area must be thick enough over bedrock, a cemented pan, or the water table to permit revegetation. The soil material used as the final cover for a landfill should be suitable for plants. It should not have excess sodium, salts, or lime and should not be too acid.

Construction Materials

Tables 15a and 15b give information about the soils as potential sources of gravel, sand, reclamation material, roadfill, and topsoil. Normal compaction, minor processing, and other standard construction practices are assumed.

Gravel and *sand* are natural aggregates suitable for commercial use with a minimum of processing. They are used in many kinds of construction. Specifications for each use vary widely. In table 15a, only the likelihood of finding material in suitable quantity is evaluated. The suitability of the material for specific purposes is not evaluated, nor are factors that affect excavation of the material. The properties used to evaluate the soil as a source of sand or gravel are gradation of grain sizes (as indicated by the Unified classification of the soil), the thickness of suitable material, and the content of rock fragments. If the bottom layer of the soil contains sand or gravel, the soil is considered a likely source regardless of thickness. The assumption

is that the sand or gravel layer below the depth of observation exceeds the minimum thickness.

The soils are rated *good*, *fair*, or *poor* as potential sources of sand and gravel. A rating of *good* or *fair* means that the source material is likely to be in or below the soil. The bottom layer and the thickest layer of the soils are assigned numerical ratings. These ratings indicate the likelihood that the layer is a source of sand or gravel. The number 0.00 indicates that the layer is a good source. A number between 0.00 and 1.00 indicates the degree to which the layer is a likely source.

In table 15b, the rating class terms are *good, fair,* and *poor*. The features that limit the soils as sources of reclamation material, roadfill, and topsoil are specified in the table. The numerical ratings given after the specified features indicate the degree to which the features limit the soils as sources of reclamation material, roadfill, and topsoil. The lower the number, the greater the limitation.

Reclamation material is used in areas that have been drastically disturbed by surface mining or similar activities. When these areas are reclaimed, layers of soil material or unconsolidated geological material, or both, are replaced in a vertical sequence. The reconstructed soil favors plant growth. The ratings in the table do not apply to quarries and other mined areas that require an offsite source of reconstruction material. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect erosion and stability of the surface and the productive potential of the reconstructed soil. These properties include the content of sodium, salts, and calcium carbonate; reaction; available water capacity; erodibility; texture; content of rock fragments; and content of organic matter and other features that affect fertility.

Roadfill is soil material that is excavated in one place and used in road embankments in another place. In this table, the soils are rated as a source of roadfill for low embankments, generally less than 6 feet high and less exacting in design than higher embankments.

The ratings are for the whole soil, from the surface to a depth of about 5 feet. It is assumed that soil layers will be mixed when the soil material is excavated and spread.

The ratings are based on the amount of suitable material and on soil properties that affect the ease of excavation and the performance of the material after it is in place. The thickness of the suitable material is a major consideration. The ease of excavation is affected by large stones, depth to a water table, and slope. How well the soil performs in place after it has been compacted and drained is determined by its strength (as inferred from the AASHTO classification of the soil) and linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential).

Topsoil is used to cover an area so that vegetation can be established and maintained. The upper 40 inches of a soil is evaluated for use as topsoil. Also evaluated is the reclamation potential of the borrow area. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth; the ease of excavating, loading, and spreading the material; and reclamation of the borrow area. Toxic substances, soil reaction, and the properties that are inferred from soil texture, such as available water capacity and fertility, affect plant growth. The ease of excavating, loading, and spreading is affected by rock fragments, slope, depth to a water table, soil texture, and thickness of suitable material. Reclamation of the borrow area is affected by slope, depth to a water table, rock fragments, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and toxic material.

The surface layer of most soils is generally preferred for topsoil because of its organic matter content. Organic matter greatly increases the absorption and retention of moisture and nutrients for plant growth.

Soil Properties

Data relating to soil properties are collected during the course of the soil survey. Soil properties are determined by field examination of the soils and by laboratory index testing of some benchmark soils. Established standard procedures are followed. During the survey, many shallow borings are made and examined to identify and classify the soils and to delineate them on the soil maps. Samples are taken from some typical profiles and tested in the laboratory to determine particle-size distribution, plasticity, and compaction characteristics.

Estimates of soil properties are based on field examinations, on laboratory tests of samples from the survey area, and on laboratory tests of samples of similar soils in nearby areas. Tests verify field observations, verify properties that cannot be estimated accurately by field observation, and help to characterize key soils.

The estimates of soil properties are shown in tables. They include engineering index properties, physical and chemical properties, and pertinent soil and water features.

Engineering Index Properties

Table 16 gives the engineering classifications and the range of engineering properties for the layers of each soil in the survey area.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Texture is given in the standard terms used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These terms are defined according to percentages of sand, silt, and clay in the fraction of the soil that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter (fig. 20). "Loam," for example, is soil that is 7 to 27 percent clay, 28 to 50 percent silt, and less than 52 percent sand. If the content of particles coarser than sand is 15 percent or more, an appropriate modifier is added, for example, "gravelly." Textural terms are defined in the Glossary.

Classification of the soils is determined according to the Unified soil classification system (ASTM, 2005) and the system adopted by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO, 2004).

The Unified system classifies soils according to properties that affect their use as construction material. Soils are classified according to particle-size distribution of the fraction less than 3 inches in diameter and according to plasticity index, liquid limit, and organic matter content. Sandy and gravelly soils are identified as GW, GP, GM, GC, SW, SP, SM, and SC; silty and clayey soils as ML, CL, OL, MH, CH, and OH; and highly organic soils as PT. Soils exhibiting engineering properties of two groups can have a dual classification, for example, CL-ML.

The AASHTO system classifies soils according to those properties that affect roadway construction and maintenance. In this system, the fraction of a mineral soil that is less than 3 inches in diameter is classified in one of seven groups from A-1 through A-7 on the basis of particle-size distribution, liquid limit, and plasticity index. Soils in group A-1 are coarse grained and low in content of fines (silt and clay). At the other extreme, soils in group A-7 are fine grained. Highly organic soils are classified in group A-8 on the basis of visual inspection.

If laboratory data are available, the A-1, A-2, and A-7 groups are further classified as A-1-a, A-1-b, A-2-4, A-2-5, A-2-6, A-2-7, A-7-5, or A-7-6. As an additional refinement,

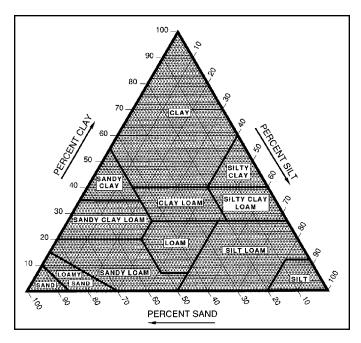


Figure 20.—Percentages of clay, silt, and sand in the basic USDA soil textural classes.

the suitability of a soil as subgrade material can be indicated by a group index number. Group index numbers range from 0 for the best subgrade material to 20 or higher for the poorest.

Rock fragments larger than 10 inches in diameter and 3 to 10 inches in diameter are indicated as a percentage of the total soil on a dry-weight basis. The percentages are estimates determined mainly by converting volume percentage in the field to weight percentage.

Percentage (of soil particles) passing designated sieves is the percentage of the soil fraction less than 3 inches in diameter based on an ovendry weight. The sieves, numbers 4, 10, 40, and 200 (USA Standard Series), have openings of 4.76, 2.00, 0.420, and 0.074 millimeters, respectively. Estimates are based on laboratory tests of soils sampled in the survey area and in nearby areas and on estimates made in the field.

Liquid limit and plasticity index (Atterberg limits) indicate the plasticity characteristics of a soil. The estimates are based on test data from the survey area or from nearby areas and on field examination.

Physical Properties of the Soils

Table 17 shows estimates of some physical characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Particle size is the effective diameter of a soil particle as measured by sedimentation, sieving, or micrometric methods. Particle sizes are expressed as classes with specific effective diameter class limits. The broad classes are sand, silt, and clay, ranging from the larger to the smaller.

Sand as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are 0.05 millimeter to 2 millimeters in diameter. In the table, the estimated sand content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

Silt as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are 0.002 to 0.05 millimeter in diameter. In the table, the estimated silt content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

Clay as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. In the table, the estimated clay content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The content of sand, silt, and clay affects the physical behavior of a soil. Particle size is important for engineering and agronomic interpretations, for determination of soil hydrologic qualities, and for soil classification.

The amount and kind of clay affect the fertility and physical condition of the soil and the ability of the soil to adsorb cations and to retain moisture. They influence shrink-swell potential, permeability, plasticity, the ease of soil dispersion, and other soil properties. The amount and kind of clay in a soil also affect tillage and earthmoving operations.

Moist bulk density is the weight of soil (ovendry) per unit volume. Volume is measured when the soil is at field moisture capacity, that is, the moisture content at ¹/₃- or ¹/₁₀-bar (33-kPa or 10-kPa) moisture tension. Weight is determined after the soil is dried at 105 degrees C. In the table, the estimated moist bulk density of each soil horizon is expressed in grams per cubic centimeter of soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. Bulk density data are used to compute linear extensibility, shrink-swell potential, available water capacity, total pore space, and other soil properties. The moist bulk density of a soil indicates the pore space available for water and roots. Depending on soil texture, a bulk density of more than 1.4 can restrict water storage and root penetration. Moist bulk density is influenced by texture, kind of clay, content of organic matter, and soil structure.

Permeability (Ksat) refers to the ability of a soil to transmit water or air. The term "permeability," as used in soil surveys, indicates saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat). The estimates in the table indicate the rate of water movement, in inches per hour, when the soil is saturated. They are based on soil characteristics observed in the field, particularly structure, porosity, and texture. Permeability is considered in the design of soil drainage systems and septic tank absorption fields.

Available water capacity refers to the quantity of water that the soil is capable of storing for use by plants. The capacity for water storage is given in inches of water per inch of soil for each soil layer. The capacity varies, depending on soil properties that affect retention of water. The most important properties are the content of organic matter, soil texture, bulk density, and soil structure. Available water capacity is an important factor in the choice of plants or crops to be grown and in the design and management of irrigation systems. Available water capacity is not an estimate of the quantity of water actually available to plants at any given time.

Linear extensibility refers to the change in length of an unconfined clod as moisture content is decreased from a moist to a dry state. It is an expression of the volume change between the water content of the clod at 1/3- or 1/10-bar tension (33-kPa or 10-kPa tension) and oven dryness. The volume change is reported in the table as percent change for the whole soil. Volume change is influenced by the amount and type of clay minerals in the soil.

Linear extensibility is used to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. The shrink-swell potential is low if the soil has a linear extensibility of less than 3 percent; moderate if 3 to 6 percent; high if 6 to 9 percent; and very high if more than 9 percent.

If the linear extensibility is more than 3, shrinking and swelling can cause damage to buildings, roads, and other structures and to plant roots. Special design commonly is needed.

Organic matter is the plant and animal residue in the soil at various stages of decomposition. In the table, the estimated content of organic matter is expressed as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The content of organic matter in a soil can be maintained by returning crop residue to the soil. Organic matter has a positive effect on available water capacity, water infiltration, soil organism activity, and tilth. It is a source of nitrogen and other nutrients for crops and soil organisms.

Erosion Properties of the Soils

Erosion factors are shown in table 18 as the K factor (Kw and Kf) and the T factor. Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Factor K is one of six factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to predict the average annual rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and permeability. Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water.

Erosion factor Kw indicates the erodibility of the whole soil. The estimates are modified by the presence of rock fragments.

Erosion factor Kf indicates the erodibility of the fine-earth fraction, or the material less than 2 millimeters in size.

Erosion factor T is an estimate of the maximum average annual rate of soil erosion by wind or water that can occur without affecting crop productivity over a sustained period. The rate is in tons per acre per year.

Wind erodibility groups are made up of soils that have similar properties affecting their susceptibility to wind erosion in cultivated areas. The soils assigned to group 1 are the most susceptible to wind erosion, and those assigned to group 8 are the least susceptible. The groups are described in the "National Soil Survey Handbook" (USDA/NRCS, National Soil Survey Handbook).

Wind erodibility index is a numerical value indicating the susceptibility of soil to wind erosion, or the tons per acre per year that can be expected to be lost to wind erosion. There is a close correlation between wind erosion and the texture of the surface layer, the size and durability of surface clods, rock fragments, organic matter, and a calcareous reaction. Soil moisture and frozen soil layers also influence wind erosion.

Slope length is the horizontal distance, in feet, from the origin of overland flow to the point where either the slope gradient decreases enough that deposition begins or runoff becomes concentrated in a defined channel (USDA/NRCS, National Soil Survey Handbook).

Slope gradient is the difference in elevation between two points and is expressed as a percentage of the distance between the two points. For example, a difference in elevation of 1 meter over a horizontal distance of 100 meters is a slope of 1 percent.

Chemical Properties of the Soils

Table 19 shows estimates of some chemical characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Cation-exchange capacity is the total amount of extractable bases that can be held by the soil, expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil at neutrality

(pH 7.0) or at some other stated pH value. Soils having a low cation-exchange capacity hold fewer cations and may require more frequent applications of fertilizer than soils having a high cation-exchange capacity. The ability to retain cations reduces the hazard of ground-water pollution.

Effective cation-exchange capacity refers to the sum of extractable bases plus aluminum expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil. It is determined for soils that have pH of less than 5.5.

Soil reaction is a measure of acidity or alkalinity. The pH of each soil horizon is based on many field tests. For many soils, values have been verified by laboratory analyses. Soil reaction is important in selecting crops and other plants, in evaluating soil amendments for fertility and stabilization, and in determining the risk of corrosion.

Calcium carbonate equivalent is the percent of carbonates, by weight, in the fraction of the soil less than 2 millimeters in size. The availability of plant nutrients is influenced by the amount of carbonates in the soil. Incorporating nitrogen fertilizer into calcareous soils helps to prevent nitrite accumulation and ammonium-N volatilization.

Organic matter is the plant and animal residue in the soil at various stages of decomposition. In the table, the estimated content of organic matter is expressed as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The content of organic matter in a soil can be maintained by returning crop residue to the soil. Organic matter has a positive effect on available water capacity, water infiltration, soil organism activity, and tilth. It is a source of nitrogen and other nutrients for crops and soil organisms.

Water Features

Table 20 gives estimates of various water features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations.

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The four hydrologic soil groups are:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas.

Surface runoff refers to the loss of water from an area by flow over the land surface. Surface runoff classes are based on slope, climate, and vegetative cover. It is assumed that the surface of the soil is bare and that the retention of surface water resulting from irregularities in the ground surface is minimal. The classes are negligible, very low, low, medium, high, and very high.

The *months* in the table indicate the portion of the year in which the feature is most likely to be a concern.

Water table refers to a saturated zone in the soil. The table indicates, by month, depth to the top (upper limit) and base (lower limit) of the saturated zone in most years. Estimates of the upper and lower limits are based mainly on observations of the water table at selected sites and on evidence of a saturated zone, namely grayish colors or mottles (redoximorphic features) in the soil. A saturated zone that lasts for less than a month is not considered a water table.

Ponding is standing water in a closed depression. Unless a drainage system is installed, the water is removed only by percolation, transpiration, or evaporation. The table indicates surface water depth and the duration and frequency of ponding. Duration is expressed as very brief if less than 2 days, brief if 2 to 7 days, long if 7 to 30 days, and very long if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, rare, occasional, and frequent. None means that ponding is not probable; rare that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of ponding is nearly 0 percent to 5 percent in any year); occasional that it occurs, on the average, once or less in 2 years (the chance of ponding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); and frequent that it occurs, on the average, more than once in 2 years (the chance of ponding is more than 50 percent in any year).

Flooding is the temporary inundation of an area caused by overflowing streams, by runoff from adjacent slopes, or by tides. Water standing for short periods after rainfall or snowmelt is not considered flooding, and water standing in swamps and marshes is considered ponding rather than flooding.

Duration and frequency are estimated. Duration is expressed as extremely brief if 0.1 hour to 4 hours, very brief if 4 hours to 2 days, brief if 2 to 7 days, long if 7 to 30 days, and very long if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, very rare, rare, occasional, frequent, and very frequent. None means that flooding is not probable; very rare that it is very unlikely but possible under extremely unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is less than 1 percent in any year); rare that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 1 to 5 percent in any year); occasional that it occurs infrequently under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); frequent that it is likely to occur often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in any year but is less than 50 percent in all months in any year); and very frequent that it is likely to occur very often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in all months of any year).

The information is based on evidence in the soil profile, namely thin strata of gravel, sand, silt, or clay deposited by floodwater; irregular decrease in organic matter content with increasing depth; and little or no horizon development.

Also considered are local information about the extent and levels of flooding and the relation of each soil on the landscape to historic floods. Information on the extent of flooding based on soil data is less specific than that provided by detailed engineering surveys that delineate flood-prone areas at specific flood frequency levels.

Soil Features

Table 21 gives estimates of various soil features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations.

A restrictive layer is a nearly continuous layer that has one or more physical, chemical, or thermal properties that significantly impede the movement of water and air through the soil or that restrict roots or otherwise provide an unfavorable root environment. Examples are bedrock, cemented layers, dense layers, and frozen layers. The table indicates the hardness of the restrictive layer, which significantly affects the ease of excavation. Depth to top is the vertical distance from the soil surface to the upper boundary of the restrictive layer.

Potential for frost action is the likelihood of upward or lateral expansion of the soil caused by the formation of segregated ice lenses (frost heave) and the subsequent collapse of the soil and loss of strength on thawing. Frost action occurs when moisture moves into the freezing zone of the soil. Temperature, texture, density, permeability, content of organic matter, and depth to the water table are the most important factors considered in evaluating the potential for frost action. It is assumed that the soil is not insulated by vegetation or snow and is not artificially drained. Silty and highly structured, clayey soils that have a high water table in winter are the most susceptible to frost action. Well drained, very gravelly, or very sandy soils are the least susceptible. Frost heave and low soil strength during thawing cause damage to pavements and other rigid structures.

Soil slippage potential is the susceptibility of a soil mass to movement downslope when loaded, excavated, or wet. Soil slippage is caused by several natural factors, and the potential is greatly increased by human activity. Type of bedrock and depth to bedrock, slope gradient, position on the landform, clay mineralogy, and the shrink-swell potential are the most important natural factors. Shallow soils that formed in shale, have clay mineralogy, have a high shrink-swell potential, are on steep slopes, and are on footslopes or backslopes are the most susceptible to soil slippage.

Soils that have a medium or high slippage potential are even more susceptible to slippage where certain types of human activity have taken place. Factors that increase the potential for soil slippage include making cuts in hillsides during construction of roadbeds and houses; changing surface runoff patterns and allowing water to concentrate from leaking water and sewer lines; increasing weight on slopes by building structures or placing fill for building sites; changing the course of streams, thereby increasing the flow of water, or removing rock from the streambed, causing the base of slopes to be undercut; and removing vegetation.

Soil slippage causes damage to roads and structures and can endanger human life. Areas that have slipped are susceptible to additional slippage and are generally too unstable for most construction uses.

Risk of corrosion pertains to potential soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that corrodes or weakens uncoated steel or concrete. The rate of corrosion of uncoated steel is related to such factors as soil moisture, particle-size distribution, acidity, and electrical conductivity of the soil. The rate of corrosion of concrete is based mainly on the sulfate and sodium content, texture, moisture content, and acidity of the soil. Special site examination and design may be needed if the combination of factors results in a severe hazard of corrosion. The steel or concrete in installations that intersect soil boundaries or soil layers is more susceptible to corrosion than the steel or concrete in installations that are entirely within one kind of soil or within one soil layer.

For uncoated steel, the risk of corrosion, expressed as *low, moderate*, or *high*, is based on soil drainage class, total acidity, electrical resistivity near field capacity, and electrical conductivity of the saturation extract.

For concrete, the risk of corrosion also is expressed as *low, moderate,* or *high.* It is based on soil texture, acidity, and amount of sulfates in the saturation extract.

Classification of the Soils

The system of soil classification used by the National Cooperative Soil Survey has six categories (Soil Survey Staff, 1999 and 2010). Beginning with the broadest, these categories are the order, suborder, great group, subgroup, family, and series. Classification is based on soil properties observed in the field or inferred from those observations or from laboratory measurements. The categories are defined in the following paragraphs.

ORDER. Twelve soil orders are recognized. The differences among orders reflect the dominant soil-forming processes and the degree of soil formation. Each order is identified by a word ending in *sol*. An example is Alfisol.

SUBORDER. Each order is divided into suborders primarily on the basis of properties that influence soil genesis and are important to plant growth or properties that reflect the most important variables within the orders. The last syllable in the name of a suborder indicates the order. An example is Aqualf (*Aqu*, meaning water, plus *alf*, from Alfisol).

GREAT GROUP. Each suborder is divided into great groups on the basis of close similarities in kind, arrangement, and degree of development of pedogenic horizons; soil moisture and temperature regimes; type of saturation; and base status. Each great group is identified by the name of a suborder and by a prefix that indicates a property of the soil. An example is Fragiaqualfs (*Fragi*, referring to a fragipan, plus *aqualf*, the suborder of the Alfisols that has an aquic moisture regime).

SUBGROUP. Each great group has a typic subgroup. Other subgroups are intergrades or extragrades. The typic subgroup is the central concept of the great group; it is not necessarily the most extensive. Intergrades are transitions to other orders, suborders, or great groups. Extragrades have some properties that are not representative of the great group but do not indicate transitions to any other taxonomic class. Each subgroup is identified by one or more adjectives preceding the name of the great group. An example is Aeric Fragiaqualfs.

FAMILY. Families are established within a subgroup on the basis of physical and chemical properties and other characteristics that affect management. Generally, the properties are those of horizons below plow depth where there is much biological activity. Among the properties and characteristics considered are particle-size class, mineralogy class, cation-exchange activity class, soil temperature regime, soil depth, and reaction class. A family name consists of the name of a subgroup preceded by terms that indicate soil properties. An example is fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Aeric Fragiaqualfs.

SERIES. The series consists of soils within a family that have horizons similar in color, texture, structure, reaction, consistence, mineral and chemical composition, and arrangement in the profile.

Table 22 indicates the order, suborder, great group, subgroup, and family of the soil series in the survey area.

Soil Series and Their Morphology

In this section, each soil series recognized in the survey area is described. Characteristics of the soil and the material in which it formed are identified for each series. A pedon, a small three-dimensional area of soil that is typical of the series in the survey area, is described. The detailed description of each soil horizon follows standards in the "Field Book for Describing and Sampling Soils" (Schoeneberger and others, 2002) and the "Soil Survey Manual" (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993). Many of the technical terms used in the descriptions are defined in "Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and in "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 2006). Unless otherwise stated, colors in the descriptions are for moist soil. Following the pedon description is the range of important characteristics of the soils in the series.

Alvin Series

Taxonomic classification: Coarse-loamy, mixed, superactive, mesic Typic Hapludalfs Taxadjunct features: The Alvin soils in Jennings County have a lower base status than is typical for the series. This difference, however, does not alter the usefulness or behavior of the soils. These soils are classified as coarse-loamy, mixed, superactive, mesic Ultic Hapludalfs.

Typical Pedon

Alvin fine sandy loam, on a slope of 8 percent in a cultivated field in an area of Alvin-Princeton fine sandy loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded; 2,250 feet west and 1,550 feet north of the southeast corner of section 5, T. 10 N., R. 6 E., Bartholomew County, Indiana; USGS Edinburgh, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 39 degrees 20 minutes 15.68 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 53 minutes 1.06 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 596207 easting and 4354846 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 7 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) fine sandy loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; weak fine granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine and fine interstitial and tubular pores; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- BE—7 to 10 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) fine sandy loam, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) dry; weak medium granular structure; very friable; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine and fine interstitial and tubular pores; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
- Bt1—10 to 20 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine and fine interstitial and tubular pores; few distinct brown (7.5YR 4/3) clay films on faces of peds; slightly acid; clear smooth boundary.
- Bt2—20 to 40 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) fine sandy loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few very fine and fine roots; common very fine and fine tubular pores; many faint brown (7.5YR 4/3) clay films on faces of peds; moderately acid; clear wavy boundary.
- E and Bt—40 to 70 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) fine sand (E); single grain; loose; bands of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) fine sandy loam (Bt) ¹/₈ to ¹/₄ inch thick with a total thickness of 1 inch; common distinct brown (7.5YR 4/3) clay bridges between sand grains; slightly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- C—70 to 80 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) fine sand; single grain; loose; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: 40 to more than 80 inches

Ap or A horizon:

Hue-10YR

Value—3 or 4

Chroma—3 or 4 (Ap); 1 to 4 (A)

Texture—fine sandy loam or loamy sand

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral

E or BE horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value-4 to 6

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or loamy fine sand

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral

Bt horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value—4 to 6

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—sandy clay loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or loam

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral

Content of rock fragments—0 to 5 percent

E and Bt horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value—4 to 6

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—sandy loam, loamy sand, sand, fine sandy loam, loamy fine sand, or fine sand

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral

Content of rock fragments—0 to 5 percent

C horizon:

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value—4 to 6

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—sand, loamy sand, sandy loam, fine sand, loamy fine sand, or fine sandy loam

Reaction—slightly acid to moderately alkaline

Content of rock fragments—0 to 5 percent

Avonburg Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Aeric Fragic Glossaqualfs

Typical Pedon

Avonburg silt loam, on a slope of 1 percent in a cultivated field; 490 feet west and 685 feet south of the center of section 21, T. 4 N., R. 7 E., Scott County, Indiana; USGS Crothersville, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 46 minutes 14.2 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 45 minutes 1.88 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 608544 easting and 4292062 northing, NAD 83.

Ap—0 to 11 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) dry; weak medium granular structure; friable; common very fine roots; common fine distinct spherical black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions throughout; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

BE—11 to 21 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few very fine roots; few fine prominent spherical black

- (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions throughout; many medium prominent light gray (10YR 7/2) iron depletions in the matrix; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Btg—21 to 37 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silty clay loam; moderate medium prismatic structure parting to moderate coarse subangular blocky; firm; few very fine roots; common distinct gray (10YR 6/1) clay films on faces of peds; common fine prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; few fine prominent spherical black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions throughout; many faint light gray (10YR 7/2) clay depletions on faces of peds; tongues 2 to 6 inches wide filled with light gray (10YR 7/2) silt loam, about 10 percent by volume; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2Btgx/Eg—37 to 52 inches; 50 percent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silt loam (Btgx); moderate coarse and very coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate coarse subangular blocky; very firm; brittle; common prominent gray (10YR 6/1) clay films on vertical faces of peds; many coarse prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; common faint light gray (10YR 7/2) clay depletions on vertical faces of peds; 50 percent light gray (10YR 7/2) silt loam (Eg) occurring as tongues that are 2 to 6 inches wide at the top and taper to 1 to 2 inches at the bottom and have a concentration of illuviated grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay loam in the lower part; weak medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; friable; few very fine roots; few fine spherical black (10YR 2/1) ironmanganese concretions throughout; 21 percent sand; 1 percent gravel; extremely acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2Btx—52 to 83 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate very coarse prismatic structure parting to weak coarse subangular blocky; very firm; common prominent gray (10YR 6/1) clay films on faces of peds and in pores; few fine prominent spherical black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions throughout; common coarse prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 25 percent light gray (10YR 7/2), friable silt loam between peds; 24 percent sand; 1 percent gravel; 75 percent brittle; extremely acid; diffuse wavy boundary.
- 3Btb—83 to 90 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) clay loam; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; many prominent gray (10YR 6/1) clay films on faces of peds; few fine prominent irregular black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions throughout; many medium prominent light gray (10YR 7/1) iron depletions in the matrix; 4 percent gravel; strongly acid.

Thickness of the loess: 60 to 90 inches

Depth to a layer with fragic soil properties: 20 to 40 inches Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: More than 80 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue-10YR

Value-4 or 5

Chroma—2 to 4

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

A horizon (2 to 4 inches thick):

Hue-10YR

Value—3 or 4

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

BE or EB horizon:

Hue-10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—2 to 6

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid; ranges to slightly acid in areas that have been limed

Bt or Btg horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—1 to 6; where chroma is 3 or more, 50 percent or more of the faces of peds have chroma of 1 or 2

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam

Reaction—extremely acid or very strongly acid

2Btgx/Eg or 2Btx/Eg horizon (Btgx or Btx part):

Hue-10YR

Value-5 or 6

Chroma—1 to 6

Texture—silt loam; less commonly silty clay loam

Reaction—extremely acid to strongly acid

Content of rock fragments—1 to 2 percent gravel

2Btgx/Eg or 2Btx/Eg horizon (Eg part):

Hue-10YR

Value-5 or 6

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—extremely acid to strongly acid

Content of rock fragments—1 to 2 percent gravel

2Btx horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—1 to 6

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—extremely acid to strongly acid

Content of rock fragments—1 to 2 percent gravel

3Btb horizon:

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma-2 to 8

Texture—clay loam

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral

Content of rock fragments—2 to 10 percent; mainly gravel, but cobbles and stones included in some pedons

Ayrshire Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Aeric Endoaqualfs

Typical Pedon

Ayrshire fine sandy loam, sandy substratum, in a cultivated field; 990 feet north and 530 feet east of the southwest corner of section 10, T. 6 N., R. 6 E., Jackson County, Indiana; USGS Chestnut Ridge, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 58

minutes 18.658 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 51 minutes 5.044 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 599500 easting and 4314280 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 9 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) fine sandy loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; weak fine granular structure; friable; common fine roots; few fine prominent black (N 2.5/) iron-manganese masses; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- BE—9 to 17 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) fine sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine roots; common fine prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; many fine distinct light gray (10YR 7/2) clay depletions in the matrix; few fine prominent black (N 2.5/) iron-manganese masses; moderately acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Btg1—17 to 26 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) fine sandy loam; weak medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots; few faint yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay films on faces of peds; many fine prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; common fine prominent spherical black (N 2.5/) iron-manganese concretions; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Btg2—26 to 42 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) loam; weak medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; friable; few very fine roots; few faint pale brown (10YR 6/3) clay films on faces of peds; common fine prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- Cg1—42 to 70 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1), stratified fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam, and loamy fine sand; massive; very friable; common fine prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) and common fine distinct brown (10YR 5/3) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; very strongly acid in the upper part and strongly acid in the lower part; gradual wavy boundary.
- Cg2—70 to 80 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) fine sand; single grain; loose; many fine prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) and distinct light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; few fine prominent black (N 2.5/) iron-manganese concretions; neutral.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: 40 to 60 inches

Ap or A horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—3 to 5; where value is 3, the A horizon is less than 5 inches thick

Chroma—1 to 3

Texture—fine sandy loam

Reaction—moderately acid to neutral

BE or E horizon (where present):

Hue-10YR

Value-5 or 6

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or loam

Reaction—moderately acid to neutral

Bt or Btg horizon (upper part):

Hue-10YR or 2.5Y

Value—5 to 7

Chroma—1 to 6

Texture—sandy clay loam, loam, or fine sandy loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to slightly acid

Bt or Btg horizon (lower part) or BC or BCg horizon:

Hue-10YR or 2.5Y

Value—4 to 7

Chroma—1 to 6

Texture—fine sandy loam, sandy loam, clay loam, or sandy clay loam

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral

Cg or 2Cg horizon:

Hue-10YR to 2.5Y

Value—5 to 7

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—fine sand, loamy fine sand, fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or loam with strata of silt to very fine sand

Reaction—neutral to moderately alkaline

Bartle Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Aeric Fragiaqualfs
Taxadjunct features: The Bartle soils in Jennings County do not have a subhorizon
with a fragipan that has vertical streaks with a mean horizontal dimension of 4
inches or more. This difference, however, does not alter the usefulness or behavior
of the soils. These soils are classified as fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Aeric
Fragic Epiaqualfs.

Typical Pedon

Bartle silt loam, in a nearly level area in a cultivated field; 625 feet north and 1,490 feet east of the southwest corner of section 19, T. 2 S., R. 5 E., Floyd County, Indiana; USGS Crandall, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 19 minutes 5 seconds N. and long. 86 degrees 0 minutes 33 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 586618 easting and 4241575 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 8 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) dry; moderate fine and medium granular structure; friable; common very fine and fine roots; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.
- EB—8 to 14 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; few very fine roots; common fine and medium prominent spherical black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions throughout; common fine faint light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- BEg—14 to 17 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) silt loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; common fine and medium prominent spherical black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions throughout; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
- Bt—17 to 30 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay loam; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; friable; many distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) and common distinct brown (10YR 5/3) clay films on faces of peds and in pores; common fine and medium distinct spherical black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions throughout; many medium faint light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Btx—30 to 50 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam; weak medium prismatic structure parting to weak medium subangular blocky; firm; many distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) clay films on vertical faces of peds; common medium faint light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) and common fine prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; common fine and medium distinct spherical

- black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions throughout; many medium faint light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 45 percent brittle; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- BC1—50 to 66 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam; weak medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; common prominent very dark gray (N 3/) iron-manganese masses in root channels; many medium faint light gray (10YR 7/2) iron depletions in the matrix; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- BC2—66 to 80 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) silt loam; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; common prominent very dark gray (N 3/) iron-manganese masses in root channels; many medium prominent light gray (10YR 7/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 5 percent gravel; very strongly acid.

Thickness of the loess: 0 to 40 inches

Depth to a layer with fragic soil properties: 24 to 40 inches Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: 48 to 72 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value-4 or 5

Chroma—2 to 4

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

A horizon (2 to 4 inches thick):

Hue—10YR

Value—3 or 4

Chroma—1

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

EB, BE, or BEg horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—5 to 7

Chroma—2 to 6

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—extremely acid to moderately acid

Bt or Btg horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—5 to 7

Chroma—2 to 6; where chroma is 3 or more, 50 percent or more of the faces of peds have chroma of 1 or 2

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam

Reaction—extremely acid to moderately acid

Btx or Btgx horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value-5 or 6

Chroma—1 to 6

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam

Reaction—extremely acid to strongly acid

BC or BCg horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—4 to 6

Chroma—1 to 8

Texture—silt loam, silty clay loam, or loam Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral Content of rock fragments—0 to 14 percent gravel

Birds Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, superactive, nonacid, mesic Typic Fluvaquents

Typical Pedon

Birds silt loam, in a nearly level area in a cultivated field; 600 feet west and 50 feet north of the center of section 13, T. 3 N., R. 12 W., Lawrence County, Illinois; USGS Lawrenceville, Illinois, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 41 minutes 42.6 seconds N. and long. 87 degrees 41 minutes 45.9 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 439467 easting and 4283182 northing, NAD 83.

Ap—0 to 6 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) dry; weak fine granular structure; friable; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.

ACg—6 to 22 inches; gray (10YR 6/1) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; common fine distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) and brown (10YR 5/3) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; few very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) masses of iron-manganese accumulation; neutral; gradual smooth boundary.

Cg—22 to 60 inches; gray (10YR 6/1) silt loam; massive; friable; common medium and coarse distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) and prominent light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; few brown (10YR 5/3) iron-manganese concretions; common medium and coarse faint grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions in the matrix; slightly alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Ap, A, or ACg horizon:

Hue-10YR to 5Y

Value-4 to 6

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—moderately acid to neutral

Cg horizon:

Hue-10YR to 5Y

Value—4 to 7

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—silt loam; strata of loam included below a depth of 40 inches

Reaction—moderately acid to slightly alkaline

Blocher Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Oxyaquic Hapludalfs Taxadjunct features: The Blocher soils in map units BlcC3, BlgC3, and BnuD3 have more sand in the upper part of the subsoil than is defined as the range for the series. This difference, however, does not alter the usefulness or behavior of the soils. These soils are classified as fine-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Oxyaquic Hapludalfs.

Typical Pedon

Blocher silt loam, on a slope of 9 percent in a hayfield; 390 feet east and 720 feet north of the southwest corner of section 3, T. 4 N., R. 7 E., Scott County, Indiana; USGS Deputy, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 48 minutes 38.324 seconds

- N. and long. 85 degrees 44 minutes 18.067 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 609543.029 easting and 4296512.536 northing, NAD 83.
- Ap—0 to 6 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; moderate fine and medium granular structure; friable; many very fine and fine roots; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bt1—6 to 17 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common very fine and fine roots; many distinct brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay films on faces of peds; common distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) organic coatings in root channels; few distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt coatings on faces of peds; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Bt2—17 to 24 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay loam; strong fine and medium subangular blocky structure; firm; common very fine roots; common prominent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) and very few prominent grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay films on faces of peds; many distinct pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt coatings on faces of peds; 1 percent gravel; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2Bt3—24 to 33 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam; strong fine and medium angular blocky structure; very firm; few very fine roots between peds; many distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/6), common prominent grayish brown (10YR 5/2), and few distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; common medium prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 8 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Bt4—33 to 44 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay; strong fine and medium angular blocky structure; very firm; few very fine roots between peds; many distinct strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) and few prominent grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay films on faces of peds; few fine prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 10 percent gravel; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2Bt5—44 to 53 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; very firm; many distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) and few distinct grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay films on faces of peds; common medium prominent irregular black masses of manganese lining pores; 3 percent gravel; slightly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2Bt6—53 to 62 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; firm; common distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; few medium prominent irregular black masses of manganese lining pores; 3 percent gravel; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2BCt—62 to 76 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; firm; very few distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; few medium prominent irregular black masses of manganese lining pores; 3 percent gravel; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2C—76 to 80 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loam (65 percent) with pockets of clay loam (35 percent); common coarse distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) mottles; massive; friable; common medium and coarse prominent irregular black masses of manganese lining pores; 3 percent gravel; slightly alkaline.

Thickness of the loess and loamy material: 16 to 36 inches Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: 50 to 80 inches

Depth to bedrock (paralithic contact): 60 to 80 inches in the soft bedrock substratum phase

Depth to bedrock (lithic contact): 60 to 80 inches in the hard bedrock substratum phase

Ap horizon:

Hue-10YR

Value-4 or 5

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

A horizon (2 to 5 inches thick) (where present):

Hue—10YR

Value—3 or 4

Chroma—2 or 3

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

Bt horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—4 to 6

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam; ranges to loam in the lower part

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid; ranges to slightly acid in the upper part in areas that have been limed

2Bt horizon:

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value—5

Chroma-4 to 8

Texture—clay loam or clay

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid in the upper part; ranges to neutral in the lower part

Content of rock fragments—3 to 10 percent gravel; range includes cobbles

2BCt horizon:

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value—5

Chroma—4 to 8

Texture—clay loam or clay

Reaction—moderately acid to slightly alkaline

Content of rock fragments—3 to 10 percent gravel; range includes cobbles

2C horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—loam or clay loam

Reaction—slightly alkaline or moderately alkaline

Content of rock fragments—3 to 10 percent gravel; range includes cobbles

Bloomfield Series

Taxonomic classification: Sandy, mixed, mesic Lamellic Hapludalfs

Typical Pedon

Bloomfield fine sand, in a pastured area of Bloomfield-Alvin complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded; 2,690 feet south and 1,214 feet west of the northeast corner of section 32, T. 6 N., R. 5 E., Jackson County, Indiana; USGS Seymour, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 54 minutes 52.209 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 59

minutes 8.008 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 587947 easting and 4307778 northing, NAD 83.

- A—0 to 10 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) fine sand, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; single grain; loose; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bt and E—10 to 39 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) lamellae of loamy fine sand (Bt); massive; very friable; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) fine sand (E); single grain; loose; common very fine roots; lamellae are 1 to 3 inches apart, are 0.5 inch to 4.0 inches thick, and have a cumulative thickness of 17 inches; clay bridging connects sand grains in the lamellae; lamellae are discontinuous and wavy; slightly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- E and Bt—39 to 80 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) fine sand (E); single grain; loose; strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) lamellae of loamy fine sand and fine sand (Bt); massive; very friable; lamellae are 2 to 6 inches apart, are 0.25 inch to 2.0 inches thick, and have a cumulative thickness of 14 inches; clay bridging connects sand grains in the lamellae; lamellae are discontinuous and wavy; slightly acid; gradual irregular boundary.
- 2C—80 to 90 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) fine sand; single grain; loose; slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to the base of soil development: 48 to more than 80 inches

Other features: The argillic horizon occurs as lamellae and banded layers up to 8
inches in thickness. The combined thickness of the lamellae above a depth of 60 inches is more than 15 inches.

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Ap or A horizon:
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Hue-10YR

Value-4

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—sand or fine sand

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral, depending upon liming history

E, EB, or BE horizon (where present):

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value-4 to 6

Chroma-2 to 4

Texture—very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or loamy fine sand Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral, depending on liming history

E part of E and Bt horizon (where present):

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma-4 to 6

Texture—sand or fine sand

Bt part of E and Bt horizon (where present):

Material—bands or lamellae of variable thickness

Hue—7.5YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—4 to 6

Texture—loamy sand or loamy fine sand

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral

BC or C horizon (where present):

Hue—10YR

Value—6 or 7

Chroma—3 to 6
Texture—fine sand, sand, or loamy fine sand
Reaction—strongly acid to moderately alkaline

Bobtown Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Aquultic Hapludalfs

Typical Pedon

Bobtown loamy fine sand, in a nearly level area with convex slopes in a cultivated field; 60 feet south and 1,120 feet west of the center of section 15, T. 6 N., R. 6 E., Jackson County, Indiana; USGS Chestnut Ridge, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 57 minutes 42.589 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 50 minutes 51.004 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 599852 easting and 4313172 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 9 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) loamy fine sand, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) dry; weak fine subangular blocky structure parting to weak fine granular; very friable; common fine and very fine roots; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- E—9 to 13 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) fine sandy loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure parting to weak fine granular; very friable; few very fine roots; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- EB—13 to 20 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) fine sandy loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few very fine roots; common fine distinct brown (10YR 4/3) masses of oxidized iron; few fine prominent black (N 2.5/) ironmanganese masses; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bt1—20 to 29 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) fine sandy loam; moderate medium and fine subangular blocky structure; firm; few very fine roots; common distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay films on faces of peds; few fine prominent black (N 2.5/) iron-manganese masses; common fine prominent light gray (10YR 7/2) iron depletions; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- Bt2—29 to 38 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy clay loam; weak medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; few very fine roots; common distinct pale brown (10YR 6/3) clay films on faces of peds; common medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; few fine prominent black (N 2.5/) iron-manganese masses; many medium distinct light gray (10YR 7/2) and few medium distinct gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- Bt3—38 to 52 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) fine sandy loam; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; very friable; few very fine roots; clay bridging between sand grains; many medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron; common fine prominent black (N 2.5/) and strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) iron-manganese masses; many coarse faint light gray (10YR 7/2) iron depletions; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- BC—52 to 61 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) loamy sand; massive; very friable; many fine prominent black (N 2.5/) iron-manganese masses; many medium faint light gray (10YR 7/2) iron depletions; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- C—61 to 80 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), stratified loamy sand, loamy fine sand, and fine sand; massive; very friable; common medium distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron; many coarse distinct light gray (10YR 7/2) and common medium faint pale brown (10YR 6/3) iron depletions; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the solum: 48 to 70 inches Content of clay in the particle-size control section: Averages 18 to 26 percent

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—loamy fine sand

Reaction—very strongly acid to slightly acid

E or EB horizon:

Hue-10YR

Value-4 to 7

Chroma-4 to 8

Texture—fine sandy loam or loamy fine sand

Reaction—very strongly acid to moderately acid

Bt horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value—5 to 7

Chroma—3 to 8

Texture—sandy clay loam or fine sandy loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

BC horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—5 to 7

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—loamy sand or loamy fine sand

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

C horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—5 to 7

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—stratified loamy sand, loamy fine sand, or fine sand; dominantly fine sand below a depth of 80 inches

Reaction—very strongly acid to moderately acid

Bonnell Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludalfs

Typical Pedon

Bonnell silt loam, on an east-facing, convex slope of 25 percent in a forested area; 700 feet north and 2,000 feet east of the southwest corner of section 14, T. 4 N., R. 3 W., Ohio County, Indiana; USGS Bear Branch, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 55 minutes 8.135 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 4 minutes 21.985 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 667078.085 easting and 4309545.637 northing, NAD 83.

- A—0 to 3 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silt loam, light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) dry; moderate fine granular structure; friable; many coarse roots; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
- EB—3 to 6 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam; moderate medium granular structure; friable; many fine and coarse roots; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bt1—6 to 9 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine and medium roots; few faint yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay films on faces of peds; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

- 2Bt2—9 to 26 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay; moderate medium angular blocky structure; firm; common fine and medium roots; many distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Bt3—26 to 36 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay; moderate medium subangular and angular blocky structure; firm; common fine and medium roots; many distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; few fine distinct black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions throughout; 4 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Bt4—36 to 44 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine and medium roots; many distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; few fine distinct black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions throughout; 3 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Bt5—44 to 60 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay loam; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine and medium roots; common distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; few fine distinct black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions throughout; 3 percent gravel; strongly acid in the upper part and slightly acid in the lower part; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2BCt—60 to 70 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) clay loam; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; few distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; common fine distinct black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions throughout; 5 percent gravel; strongly effervescent; slightly alkaline; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2C—70 to 80 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) clay loam; massive; firm; 5 percent gravel; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline.

Thickness of the loess: Less than 18 inches Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: 40 to 65 inches

A horizon (2 to 5 inches thick):

Hue—10YR

Value—2 to 4

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value-4 or 5

Chroma—2 to 6

Texture—silt loam or clay loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

EB or BE horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value-4 or 5

Chroma—2 to 4

Texture—silt loam or loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

Bt horizon:

Hue-10YR

Value—5

Chroma-4 to 6

Soil Survey of Jennings County, Indiana

Texture—loam, silt loam, or silty clay loam Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

2Bt horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value—4 to 6

Chroma—3 to 8

Texture—clay loam or clay

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid in the upper part; moderately acid to slightly alkaline in the lower part

Content of rock fragments—3 to 5 percent pebbles; range includes cobbles

2BCt horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—5

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—clay loam or loam

Reaction—slightly alkaline or neutral; less commonly slightly acid

Content of rock fragments—3 to 8 percent pebbles; range includes cobbles

2C horizon:

Hue-10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—loam or clay loam

Reaction—slightly alkaline or moderately alkaline

Content of rock fragments—3 to 8 percent pebbles

Bonnie Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, acid, mesic Typic Fluvaquents

Typical Pedon

Bonnie silt loam, on a slope of 0.5 percent in a cultivated field; 1,160 feet west and 1,385 feet north of the center of section 9, T. 4 N., R. 7 E., Scott County, Indiana; USGS Scottsburg, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 48 minutes 18.151 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 45 minutes 10.776 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 608277.955 easting and 4295879.475 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 9 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) dry; moderate medium granular structure; friable; common very fine roots; few fine spherical iron-manganese concretions throughout; common fine faint light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Cg1—9 to 20 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silt loam; weak thick platy structure; friable; few very fine roots; common medium faint pale brown (10YR 6/3) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; common prominent yellowish red (5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron lining pores and root channels; few fine spherical iron-manganese concretions throughout; common fine irregular iron nodules; slightly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- Cg2—20 to 31 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) silt loam; massive; friable; few very fine roots; common medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) and few faint pale brown (10YR 6/3) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; few prominent yellowish red (5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron lining pores and root channels; few fine spherical iron-manganese concretions throughout; few fine irregular iron nodules; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

- Cg3—31 to 47 inches; gray (10YR 6/1) silt loam; massive; friable; few medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; common prominent yellowish red (5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron lining pores and root channels; few medium irregular iron-manganese concretions throughout; common fine irregular iron nodules; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- Cg4—47 to 60 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) silt loam; massive; friable; common medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; common fine prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron lining pores; common fine irregular iron nodules throughout; strongly acid.

Ap or A horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value-4 to 6

Chroma—1 to 3

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

Cq horizon:

Hue-10YR, 2.5Y, or N

Value—5 to 7

Chroma-0 to 2

Texture—silt loam; silty clay loam included below a depth of 40 inches

Reaction—commonly very strongly acid or strongly acid; ranges to slightly acid in the lower part

Caneyville Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludalfs

Typical Pedon

Caneyville silt loam (fig. 21), on a slope of 12 percent in a pasture; 680 feet west and 2,290 feet south of the northeast corner of section 20, T. 6 N., R. 1 W., Lawrence County, Indiana; USGS Bartlettsville, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 56 minutes 28.813 seconds N. and long. 86 degrees 25 minutes 32.632 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 549768 easting and 4310425 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 8 inches; 90 percent brown (10YR 4/3) and 10 percent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) dry; moderate medium granular structure; friable; many fine roots; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bt1—8 to 14 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; common medium faint yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) mottles; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots; many faint dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; neutral; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Bt2—14 to 33 inches; yellowish red (5YR 4/6) silty clay; strong coarse angular blocky structure; firm; many distinct yellowish red (5YR 5/8) clay films on faces of peds; 1-inch layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay at a depth of 32 inches; strongly acid in the upper part and neutral at a depth of 32 inches; abrupt smooth boundary.
- 2R—33 to 60 inches; indurated limestone bedrock.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the solum and depth to bedrock (lithic contact): 20 to 40 inches Thickness of the loess: 0 to 18 inches



Figure 21.—Profile of a Caneyville soil. Depth is marked in inches.

Ap horizon:

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral

Content of rock fragments—0 to 5 percent chert gravel

A horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value—3 to 5

Chroma-2 or 3

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral

Content of rock fragments—0 to 5 percent chert gravel

Bt horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—4 to 8

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

Content of rock fragments—0 to 5 percent chert gravel

2Bt horizon:

Hue—5YR or 7.5YR; less commonly 2.5YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma-4 to 8

Texture—silty clay or clay

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral; ranges to slightly alkaline in the lower part Content of rock fragments—0 to 14 percent chert gravel

Cincinnati Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Oxyaquic Fragiudalfs

Typical Pedon

Cincinnati silt loam, on a slope of 7 percent in a hayfield; 550 feet south and 320 feet east of the northwest corner of section 13, T. 2 N., R. 8 E., Scott County, Indiana; USGS New Washington, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 37 minutes 8.53 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 35 minutes 15.37 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 622957.376 easting and 4275451.722 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 8 inches; 85 percent brown (10YR 4/3) and 15 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure parting to moderate medium granular; friable; many very fine and fine roots; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bt—8 to 24 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common very fine and fine roots; many distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clay films on faces of peds; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Btx1—24 to 36 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate very coarse prismatic structure; firm; few very fine roots between peds; many distinct grayish brown (10YR 5/2) and common distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay films on vertical faces of peds; few fine prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 1 percent gravel; brittle; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2Btx2—36 to 51 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) loam; moderate very coarse prismatic structure; very firm; common prominent grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay films on vertical faces of peds; common fine prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 2 percent gravel; brittle; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2Btx3—51 to 74 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loam; weak coarse prismatic structure; firm; common distinct grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay films on vertical faces of peds; common fine prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 5 percent gravel; brittle; very strongly acid; diffuse wavy boundary.
- 3Bt—74 to 80 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) clay loam; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; common prominent gray (10YR 6/1) clay films on faces of peds; 3 percent gravel; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the loess or silty material: 18 to 40 inches

Depth to a fragipan: 20 to 36 inches; 10 to 20 inches in severely eroded areas

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—3 or 4
Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

Bt horizon (formed in loess):

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—4 to 8

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

2Btx horizon (formed in pedisediments):

Hue—10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma-4 to 6

Texture—silt loam or loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to moderately acid

Content of rock fragments—0 to 5 percent gravel

3Bt horizon (formed in till):

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—4 to 8

Texture—clay loam or loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to slightly acid

Content of rock fragments—3 to 10 percent gravel

Cobbsfork Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Fragic Glossaqualfs

Typical Pedon

Cobbsfork silt loam, on a slope of 0.5 percent in a cultivated field; 150 feet west and 1,300 feet north of the southeast corner of section 2, T. 5 N., R. 10 E., Jefferson County, Indiana; USGS Rexville, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 54 minutes 6.267 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 22 minutes 12.885 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 641322 easting and 4307133 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap1—0 to 6 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam, light gray (10YR 7/2) dry; weak fine granular structure; friable; many fine roots; many fine prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; few fine prominent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron lining tubular pores; common fine faint gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions in the matrix; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Ap2—6 to 12 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam, light gray (10YR 7/2) dry; weak very thick platy structure; friable; few fine roots; few fine prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; few fine prominent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron lining tubular pores; common fine faint gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions in the matrix; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- EBg—12 to 18 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) silt loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots; common medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; few fine prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron lining tubular pores; few fine spherical very dark brown (10YR 2/2) strongly cemented iron-manganese concretions throughout; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- Btg—18 to 27 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silt loam; moderate medium prismatic structure parting to moderate medium subangular blocky; friable; few fine roots between peds; common distinct grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay films on faces of peds (dominantly vertical); common fine prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) and brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; few fine prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron lining tubular pores;

- few fine spherical very dark brown (10YR 2/2) strongly cemented iron-manganese concretions throughout; many faint gray (10YR 6/1) clay depletions on faces of peds; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- Btg/Eg—27 to 38 inches; 60 percent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silt loam (Btg); moderate medium and coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate medium subangular blocky; firm; few fine roots between peds; common distinct gray (10YR 6/1) clay films on vertical faces of peds; common fine prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) and brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; few fine prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron lining tubular pores; 40 percent light gray (10YR 7/2) silt loam (Eg); weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots throughout; few fine prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron lining tubular pores; few fine spherical very dark brown (10YR 2/2) strongly cemented iron-manganese concretions throughout; krotovinas; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2Eg/Btgx—38 to 50 inches; 60 percent light gray (10YR 7/2) silt loam (Eg); weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine roots throughout; common medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; few medium prominent spherical black (10YR 2/1) strongly cemented iron-manganese concretions; 40 percent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silt loam (Btgx); moderate coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate medium angular blocky; firm; brittle; few fine roots between peds; common prominent gray (10YR 6/1) clay films on vertical faces of peds; common fine distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; few fine prominent yellowish red (5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron lining tubular pores; common fine prominent black (10YR 2/1) mangans lining pores; few fine prominent spherical very dark brown (10YR 2/2) strongly cemented iron-manganese concretions throughout; krotovinas; 1 percent gravel; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2Btx—50 to 85 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; weak medium and coarse prismatic structure parting to weak medium subangular blocky; firm; common faint gray (10YR 6/1) clay films on vertical faces of peds; few fine faint light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; common medium distinct spherical black (10YR 2/1) strongly cemented iron-manganese concretions; many faint gray (10YR 6/1) clay depletions on vertical faces of peds; 2 percent gravel; 70 percent brittle; very strongly acid; diffuse wavy boundary.
- 3Btb—85 to 90 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) clay loam; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; few prominent light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) clay films on faces of peds; common medium prominent spherical very dark gray (10YR 3/1) strongly cemented iron-manganese concretions; common fine and medium prominent gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions in the matrix; 4 percent gravel; slightly acid.

Thickness of the loess: 75 to 96 inches

Depth to the top of the glossic horizon: 24 to 36 inches Depth to a layer with fragic soil properties: 36 to 45 inches Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: More than 80 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR Value—4 to 6 Chroma—2 or 3 Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

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A horizon (where present):
   Hue-10YR
   Value—3 to 5 (where value is 3, thickness is 1 to 4 inches)
   Chroma—1 or 2
   Texture—silt loam
   Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid
EBg or BEg horizon:
   Hue—10YR or 2.5Y
   Value—5 to 7
   Chroma—1 or 2
   Texture—silt loam
   Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid; ranges to slightly acid in areas that
      have been limed
Btg horizon:
   Hue—10YR
   Value—6 or 7
   Chroma—1 or 2
   Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam
   Reaction—extremely acid or very strongly acid
Btg part of Btg/Eg horizon:
   Hue—10YR
   Value—5 to 7
   Chroma—1 or 2
   Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam
   Reaction—extremely acid or very strongly acid
Eg part of Btg/Eg horizon:
   Hue-10YR or 2.5Y
   Value-6 or 7
   Chroma—1 or 2
   Texture—silt loam
   Reaction—extremely acid or very strongly acid
Eg part of 2Eg/Btgx horizon:
   Hue-10YR or 2.5Y
   Value—6 or 7
   Chroma—1 or 2
   Texture—silt loam
   Reaction—extremely acid or very strongly acid
   Content of rock fragments—1 to 2 percent gravel
Btgx part of 2Eg/Btgx horizon:
   Hue—7.5YR or 10YR
   Value-4 to 6
   Chroma—1 or 2
   Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam
   Reaction—extremely acid or very strongly acid
   Content of rock fragments—1 to 2 percent gravel
2Btx or 2Btgx horizon:
   Hue—7.5YR or 10YR
   Value—4 to 6
   Chroma—1 to 6
   Texture—silt loam
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Reaction—extremely acid to strongly acid Content of rock fragments—1 to 2 percent gravel

3Btb or 3Btgb horizon:

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—1 to 8

Texture—clay loam

Reaction—commonly strongly acid or moderately acid in the upper part; ranges to neutral in the lower part

Content of rock fragments—2 to 10 percent gravel

Cuba Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Fluventic Dystrudepts

Typical Pedon

Cuba silt loam, in a nearly level area in a cultivated field; 210 feet east and 1,710 feet north of the center of section 28, T. 1 N., R. 3 W., Dubois County, Indiana; USGS Cuzco, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 29 minutes 40.721 seconds N. and long. 86 degrees 44 minutes 44.142 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 522188 easting and 4260713 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 10 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; moderate medium granular structure; friable; many fine roots; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bw1—10 to 21 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure parting to moderate medium granular; friable; few fine roots; few distinct brown (10YR 4/3) organic coatings on faces of peds; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- Bw2—21 to 47 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure parting to moderate medium granular; friable; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- C—47 to 60 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam; common medium distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) mottles; massive; friable; few fine distinct black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to the base of the cambic horizon: 30 to 54 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue-10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—2 to 4

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

Content of rock fragments—0 to 3 percent gravel

A horizon (1 to 2 inches thick) (where present):

Hue—10YR

Value—3 or 4

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid Content of rock fragments—0 to 3 percent gravel

Bw horizon:

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value—4 to 6

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

Content of rock fragments—0 to 3 percent gravel

C horizon:

Hue-10YR

Value—4 to 6

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—silt loam or loam; sandy loam, fine sandy loam, and thin strata of loamy sand included below a depth of 40 inches

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

Content of rock fragments—0 to 14 percent gravel

Cyclone Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, superactive, mesic Typic Argiaquolls

Typical Pedon

Cyclone silty clay loam, on a planar slope of less than 1 percent in a cultivated field; 1,800 feet west and 1,900 feet south of the northeast corner of section 1, T. 9 N., R. 6 E., Bartholomew County, Indiana; USGS Hope, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 39 degrees 15 minutes 19.385 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 48 minutes 20.751 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 603038 easting and 4345797 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 8 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay loam, grayish brown (10YR 5/2) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure parting to moderate medium granular; friable; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.
- A—8 to 17 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; firm; common fine prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; neutral; clear wavy boundary.
- Btg1—17 to 20 inches; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) silty clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; common fine roots; common fine pores; common distinct very dark gray (10YR 3/1) clay films on faces of peds; common fine and medium distinct olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.
- Btg2—20 to 24 inches; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) silty clay loam; moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine roots; common fine pores; few distinct dark gray (10YR 4/1) clay films on faces of peds; many medium distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) masses of iron in the matrix; few fine distinct black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions in the matrix; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.
- Btg3—24 to 36 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) silty clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine roots; common fine pores; few distinct dark gray (10YR 4/1) clay films on faces of peds; many medium prominent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; few fine prominent black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions in the matrix; many medium faint grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions in the matrix; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.

- Bt1—36 to 52 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) silty clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine roots; common fine pores; few distinct dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay films on faces of peds; many medium prominent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; few fine prominent black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions in the matrix; many medium faint grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions in the matrix; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2Bt2—52 to 58 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) silty clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; few distinct dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) clay films on faces of peds; many medium prominent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; many medium faint grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 2 percent rock fragments; neutral; clear wavy boundary.
- 2BC—58 to 65 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; firm; few medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; 5 percent rock fragments; slightly effervescent; slightly alkaline; clear wavy boundary.
- 2C—65 to 80 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loam; massive; firm; 2 percent rock fragments; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline.

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 10 to 20 inches Thickness of the loess or silty material: 40 to 60 inches Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: 50 to 75 inches

Ap or A horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—silty clay loam

Reaction—slightly acid or neutral

Bt or Btg horizon (upper part):

Hue-10YR or 2.5Y

Value—3 to 5

Chroma—1 to 3

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam

Reaction—slightly acid or neutral

Bt or Btg horizon (lower part):

Hue—10YR or 2.5Y

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—1 to 4

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam

Reaction—slightly acid or neutral

2Bt or 2Btg horizon:

Hue—10YR or 2.5Y

Value-4 or 5

Chroma—2 to 4

Texture—loam, clay loam, or silty clay loam

Reaction—neutral or slightly alkaline

Content of rock fragments—1 to 10 percent

2BC or 2BCg horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—2 to 4
Texture—loam
Reaction—neutral or slightly alkaline
Content of rock fragments—1 to 10 percent

2C or 2Cq horizon:

Hue—10YR Value—4 or 5 Chroma—2 to 4

Texture—loam or fine sandy loam

Reaction—slightly alkaline or moderately alkaline

Content of rock fragments—1 to 10 percent

Deputy Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Aquic Hapludults

Taxadjunct features: The Deputy soils in map units BlcC3 and DtzC3 have more clay in the upper part of the subsoil than is defined as the range for the series. This difference, however, does not alter the usefulness or behavior of the soils. These soils are classified as fine, mixed, active, mesic Aquic Hapludults.

Typical Pedon

Deputy silt loam (fig. 22), on a slope of 3 percent in a pasture; 1,200 feet west and 2,300 feet south of the northeast corner of section 17, T. 4 N., R. 8 E., Jefferson County, Indiana; USGS Deputy, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 47 minutes 22.41 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 39 minutes 5.058 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 617128 easting and 4294281 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 8 inches; 90 percent brown (10YR 4/3) and 10 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam, light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) and pale yellow (10YR 7/4) dry; moderate medium granular structure; friable; common fine roots; slightly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bt1—8 to 15 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine roots; few distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay films on faces of peds; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bt2—15 to 20 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine roots; few faint brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay films on faces of peds; common fine prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bt3—20 to 27 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine roots; common distinct grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay films on faces of peds; few fine distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; few fine prominent very dark gray (10YR 3/1) iron-manganese masses on surfaces along pores; many medium prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Bt4—27 to 42 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay; moderate medium and coarse angular blocky structure; very firm; few fine roots; common prominent gray (10YR 5/1) clay films on faces of peds; few fine distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; few fine prominent very dark gray (10YR 3/1) iron-manganese masses on surfaces along pores; many medium prominent gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions in the matrix; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Btg—42 to 53 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) silty clay; weak coarse angular blocky structure; very firm; few faint gray (10YR 5/1) clay films on faces of peds; many



Figure 22.—Profile of a Deputy soil. Depth is marked in feet.

medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; 6 percent shale parachanners ($^{1}/_{8}$ inch to 3 inches); very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

2Cr—53 to 77 inches; 80 percent light gray (2.5Y 7/1) and light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) and 20 percent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) and very dark gray (2.5Y 3/1), fractured, weakly cemented shale fragments; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

2R—77 to 81 inches; fractured, very strongly cemented black shale.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the loess: 20 to 36 inches

Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: 38 to 58 inches Depth to bedrock (paralithic contact): 40 to 60 inches Depth to bedrock (lithic contact): 60 to 80 inches

Particle-size control section: Averages 27 to 34 percent clay and 2 to 10 percent sand

Ap horizon:

Hue-10YR

Value-4 or 5

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

A horizon (where present):

Hue—10YR

Value-4 or 5

Chroma-2 or 3

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

Bt horizon:

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—4 to 6

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam

Reaction—commonly very strongly acid or strongly acid; ranges to slightly acid in the upper part in areas that have been limed

2Bt or 2Btg horizon:

Hue—7.5YR, 10YR, or 2.5Y

Value—4 to 7

Chroma—1 to 6

Texture—silty clay; less commonly clay

Reaction—extremely acid or very strongly acid

Content of pararock fragments—0 to 10 percent shale parachanners

2BC or 2BCg horizon (where present):

Hue-7.5YR, 10YR, or 2.5Y

Value-4 to 7

Chroma-1 to 6

Texture—silty clay loam or silty clay

Reaction—extremely acid or very strongly acid

Content of pararock fragments—15 to 50 percent shale parachanners

Content of rock fragments—0 to 10 percent gravel (pyrite)

2Cr horizon:

Hue-7.5YR, 10YR, or 2.5Y

Value—3 to 7

Chroma—1 to 6

Reaction—extremely acid or very strongly acid

Dubois Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Aeric Fragiaqualfs

Typical Pedon

Dubois silt loam, on a slope of 1 percent in a cultivated field; 725 feet east and 1,450 feet south of the northwest corner of section 35, T. 4 N., R. 6 E., Scott County, Indiana; USGS Scottsburg, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 44 minutes 46.242 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 49 minutes 46.034 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 601725 easting and 4289259 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 10 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; weak very coarse subangular blocky structure parting to moderate medium granular; friable; common very fine and fine roots; common fine and medium spherical ironmanganese concretions; neutral; clear smooth boundary.
- BE—10 to 17 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few very fine roots between peds; few fine distinct strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron on faces of peds; common fine faint yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; few fine and medium spherical iron-manganese concretions; many medium prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bt1—17 to 23 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silty clay loam; weak medium prismatic structure parting to moderate coarse angular blocky; firm; few very fine roots between peds; common distinct grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay films on faces of peds; few fine prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron on faces of peds; many distinct light gray (10YR 7/2) clay depletions on faces of peds; many medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bt2—23 to 38 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam; moderate medium prismatic structure parting to moderate coarse angular blocky; firm; few very fine roots between peds; many prominent gray (10YR 6/1) clay films on faces of peds; many fine distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; many fine distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; extremely acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2Btx1—38 to 62 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silt loam; moderate very coarse prismatic structure; very firm; common prominent gray (10YR 6/1), brown (10YR 5/3), and reddish brown (5YR 4/4) clay films on vertical faces of peds; many fine faint strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; common fine prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; brittle; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2Btx2—62 to 82 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty clay loam; weak coarse and very coarse prismatic structure; firm; common prominent gray (10YR 5/1) and brown (10YR 4/3) clay films on vertical faces of peds; few fine prominent reddish brown (5YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron on vertical faces of peds; common fine prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; brittle; strongly acid; diffuse wavy boundary.
- 2Bt—82 to 96 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay loam; moderate coarse angular blocky structure; very firm; many prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) clay films on faces of peds; common medium faint brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; common medium prominent light gray (10YR 7/2) iron depletions in the matrix; neutral.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to a fragipan: 22 to 40 inches Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: 80 inches or more Ap horizon: Hue—10YR Value-4 or 5 Chroma—3 or 4 Texture—silt loam Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral A horizon (where present): Hue—10YR Value-4 or 5 Chroma—2 or 3 Texture—silt loam Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid BE or EB horizon: Hue—10YR Value—5 or 6 Chroma—2 to 6 Texture—silt loam Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid; ranges to slightly acid in areas that have been limed Bt or Btg horizon: Hue—10YR or 2.5Y Value—5 or 6 Chroma—1 to 4; where chroma is 3 or 4, 50 percent or more of the ped faces have chroma of 2 or less Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam Reaction—extremely acid or very strongly acid Btx or 2Btx horizon: Hue—10YR Value-4 to 6 Chroma—2 to 6 Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam; less commonly loam Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid; less commonly extremely acid 2Bt or 2Btg horizon: Hue-7.5YR or 10YR Value—5 or 6 Chroma—1 to 8 Texture—silt loam, silty clay loam, loam, or clay loam; less commonly sandy clay loam Reaction—strongly acid to neutral Content of rock fragments—0 to 2 percent gravel 2BC or 2BCg horizon (where present): Hue—7.5YR or 10YR Value-4 to 6 Chroma—1 to 6 Texture—silty clay loam, clay loam, loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, or fine sandy

loam

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral Content of rock fragments—0 to 2 percent gravel

Elkinsville Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Ultic Hapludalfs

Typical Pedon

Elkinsville silt loam, on a slope of 3 percent in a cultivated field; 1,690 feet south and 1,570 feet east of the northwest corner of section 3, T. 6 N., R. 12 E., Ripley County, Indiana; USGS Cross Plains, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 59 minutes 49.209 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 10 minutes 48.447 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 657599.683 easting and 4318019.816 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 9 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; weak very fine granular structure; friable; common fine roots; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bt1—9 to 15 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots; few faint yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay films on faces of peds; few distinct brown (10YR 4/3) organic coatings on faces of peds; slightly acid; gradual smooth boundary.
- Bt2—15 to 24 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; firm; many distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay films on faces of peds; very strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.
- 2Bt3—24 to 38 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine roots; many distinct brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay films on faces of peds; 1 percent gravel; very strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.
- 2Bt4—38 to 50 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine roots; many distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay films on faces of peds; very strongly acid; 1 percent gravel; gradual smooth boundary.
- 2Bt5—50 to 58 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay loam; few fine prominent pale brown (10YR 6/3) mottles; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; few distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay bridges between sand grains; common irregular fine and medium masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; very strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.
- 2CB—58 to 68 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam; common fine distinct pale brown (10YR 6/3) mottles; massive; friable; common irregular fine and medium masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; 1 percent gravel; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
- 2C—68 to 80 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) loam; massive; friable; 4 percent gravel; moderately acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the loess: Less than 40 inches Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: 42 to 72 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR
Value—4 or 5
Chroma—2 to 4
Texture—silt loam
Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

A horizon (where present):

Hue-10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—2 to 4

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

EB or BE horizon (where present):

Hue-10YR

Value-5 or 6

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid; ranges to neutral in the upper part in areas that have been limed

Bt horizon:

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma-4 to 8

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid; ranges to neutral in the upper part in areas that have been limed

2Bt horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value-4 or 5

Chroma—4 to 8

Texture—loam, clay loam, or sandy clay loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

Content of rock fragments—0 to 5 percent gravel

2BC or 2CB horizon:

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value-4 or 5

Chroma—4 to 8

Texture—loam, sandy loam, fine sandy loam, clay loam, or sandy clay loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

Content of rock fragments—0 to 5 percent gravel

2C horizon:

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—loam, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam; range includes thin strata of clay loam or sandy clay loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to moderately acid

Content of rock fragments—0 to 14 percent gravel

Fincastle Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, superactive, mesic Aeric Epiaqualfs

Typical Pedon

Fincastle silt loam, on a slope of 1 percent in a cultivated field; 1,750 feet east and 30 feet south of the northwest corner of section 23, T. 12 N., R. 10 E., Rush County, Indiana; USGS Milroy, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 39 degrees 28 minutes

- 55.875 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 22 minutes 45.883 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 639379 easting and 4371560 northing, NAD 83.
- Ap—0 to 10 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; moderate fine granular structure; friable; many fine and very fine roots; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.
- E—10 to 13 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine and very fine roots; many medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; moderately acid; clear smooth boundary.
- Bt1—13 to 21 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine and common very fine roots; common distinct dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay films on faces of peds; many medium distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; moderately acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bt2—21 to 27 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine roots; common distinct dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay films on faces of peds; few medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; few very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) very weakly cemented iron-manganese nodules throughout; common medium distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; slightly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Bt3—27 to 34 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay loam; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine roots; common distinct dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay films on faces of peds; common medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; few very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) very weakly cemented iron-manganese nodules throughout; common medium distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 3 percent rock fragments; neutral; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Bt4—34 to 50 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) clay loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; firm; common distinct dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay films on faces of peds; few medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; few very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) very weakly cemented iron-manganese nodules throughout; common medium faint light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 2 percent rock fragments; slightly alkaline; abrupt wavy boundary.
- 2BCt—50 to 59 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loam; weak medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; very firm; common distinct dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay films on faces of peds; few medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; few very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) very weakly cemented iron-manganese nodules throughout; many medium distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 6 percent rock fragments; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Cd—59 to 80 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loam; massive; very firm; 9 percent rock fragments; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the loess: 22 to 40 inches Depth to carbonates: 35 to 60 inches

Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: 40 to 60 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR Value—4 or 5 Chroma—2 or 3 Texture—silt loam

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral

E horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—2

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral

Bt horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value-4 to 6

Chroma—2 to 6

Texture—silty clay loam or silt loam

Reaction—strongly acid to slightly acid

2Bt horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value-4 to 6

Chroma-2 to 6

Texture—clay loam, silty clay loam, or loam

Reaction—strongly acid to slightly alkaline

Content of rock fragments—1 to 7 percent

2BCt horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value-4 to 6

Chroma—2 to 6

Texture—clay loam or loam

Reaction—neutral to moderately alkaline

Content of rock fragments—1 to 8 percent

2Cd horizon:

Hue-10YR

Value-4 or 5

Chroma—2 to 4

Texture—loam or fine sandy loam

Reaction—slightly alkaline or moderately alkaline

Content of rock fragments—2 to 14 percent

Grayford Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Ultic Hapludalfs

Typical Pedon

Grayford silt loam (fig. 23), on a slope of 13 percent in a pasture; 1,816 feet east and 1,130 feet north of the southwest corner of section 29, T. 4 N., R. 9 E., Jefferson County, Indiana; USGS Volga, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 45 minutes 18.124 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 32 minutes 51.902 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 626189 easting and 4290592 northing, NAD 83.

Ap—0 to 6 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; weak medium granular structure; friable; many fine roots; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.



Figure 23.—Profile of a Grayford soil. Depth is marked in feet.

- Bt1—6 to 12 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silt loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine roots; few faint strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay films on faces of peds; moderately acid; gradual smooth boundary.
- Bt2—12 to 22 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots; many prominent reddish brown (5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; few fine prominent very dark gray (10YR 3/1) iron-manganese concretions in the matrix; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2Bt3—22 to 33 inches; yellowish red (5YR 5/6) loam; moderate medium angular and subangular blocky structure; firm; many distinct reddish brown (5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds and in pores; many medium prominent very dark gray (10YR 3/1) iron-manganese concretions in the matrix; 3 percent gravel; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2Bt4—33 to 45 inches; yellowish red (5YR 5/6) clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; many distinct reddish brown (5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds and in pores; many medium prominent very dark gray (10YR 3/1) iron-manganese concretions in the matrix; 3 percent gravel; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 3Bt5—45 to 52 inches; reddish brown (5YR 4/4) clay; weak very coarse subangular blocky structure; very firm; many distinct reddish brown (5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; many medium prominent very dark gray (10YR 3/1) iron-

manganese concretions in the matrix; 3 percent subangular chert gravel; 10 percent subangular chert cobbles; strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary. 3R—52 to 60 inches; indurated limestone bedrock.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the loess: 0 to 22 inches Depth to clayey residuum: 35 to 55 inches

Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: 40 to 60 inches

Depth to bedrock (lithic contact): 40 to 60 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—2 to 4

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

Content of rock fragments—0 to 10 percent gravel

A horizon (1 to 4 inches thick) (where present):

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value—3 or 4

Chroma-2 or 3

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

Content of rock fragments—0 to 5 percent gravel

E horizon (where present):

Hue-10YR

Value—6

Chroma—4 to 6

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

Content of rock fragments—0 to 5 percent gravel

Bt or BE horizon (where present):

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—4 to 8

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid; ranges to neutral in the upper part in areas that have been limed

Content of rock fragments—0 to 5 percent gravel

2Bt horizon:

Hue-5YR, 7.5YR, or 10YR

Value-4 or 5

Chroma-4 to 8

Texture—loam or clay loam; less commonly silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

Content of rock fragments—1 to 10 percent gravel

3Bt horizon:

Hue-2.5YR or 5YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma-4 to 8

Texture—silty clay, clay, gravelly clay, or gravelly silty clay; less commonly cobbly clay

Reaction—strongly acid or moderately acid

Content of rock fragments—2 to 34 percent chert gravel and cobbles

3BC horizon (where present):

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value—3 or 4

Chroma-3 or 4

Texture—silty clay, clay, gravelly clay, or gravelly silty clay; less commonly cobbly clay

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral

Content of rock fragments—2 to 34 percent chert gravel and cobbles

Greybrook Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludalfs

Typical Pedon

Greybrook silt loam, on a slope of 35 percent in a forest; 2,700 feet west and 1,200 feet south of the northeast corner of section 22, T. 12 N., R. 3 W.; Owen County, Indiana; USGS Quincy, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 39 degrees 28 minutes 1.721 seconds N. and long. 86 degrees 44 minutes 3.404 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 522850.764 easting and 4368648.038 northing, NAD 83.

- A1—0 to 2 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, brown (10YR 5/3) dry; weak fine granular structure; friable; many very fine and fine roots; many very fine interstitial pores; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- A2—2 to 5 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam; weak very fine subangular blocky structure; friable; many very fine and fine roots; common very fine interstitial pores; 5 percent dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam filling channels and pores; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- E—5 to 10 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; common very fine and fine roots; common very fine vesicular and tubular pores; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- BE—10 to 15 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common very fine and fine roots; common very fine vesicular and tubular pores; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2Bt1—15 to 25 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few very fine and fine roots; few very fine vesicular and tubular pores; many distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds and in pores; 1 percent fine gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Bt2—25 to 35 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) clay loam; many fine distinct grayish brown (10YR 5/2) mottles; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; few very fine vesicular and tubular pores; many distinct dark brown (10YR 3/3) clay films on faces of peds and in pores; 2 percent fine gravel; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2Bt3—35 to 52 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) clay loam; many medium prominent grayish brown (10YR 5/2) mottles; moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; many distinct grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay films on faces of peds and in pores; 4 percent fine gravel; moderately acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2Btg—52 to 62 inches; gray (10YR 6/1) loam; weak coarse prismatic structure; firm; many distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) clay films on faces of peds and in

pores; few fine distinct light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) and prominent brown (7.5YR 5/4) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; 2 percent fine gravel; neutral; clear wavy boundary.

2Cg—62 to 80 inches; light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2), stratified silt, silty clay loam, and clay loam; massive; firm; many coarse prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; 1 percent fine gravel; strongly effervescent in places; slightly alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the loess: 10 to 20 inches

Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: 55 to 80 inches

Particle-size control section: Averages 22 to 30 percent clay, 15 to 27 percent fine or coarser sand, and less than 5 percent coarse and very coarse sand

A horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—3 or 4

Chroma—2 or 3

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid in areas that have not been limed; ranges to neutral in areas that have been limed

BE or E horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value-4 to 6

Chroma-4 to 6

Texture—silt loam

Content of clay—15 to 27 percent

Content of sand—5 to 15 percent

Reaction—very strongly acid in areas that have not been limed; ranges to neutral in areas that have been limed

2Bt or 2Btg horizon:

Hue—7.5YR, 10YR, or 2.5Y

Value-5 or 6

Chroma—1 to 8

Texture—clay loam, loam, or silt loam

Content of clay-18 to 35 percent

Content of sand—15 to 40 percent

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid in the upper part; ranges to neutral in the lower part

Content of rock fragments—0 to 5 percent (fine gravel)

2Cg or 2C horizon:

Hue-10YR or 2.5Y

Value—5 or 6

Chroma-2 to 6

Texture—stratified with silt loam, loam, clay loam, and silty clay loam; minor strata of silt included

Content of clay-18 to 35 percent

Content of sand—10 to 40 percent

Reaction—neutral or slightly alkaline

Content of rock fragments—0 to 5 percent (fine gravel)

Haubstadt Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Aquic Fragiudalfs

Typical Pedon

Haubstadt silt loam, on a convex slope of 4 percent in a cultivated field; 1,930 feet east and 500 feet south of the center of section 18, T. 4 N., R. 7 E., Scott County, Indiana; USGS Crothersville, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 47 minutes 7.125 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 46 minutes 45.168 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 606033.437 easting and 4293660.738 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 7 inches; 80 percent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) and 20 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) and very pale brown (10YR 7/4) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure parting to moderate medium granular; friable; common very fine and fine roots; few fine distinct spherical black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- BE—7 to 14 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; few very fine and fine roots; many faint light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt coatings on faces of peds; common distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) organic coatings in tubular pores; common fine prominent spherical black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bt1—14 to 20 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few very fine and fine roots; common distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) and few distinct brown (10YR 5/3) clay films on faces of peds; many distinct pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt coatings on faces of peds; common fine spherical black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions; few fine prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bt2—20 to 32 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam; weak medium prismatic structure parting to moderate coarse subangular blocky; firm; few very fine roots; many distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) and common distinct grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay films on faces of peds; many distinct pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt coatings on faces of peds; common fine prominent spherical black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions; few fine prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; very strongly acid; gradual irregular boundary.
- Btx1—32 to 54 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt loam; moderate very coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate coarse subangular blocky; very firm; few very fine roots; many prominent grayish brown (10YR 5/2) and common distinct brown (10YR 4/3) clay films on vertical faces of peds; common fine prominent spherical black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions; many prominent light gray (10YR 7/2) clay depletions on faces of peds; common fine prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; brittle; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- Btx2—54 to 61 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty clay loam; weak very coarse prismatic structure; very firm; many prominent grayish brown (10YR 5/2) and common distinct brown (10YR 4/3) clay films on vertical faces of peds; common fine prominent spherical black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions; common fine prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; brittle; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2Bt—61 to 80 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay loam; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; many prominent gray (10YR 5/1) clay films on faces of peds; common medium and coarse faint yellowish red (5YR 5/6) masses

of oxidized iron in the matrix; common coarse prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the loess: 16 to 40 inches

Depth to a fragipan: 20 to 40 inches; 12 to 20 inches in severely eroded areas

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value-4 or 5

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

A horizon (where present):

Hue—10YR

Value-3 or 4

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

BE or EB horizon (where present):

Hue—10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—commonly very strongly acid or strongly acid; ranges to neutral in the upper part in some pedons

Bt horizon:

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value—4 to 6

Chroma—4 to 6

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

Btx horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—3 to 8

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam; less commonly loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

2Bt horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma-3 to 8

Texture—silty clay loam, clay loam, loam, or silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

Content of rock fragments—0 to 10 percent gravel

Haymond Series

Taxonomic classification: Coarse-silty, mixed, superactive, mesic Dystric Fluventic Eutrudepts

Typical Pedon

Haymond silt loam, in a nearly level area in a cultivated field; 1,800 feet east and 300 feet north of the southwest corner of section 2, T. 1 S., R. 11 W., Knox County, Indiana; USGS Patoka, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 27 minutes 4.284 seconds N. and long. 87 degrees 36 minutes 19.161 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 447182 easting and 4256048 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 10 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; moderate medium granular structure; friable; common fine roots; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bw1—10 to 25 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine roots; common distinct brown (10YR 4/3) organic coatings on faces of peds; slightly acid; clear smooth boundary.
- Bw2—25 to 44 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) organic coatings on faces of peds; neutral; clear smooth boundary.
- C—44 to 60 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) fine sandy loam; massive with weak bedding planes; friable; slightly alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to the base of the cambic horizon: 30 to 60 inches

Ap or A horizon:

Hue-10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—2 to 4

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—moderately acid to neutral

Bw horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—moderately acid to neutral

C horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value-4 or 5

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—silt loam, loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam or stratified with these textures

Reaction—slightly acid to slightly alkaline

Content of rock fragments—0 to 5 percent gravel

Hickory Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludalfs

Typical Pedon

Hickory loam, on a slope of 25 percent in a forested area; 1,305 feet west and 845 feet north of the center of section 22, T. 4 N., R. 7 E., Scott County, Indiana; USGS Deputy, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 46 minutes 29.029 seconds N. and

long. 85 degrees 44 minutes 5 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 609908.79 easting and 4292541.144 northing, NAD 83.

- A—0 to 4 inches; 80 percent very dark brown (10YR 2/2) and 20 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loam, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) and very pale brown (10YR 7/4) dry; moderate medium granular structure; very friable; many fine roots; 2 percent gravel; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- E—4 to 11 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure parting to moderate medium granular; friable; common fine and medium roots; few fine spherical iron-manganese concretions; 2 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
- Bt1—11 to 20 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine and medium roots between peds; common faint yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay films on faces of peds; common distinct light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt coatings on faces of peds; common medium spherical iron-manganese concretions; 3 percent gravel; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bt2—20 to 29 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam; moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine and medium roots between peds; many distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clay films on faces of peds; common distinct light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt coatings on faces of peds; common medium irregular iron-manganese concretions; 2 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bt3—29 to 39 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loam; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine and medium roots between peds; many distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; few distinct light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt coatings on faces of peds; few medium prominent irregular black (10YR 2/1) masses of iron-manganese accumulation in the matrix; 3 percent gravel; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- BCt—39 to 45 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loam; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine roots between peds; common distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; 6 percent gravel; slightly alkaline; gradual wavy boundary.
- CB—45 to 51 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loam; massive; firm; very few distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay films in root channels; 6 percent gravel; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline; gradual wavy boundary.
- C—51 to 60 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) loam; massive; firm; 6 percent gravel; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the loess: Less than 20 inches

Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: 40 to 80 inches

Depth to carbonates: More than 40 inches

A horizon (1 to 4 inches thick):

Hue—10YR

Value-2 to 4

Chroma—2 or 3

Texture—silt loam or loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to moderately acid

Content of rock fragments—0 to 5 percent gravel

Ap horizon (where present):

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—silt loam, loam, or clay loam Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral Content of rock fragments—0 to 5 percent gravel

E horizon (where present):

Hue-10YR

Value-5 or 6

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—silt loam or loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to moderately acid Content of rock fragments—0 to 5 percent gravel

Bt horizon:

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—4 to 6

Texture—clay loam or loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

Content of rock fragments—0 to 10 percent gravel

BCt horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—4 to 6

Texture—clay loam or loam

Reaction—moderately acid to slightly alkaline

Content of rock fragments—3 to 14 percent gravel

CB or C horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value-5 or 6

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—loam or clay loam; less commonly sandy loam

Reaction—slightly alkaline or moderately alkaline

Content of rock fragments—3 to 14 percent gravel

Holton Series

Taxonomic classification: Coarse-loamy, mixed, active, nonacid, mesic Aeric Endoaquepts

Typical Pedon

Holton silt loam, in a nearly level area in an idle field; 1,200 feet east and 200 feet south of the northwest corner of section 29, T. 10 N., R. 13 E.; Ripley County, Indiana; USGS Spades, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 39 degrees 17 minutes 42.22 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 6 minutes 33.635 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 663038.123 easting and 4351219.524 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 7 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) dry; weak very fine granular structure; friable; many very fine roots; slightly acid; gradual smooth boundary.
- BA—7 to 14 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; many fine roots; few fine faint dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bg1—14 to 20 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) fine sandy loam; weak medium prismatic structure parting to weak medium subangular blocky; friable; common fine roots; many coarse distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and few fine distinct

- dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; moderately acid; gradual smooth boundary.
- Bg2—20 to 31 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) fine sandy loam; weak medium prismatic structure parting to weak medium subangular blocky; friable; few fine roots; many medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and few fine distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.
- Bg3—31 to 41 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) fine sandy loam; weak medium prismatic structure parting to weak fine subangular blocky; friable; few fine roots; common medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.
- Cg—41 to 60 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) fine sandy loam; massive; very friable; many coarse distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; slightly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to the base of the cambic horizon: 22 to 48 inches

Particle-size control section: 6 to 18 percent clay

Reaction in the control section: Strongly acid to neutral; at least one layer has pH of more than 5.0 by .01M CaCl₂.

A or Ap horizon:

Hue-10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—2 or 3

Texture—silt loam or loam

Reaction—moderately acid to neutral

BA, Bw, or Bg horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—4 to 6

Chroma—1 to 6

Texture—silt loam, loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam; layers of loamy sand 1 to 3 inches thick in some pedons

Content of clay-6 to 18 percent

Content of sand—25 to 70 percent

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral

Content of rock fragments—0 to 10 percent gravel

C or Cg horizon:

Hue-10YR

Value—4 to 6

Chroma—1 to 4

Texture—fine sandy loam, sandy loam, loam, sandy clay loam, or stratified with these textures; strata of loamy sand or loamy fine sand in some pedons

Content of clay-6 to 27 percent

Content of sand—25 to 70 percent

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral

Content of rock fragments—0 to 14 percent gravel

Jennings Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Typic Fragiudults

Typical Pedon

Jennings silt loam, on a slope of 5 percent in a cultivated field; 1,030 feet west and 890 feet south of the northeast corner of section 16, T. 3 N., R. 7 E., Scott County, Indiana; USGS Blocher, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 42 minutes 19.946 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 44 minutes 30.98 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 609395.6 easting and 4284853.9 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 9 inches; 75 percent brown (10YR 4/3) and 25 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure parting to moderate medium granular; friable; common fine and very fine roots; common fine iron-manganese concretions; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bt1—9 to 21 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few very fine roots; many distinct strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay films on faces of peds; common distinct brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt coatings on faces of peds; common distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) organic coatings on faces of peds; common fine iron-manganese concretions; slightly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bt2—21 to 27 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few very fine roots between peds; common distinct strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) and few grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay films on faces of peds; many distinct light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt coatings on faces of peds; common fine iron-manganese concretions; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2Btx—27 to 38 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate very coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate thick platy; very firm; few very fine roots between peds; common prominent grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay films on vertical faces of peds; common distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; few fine red (2.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron on faces of peds and in pores; common fine iron-manganese concretions; common distinct light gray (10YR 7/2) clay depletions on faces of peds; 1 percent gravel; 65 percent brittle; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 3Btb1—38 to 49 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay loam; weak very coarse prismatic structure parting to weak medium subangular blocky; firm; common prominent grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay films on vertical faces of peds; common distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; common fine iron-manganese concretions; few prominent light gray (10YR 7/2) clay depletions on vertical faces of peds; few fine prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 1 percent gravel; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 3Btb2—49 to 65 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay loam; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; common prominent gray (10YR 6/1) clay films on faces of peds; common prominent red (2.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron on faces of peds; few fine prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; few prominent light gray (10YR 7/2) clay depletions on faces of peds; 2 percent gravel; extremely acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 3Btb3—65 to 73 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay loam; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; common prominent gray (10YR 6/1) clay films on faces of peds; common medium faint yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; common medium prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 2 percent gravel; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 4BC—73 to 77 inches; 60 percent brown (7.5YR 4/4) and 40 percent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) very parachannery silty clay; moderate medium platy structure; firm;

many medium distinct brown (7.5YR 5/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 50 percent parachanners (shale); extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.

4Cr—77 to 79 inches; black (10YR 2/1) and dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) weakly cemented shale bedrock; abrupt wavy boundary.

4R—79 to 89 inches; black, fissile, very strongly cemented shale bedrock.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to a fragipan: 20 to 32 inches; 15 to 20 inches in some pedons in severely

eroded areas

Thickness of the loess: 30 to 50 inches

Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: 50 to 75 inches

Depth to bedrock (lithic contact): 60 to 90 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

A horizon (2 to 5 inches thick) (where present):

Hue—10YR

Value—3 or 4

Chroma—2 or 3

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

Bt horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma-4 to 6

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam

Reaction—extremely acid or very strongly acid; ranges to neutral in the upper part in areas that have been limed

2Btx horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma-4 to 6

Texture—silt loam; less commonly loam or silty clay loam

Reaction—extremely acid or very strongly acid

Content of rock fragments—1 to 2 percent fine gravel

3Bt horizon:

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value-5 or 6

Chroma-4 to 6

Texture—clay loam; less commonly silty clay loam

Reaction—extremely acid or very strongly acid

Content of rock fragments—2 to 10 percent gravel

4BC, 4CB, or 4Btb horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value-4 or 5

Chroma-4 to 6

Texture—silty clay loam or silty clay or the parachannery to extremely parachannery analogs of these textures

Reaction—extremely acid or very strongly acid Content of pararock fragments—5 to 70 percent parachanners

4Cr horizon (2 to 7 inches thick) (where present):

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR Value—2 to 4 Chroma—1 to 4

Jessietown Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, semiactive, mesic Typic Hapludults

Typical Pedon

Jessietown silt loam, on a slope of 36 percent in a forested area; 925 feet southeast of the northwest boundary and 1,000 feet northeast of the southwest boundary in Clark Grant No. 297, Scott County, Indiana; USGS Blocher, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 38 minutes 19.163 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 41 minutes 17.95 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 614159 easting and 4277496 northing, NAD 83.

Oi—0 to 1 inch; partially decomposed leaves from mixed deciduous trees.

- A—1 to 6 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, brown (10YR 5/3) dry; strong fine granular structure; friable; many fine and medium and few coarse roots; 1 percent parachanners (shale); very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bt1—6 to 15 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; friable; common very fine to coarse and few very coarse roots; few faint dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; many distinct dark brown (10YR 3/3) organic coatings on faces of peds; 7 percent parachanners (shale); very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bt2—15 to 24 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) very parachannery silty clay loam; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine and medium and few coarse roots; common faint dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; 35 percent parachanners (shale); 5 percent channers (shale); extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.
- CB—24 to 31 inches; 60 percent brown (7.5YR 4/4) and 40 percent yellowish red (5YR 4/6) extremely parachannery silty clay; weak fine subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine and medium roots; 60 percent parachanners (shale); 5 percent channers (shale); very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- R—31 to 40 inches; fractured, very strongly cemented black shale.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to bedrock (lithic contact): 20 to 40 inches

O horizon (where present):

Kind of material—slightly or partially decomposed organic material

A horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—3 or 4

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—extremely acid to strongly acid

Content of pararock fragments—0 to 5 percent parachanners (shale)

Content of rock fragments—0 to 3 percent channers (shale)

Bt horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma-4 to 6

Texture—silt loam, silty clay loam, or the parachannery or very parachannery analogs of these textures

Reaction—extremely acid to strongly acid

Content of pararock fragments—5 to 50 percent parachanners (shale)

Content of rock fragments—0 to 14 percent channers (shale)

BC or CB horizon:

Hue-5YR or 7.5YR

Value-4

Chroma—4 to 6

Texture—the very parachannery or extremely parachannery analogs of silty clay loam or silty clay

Reaction—extremely acid to strongly acid

Content of pararock fragments—35 to 75 percent parachanners (shale)

Content of rock fragments—0 to 14 percent channers (shale)

Medora Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Typic Fragiudults

Typical Pedon

Medora silt loam, on a south-facing slope of 8 percent in a cultivated field; 1,195 feet west and 1,400 feet south of the center of section 5, T. 5 N., R. 6 E.; Jackson County, Indiana; USGS Seymour, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 53 minutes 57.551 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 53 minutes 3.761 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 596741.739 easting and 4306192.045 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 8 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) dry; moderate medium and coarse granular structure; friable; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bt—8 to 21 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; many distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clay films on faces of peds; many light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt coatings on faces of peds; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Btx1—21 to 33 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; weak very coarse prismatic structure parting to weak very thick platy; very firm; common fine vesicular pores; many distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds and in pores; many fine and medium black (N 2.5/) and common fine yellowish red (5YR 5/8) iron-manganese concretions; common prominent light gray (10YR 7/2) clay depletions on faces of peds; common medium distinct light gray (10YR 7/2) iron depletions in the matrix; brittle; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Btx2—33 to 45 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) and yellowish red (5YR 5/6) loam; weak very coarse prismatic structure parting to weak very thick platy; very firm; common fine vesicular pores; many prominent brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds and in pores; common prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) clay films on vertical faces of peds; few fine and medium black (N 2.5/) ironmanganese concretions; common prominent light gray (10YR 7/2) clay depletions on faces of peds; brittle; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 3Bt1—45 to 57 inches; yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay loam; weak very thick platy structure parting to moderate medium angular blocky; firm; common fine pores; many prominent reddish brown (5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; few prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) clay films in root channels; common

distinct light brown (7.5YR 6/4) skeletans on faces of peds; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

- 3Bt2—57 to 70 inches; yellowish red (5YR 5/6) clay loam; moderate very thick platy structure; firm; many prominent reddish brown (5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; common distinct light brown (7.5YR 6/4) skeletans on faces of peds; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 3Bt3—70 to 80 inches; red (2.5YR 4/6) sandy clay; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; many prominent dark red (2.5YR 3/6) clay films on faces of peds; common prominent light brown (7.5YR 6/4) skeletans on faces of peds; common medium prominent black (N 2.5/) iron-manganese concretions; 4 percent gravel; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the loess: 12 to 36 inches

Depth to a fragipan: 20 to 36 inches; 12 to 20 inches in some pedons in severely

eroded areas

Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: More than 80 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value-4 or 5

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

A horizon (where present):

Hue-10YR

Value-4 or 5

Chroma—3

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

Bt horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value-4 or 5

Chroma-4 to 6

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam

Reaction—commonly very strongly acid or extremely acid; ranges to neutral in the upper part

2Btx horizon:

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR; ranges to 5YR in the lower part

Value-4 to 6

Chroma-4 to 6

Texture—silt loam or loam; less commonly clay loam or gravelly loam

Reaction—very strongly acid

Content of rock fragments—0 to 15 percent gravel and 0 to 3 percent cobbles

3Bt horizon:

Hue—2.5YR or 5YR; less commonly 7.5YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma-4 to 8

Texture—clay loam, sandy clay loam, or sandy clay; less commonly clay, gravelly clay loam, or gravelly sandy clay loam

Reaction—strongly acid or very strongly acid

Content of rock fragments—0 to 15 percent gravel and 0 to 3 percent cobbles

Miami Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Oxyaquic Hapludalfs

Typical Pedon

Miami silt loam, on a convex slope of 3 percent in a cultivated field; 800 feet west and 300 feet south of the northeast corner of section 6, T. 15 N., R. 1 E., Hendricks County, Indiana; USGS Brownsburg, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 39 degrees 46 minutes 31.662 seconds N. and long. 86 degrees 27 minutes 37.188 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 546217 easting and 4402976 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 8 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; moderate fine granular structure; friable; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bt1—8 to 13 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; firm; many distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds and on surfaces along pores; 1 percent rock fragments; moderately acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- 2Bt2—13 to 23 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay loam; strong coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; many distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds and on surfaces along pores; 2 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Bt3—23 to 31 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay loam; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; many distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds and on surfaces along pores; common fine and medium distinct spherical very dark gray (10YR 3/1) iron-manganese masses in the matrix; 5 percent rock fragments; moderately acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 2BCt—31 to 36 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) loam; weak coarse prismatic structure; friable; common distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; common fine and medium distinct irregular very dark gray (10YR 3/1) iron-manganese masses in the matrix; common medium faint irregular light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 5 percent rock fragments; slightly effervescent; slightly alkaline; clear irregular boundary.
- 2Cd—36 to 80 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) loam; massive; very firm; few fine distinct irregular very dark gray (10YR 3/1) iron-manganese masses in the matrix; common medium faint irregular grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 5 percent rock fragments; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the loess: Less than 18 inches Depth to carbonates: 20 to 40 inches

Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: 24 to 40 inches

Ap or A horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—3 to 5

Chroma—1 to 4

Texture—silt loam, loam, or clay loam Reaction—moderately acid to neutral Content of rock fragments—0 to 5 percent

Bt or 2Bt horizon:

Hue-7.5YR to 2.5Y

Value—4 to 6

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—silt loam, silty clay loam, or clay loam

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral Content of rock fragments—1 to 10 percent

BCt or 2BCt horizon:

Hue—7.5YR to 2.5Y

Value—4 to 6

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—loam or fine sandy loam

Reaction—neutral or slightly alkaline

Content of rock fragments—1 to 10 percent

Cd or 2Cd horizon:

Hue-10YR or 2.5Y

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—loam or fine sandy loam

Reaction—slightly alkaline or moderately alkaline

Content of rock fragments—1 to 10 percent

Millstone Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludults

Typical Pedon

Millstone loam, on a slope of 1 percent in a cultivated field; 900 feet south and 760 feet west of the northeast corner of section 5, T. 8 S., R. 2 W., Perry County, Indiana; USGS Cloverport, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 37 degrees 50 minutes 59.1 seconds N. and long. 86 degrees 38 minutes 41.9 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 531234 easting and 4189207 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 12 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) loam, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) dry; moderate fine granular structure; friable; common fine roots; very strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bt1—12 to 18 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loam; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine roots between peds; many distinct strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay films on faces of peds; 1 percent fine gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bt2—18 to 27 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine roots between peds; many distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bt3—27 to 43 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; many distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bt4—43 to 52 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; many distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bt5—52 to 59 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; many distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bt6—59 to 65 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; many distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; common prominent light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) skeletans on faces of peds; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bt7—65 to 74 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) very fine sandy loam; few fine distinct light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) mottles; common distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay films

on faces of peds; very fine sand fillings in vertical cracks; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bt8—74 to 80 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few faint brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; few fine prominent irregular black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions; common fine prominent light gray (10YR 7/2) iron depletions in the matrix; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: 60 to more than 80 inches Depth to the base of soil development: More than 80 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value-4 or 5

Chroma-3 or 4

Texture—loam or silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

Content of rock fragments—0 to 5 percent gravel

A horizon (2 to 5 inches thick) (where present):

Hue—10YR

Value-3 or 4

Chroma—2 or 3

Texture—loam or silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to moderately acid

Content of rock fragments—0 to 5 percent gravel

Bt horizon and BC horizon (where present):

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture (above a depth of 40 inches)—loam; less commonly clay loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam

Texture (below a depth of 40 inches)—loam, fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, gravelly loam, or gravelly sandy loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to moderately acid

Content of rock fragments—0 to 12 percent above a depth of 40 inches; ranges to 34 percent below a depth of 40 inches

Muscatatuck Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Fragiaquic Paleudults

Typical Pedon

Muscatatuck silt loam (fig. 24), on a convex slope of 4 percent in a walnut agroforestry plantation; 950 feet south and 825 feet east of the northwest corner of section 21, T. 7 N., R. 9 E., Jennings County, Indiana; USGS Butlerville, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 39 degrees 2 minutes 29.485 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 32 minutes 7.041 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 626762 easting and 4322404 northing, NAD 83.

Ap—0 to 8 inches; silt loam, brown (10YR 4/3) crushed, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) dry; weak medium and coarse subangular blocky structure parting to moderate fine and medium granular; friable; many very fine to medium roots throughout; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.



Figure 24.—Profile of a Muscatatuck soil. Depth is marked in inches.

Bt1—8 to 18 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate very fine and fine subangular blocky structure; firm; many very fine to medium roots throughout; many distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds and few distinct dark brown (10YR 3/3) organoargillans lining root channels and pores; moderately acid; clear smooth boundary.

Bt2—18 to 25 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; firm; many very fine and fine roots throughout; common distinct brown (10YR 5/3) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; few fine distinct irregular pale brown (10YR 6/3) iron depletions and yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.

2Btx/Bt—25 to 36 inches; 60 percent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silt loam (2Btx); weak coarse prismatic structure parting to weak medium subangular blocky; very firm; brittle; 40 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam (Bt); weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; very fine and fine roots between peds; many distinct brown (10YR 5/3) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and common distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) clay films on faces of peds and pore linings; few fine prominent spherical moderately cemented black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions in the matrix; common fine prominent irregular light brownish gray

- (10YR 6/2) iron depletions and few fine distinct irregular strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Bt1—36 to 49 inches; 70 percent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay loam and 30 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure parting to weak fine subangular blocky; firm; many very fine roots between peds; many distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and yellowish red (5YR 4/6) and common brown (10YR 5/3) clay films on faces of peds and pore linings; few fine prominent black (10YR 2/1) mangans on faces of peds; few fine distinct spherical moderately cemented iron-manganese concretions in the matrix; few fine prominent irregular light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions and few fine faint irregular brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; 1 percent gravel; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 3Bt2—49 to 65 inches; 80 percent yellowish red (5YR 5/6) clay loam and 20 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure parting to moderate very fine subangular blocky; firm; many distinct dark red (2.5YR 3/6) and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) and few distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), grayish brown (10YR 5/2), and brown (10YR 5/3) clay films on faces of peds and pore linings; few fine prominent black (10YR 2/1) mangans on faces of peds; few fine prominent spherical strongly cemented black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions in the matrix; few fine faint irregular strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; 5 percent gravel; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 3Bt3—65 to 89 inches; yellowish red (5YR 5/6) clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure parting to moderate very fine and fine subangular blocky; friable; many distinct dark red (2.5YR 3/6) and few distinct brown (7.5YR 5/3 and 5/4) clay films on faces of peds; few fine prominent black (10YR 2/1) mangans on faces of peds and lining pores; few fine prominent spherical moderately cemented black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions in the matrix; 8 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 3Bt4—89 to 109 inches; 60 percent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) and 40 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clay loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; firm; many distinct yellowish red (5YR 5/6) and few distinct brown (10YR 5/3) clay films on faces of peds; 10 percent gravel; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to a layer with fragic soil properties: 20 to 36 inches

Thickness of the loess: 20 to 40 inches

Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: More than 80 inches

Depth to a lithic contact: More than 80 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma-2 to 6

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

A horizon (where present):

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma-2 to 4

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

Bt horizon:

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Soil Survey of Jennings County, Indiana

Value-4 or 5 Chroma-4 to 8 Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam Content of clay-20 to 32 percent Reaction—very strongly acid to moderately acid 2Btx part of 2Btx/Bt horizon: Hue—7.5YR or 10YR Value—4 or 5 Chroma-4 to 6 Texture—silt loam or loam; less commonly gravelly silt loam or gravelly loam Content of clay-20 to 26 percent Content of sand—10 to 27 percent Content of rock fragments—0 to 20 percent, mainly spherical gravel of mixed lithology Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid Bt part of 2Btx/Bt horizon: Hue-7.5YR or 10YR Value—4 or 5 Chroma-4 to 8 Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam Content of clay-20 to 32 percent Content of sand—5 to 20 percent Reaction—very strongly acid to moderately acid 2Bt horizon: Hue—7.5YR or 10YR Value—4 or 5 Chroma-4 to 8 Texture—silty clay loam or clay loam; less commonly silt loam, loam, gravelly silt loam, or gravelly loam Content of clay-22 to 38 percent Content of sand—10 to 27 percent Content of rock fragments—1 to 20 percent, mainly spherical gravel of mixed Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid 3Bt horizon: Hue—dominantly 5YR or 7.5YR; less commonly 10YR Value-4 or 5 Chroma-4 to 8 Texture—clay loam or silty clay loam; less commonly silt loam, loam, gravelly silt loam, or gravelly loam Content of clay-22 to 38 percent Content of sand—10 to 35 percent Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid Content of rock fragments—5 to 25 percent, mainly gravel of mixed lithology

4Bt horizon (where present):

Hue—2.5YR to 7.5YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma-4 to 8

Texture—silty clay or clay

Content of clay-40 to 73 percent

Content of sand—2 to 20 percent

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

Content of rock fragments—0 to 10 percent, mainly gravel and channers of chert and limestone

Nabb Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Aquic Fragiudalfs

Typical Pedon

Nabb silt loam (fig. 25), on a slope of 3 percent in a cultivated field; 1,190 feet west and 830 feet south of the center of section 21, T. 4 N., R. 7 E., Scott County, Indiana; USGS Crothersville, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 46 minutes 12.162 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 45 minutes 10.932 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 608328 easting and 4291998 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 7 inches; 75 percent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) and 25 percent brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt loam, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) dry; moderate fine granular structure; friable; common very fine roots; few fine distinct spherical black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- BE—7 to 13 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common very fine roots; few distinct very pale brown (10YR 7/3) silt coatings on faces of peds; common fine prominent spherical black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bt—13 to 20 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few very fine roots; few faint yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay films on faces of peds; common distinct light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt coatings on faces of peds; common fine prominent spherical black (10YR 2/1) ironmanganese concretions; few fine prominent light gray (10YR 7/2) iron depletions in the matrix; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bt/BE—20 to 33 inches; 65 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam (Bt); moderate medium prismatic structure parting to moderate coarse subangular blocky; firm; few very fine roots; many distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) and brown (10YR 5/3) clay films on faces of peds; many distinct pale brown (10YR 6/3) clay depletions on faces of peds; common fine distinct spherical black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions; common fine distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 35 percent light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt loam krotovinas and fillings of former root channels (BE); weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; few very fine roots; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2Btx/Bt—33 to 53 inches; 65 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silt loam (Btx); moderate very coarse prismatic structure parting to weak very thick platy; very firm; common prominent gray (10YR 6/1) clay films on faces of vertical peds; brittle; 35 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam (Bt); weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine prominent light gray (10YR 7/2) iron depletions in the matrix of both parts of the horizon; few fine prominent spherical black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions; 1 percent fine and medium gravel; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2Btx—53 to 71 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silt loam; moderate very coarse prismatic structure; firm; few prominent gray (10YR 6/1) clay films on faces of peds; few fine prominent spherical black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions; common medium prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 1 percent fine and medium gravel; 75 percent brittle; very strongly acid; diffuse wavy boundary.
- 3Btb—71 to 80 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) clay loam; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; common prominent gray (10YR 5/1) clay films on faces of peds; common medium prominent irregular black (10YR 2/1)



Figure 25.—Profile of a Nabb soil. Depth is marked in centimeters.

iron-manganese concretions; common medium prominent gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions in the matrix; 8 percent gravel; moderately acid.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to a fragipan: 24 to 40 inches Thickness of the loess: 60 to 90 inches

Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: More than 80 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

A horizon (where present):

Hue—10YR

Value—3 or 4

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

BE or EB horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid; ranges to neutral in areas that have been limed

Bt or Bt/BE horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—4 to 6

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam in the Bt part; silt loam in the BE part Reaction—extremely acid to strongly acid

2Btx/Bt or 2Btx horizon:

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma-4 to 8

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam

Reaction—extremely acid to strongly acid

Content of rock fragments—1 to 2 percent fine or medium gravel

3Btb horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—6 to 8; less commonly 2 (with hue of 10YR and value of 6)

Texture—commonly clay loam; less commonly loam

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral

Content of rock fragments—4 to 10 percent gravel

Oldenburg Series

Taxonomic classification: Coarse-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Fluvaquentic Eutrudepts

Typical Pedon

Oldenburg silt loam, on a slope of 1 percent in a cultivated field; 800 feet west and 1,800 feet south of the northeast corner of section 13, T. 10 N., R. 11 E., Franklin County, Indiana; USGS Batesville, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 39 degrees 19 minutes 5.555 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 14 minutes 33.047 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 651508 easting and 4353551 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 9 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; moderate medium granular structure; friable; many fine roots; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bw1—9 to 17 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; many fine roots; common distinct dark brown (10YR 3/3) organic coatings on faces of peds; neutral; clear wavy boundary.
- Bw2—17 to 25 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine roots; common brown (10YR 4/3) organic coatings on faces of peds; common fine faint grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions in the matrix; neutral; clear wavy boundary.
- Bw3—25 to 39 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) fine sandy loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine roots; few brown (10YR 4/3) organic coatings on faces of peds; common fine faint grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions in the matrix; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.

- C1—39 to 46 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) fine sandy loam; massive; friable; few fine roots; few fine faint light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) and grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions in the matrix; neutral; clear wavy boundary.
- C2—46 to 53 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) loamy sand; massive; very friable; common fine faint grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 1 percent gravel; neutral; clear wavy boundary.
- C3—53 to 60 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) fine sandy loam; massive; friable; common fine faint grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 1 percent gravel; neutral.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to the base of the cambic horizon: 22 to 44 inches

Ap or A horizon:

Hue-10YR

Value-4 or 5

Chroma—3

Texture—silt loam or loam

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral

Content of rock fragments—0 to 10 percent gravel

Bw horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value-4 to 6

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—loam, silt loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam; thin strata of loamy sand or loamy fine sand in some pedons

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral

Content of rock fragments—0 to 10 percent gravel

C or Cg horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—4 to 6

Chroma—1 to 4

Texture—fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or loam; some pedons have strata of sandy clay loam, loamy sand, and loamy fine sand and the gravelly analogs of all these textures

Reaction—moderately acid to neutral

Content of rock fragments—0 to 34 percent gravel and 0 to 5 percent cobbles

Otwell Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Oxyaquic Fragiudalfs Taxadjunct features: The Otwell soil in map unit OmkC3 has more sand in the upper part of the subsoil than is defined as the range for the series. This difference, however, does not alter the usefulness or behavior of the soil. This soil is classified as a fine-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Oxyaquic Fragiudalf.

Typical Pedon

Otwell silt loam, on a convex slope of 5 percent in a cultivated field; 1,540 feet south and 640 feet west of the northeast corner of section 22, T. 1 S., R. 6 W., Dubois County, Indiana; USGS Otwell topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 25 minutes 5.821 seconds N. and long. 87 degrees 3 minutes 23.401 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 495072.371 easting and 4252220.517 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 7 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) dry; weak fine subangular blocky structure parting to moderate fine granular; friable; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bt1—7 to 17 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; many distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.
- Bt2—17 to 23 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; many distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; few fine distinct light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) iron depletions in the matrix; few fine prominent black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions; very strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.
- 2Btx1—23 to 40 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/4) silt loam; weak very coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate medium subangular blocky; very firm; common distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay films on faces of peds; common distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) clay depletions on vertical faces of peds and filling vertical joints; common medium faint pale brown (10YR 6/3) and few fine distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; common fine prominent black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions; very strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.
- 2Btx2—40 to 52 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/4) silt loam; weak very coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate thick platy; very firm; common distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; few distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) clay depletions on vertical faces of peds and filling vertical joints; few medium faint pale brown (10YR 6/3) iron depletions in the matrix; many fine prominent black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions; very strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.
- 2Bt1—52 to 65 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/4) silt loam; moderate thick platy structure parting to moderate fine subangular blocky; friable; common distinct reddish brown (5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; few fine prominent black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions; few medium faint pale brown (10YR 6/3) iron depletions in the matrix; strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.
- 2Bt2—65 to 80 inches; reddish brown (5YR 5/4) silty clay loam; moderate very thick platy structure parting to moderate medium subangular blocky; friable; common faint reddish brown (5YR 5/4) clay films on faces of peds; few medium distinct pale brown (10YR 6/3) and few fine distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; few fine prominent black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to the fragipan: 20 to 36 inches in noneroded and moderately eroded areas; ranges to 12 inches in severely eroded areas

Thickness of the loess: 20 to 40 inches

Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: 40 to more than 80 inches

Other features: Rock fragments, where present, have mixed lithology of glacial origin.

Ap horizon:

Hue-7.5YR, 10YR, or 2.5Y

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—commonly silt loam; less commonly silty clay loam

Reaction—strongly acid or very strongly acid in areas that have not been limed; ranges to neutral in areas that have been limed

A horizon (less than 4 inches thick):

Hue-10YR or 2.5Y

Value—3 or 4

Soil Survey of Jennings County, Indiana

Chroma—1 to 3

```
Texture—silt loam
   Reaction—strongly acid or very strongly acid
E or EB horizon (where present):
   Hue—10YR or 2.5Y
   Value-4 or 5
   Chroma-2 to 4
   Texture—silt loam
   Reaction—strongly acid or very strongly acid in areas that have not been limed;
      ranges to neutral in areas that have been limed
Bt or Btg horizon:
   Hue—7.5YR, 10YR, or 2.5Y
   Value-4 to 6
   Chroma—3 to 8 in the upper part; 1 to 8 in the lower part
   Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam
   Content of clay-22 to 34 percent
   Content of sand—2 to 15 percent
   Reaction—strongly acid or very strongly acid
2Btx, 2Btgx, Btgx, or Btx horizon:
   Hue—7.5YR, 10YR, or 2.5Y
   Value—4 to 7
   Chroma-2 to 8
   Content of clay—18 to 30 percent
   Content of sand—2 to 40 percent
   Texture—silt loam, silty clay loam, loam, or clay loam
   Reaction—strongly acid or very strongly acid
   Content of rock fragments—0 to 3 percent gravel
2Bt or 2Btg horizon:
   Hue-5YR, 7.5YR, 10YR, or 2.5Y
   Value-4 or 5
   Chroma—2 to 4
   Texture—silt loam, silty clay loam, sandy loam, sandy clay loam, or clay loam;
      minor strata of silty clay and fine sand in some pedons
   Content of clay-20 to 34 percent
   Content of sand—5 to 65 percent
   Reaction—slightly acid to strongly acid in the upper part; strongly acid to
      moderately alkaline in the lower part
   Content of rock fragments—0 to 3 percent gravel
2BC or 2BCg horizon (where present):
   Hue—5YR, 7.5YR, 10YR, or 2.5Y
   Value-4 or 5
   Chroma—2 to 4
   Texture—silt loam, silty clay loam, sandy loam, sandy clay loam, or clay loam (may
      be stratified); minor strata of silty clay and fine sand in some pedons
   Content of clay-20 to 34 percent
   Content of sand—5 to 65 percent
   Reaction—slightly acid to strongly acid in the upper part; strongly acid to
      moderately alkaline in the lower part
   Content of rock fragments—0 to 3 percent gravel
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Pekin Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Aquic Fragiudults
Taxadjunct features: The Pekin soils in Jennings County do not have a subhorizon with
a fragipan that has vertical streaks with a mean horizontal dimension of 4 inches
or more. This difference, however, does not alter the usefulness or behavior of
the soils. These soils are classified as fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Fragiaquic
Hapludults.

Typical Pedon

Pekin silt loam, on a slope of 3 percent in a cultivated field; 2,300 feet east and 2,100 feet south of the northwest corner of section 23, T. 2 S., R. 5 E., Floyd County, Indiana; USGS Georgetown, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 19 minutes 30.514 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 55 minutes 48.014 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 593530 easting and 4242423 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 10 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; moderate medium granular structure; friable; many fine roots; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bt1—10 to 16 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; friable; few faint yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay films on faces of peds; slightly acid; clear smooth boundary.
- Bt2—16 to 24 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; moderate medium and fine subangular blocky structure; friable; common distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay films on faces of peds; common medium distinct grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions in the matrix; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
- Btx1—24 to 29 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam; moderate medium prismatic structure parting to moderate medium subangular blocky; firm; few fine vesicular pores; many distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clay films on faces of peds; many medium prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 35 percent brittle; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- Btx2—29 to 45 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate medium subangular blocky; firm; few fine vesicular pores; many prominent grayish brown (10YR 5/2) and common distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clay films on faces of peds; many medium prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 45 percent brittle; extremely acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- C—45 to 60 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam; massive; firm; many medium prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the loess: 0 to 40 inches

Depth to a layer with fragic soil properties: 20 to 38 inches; 10 to 20 inches in severely eroded areas

Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: 40 to 70 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value-4 to 6

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

A horizon (where present):

Hue-10YR

Soil Survey of Jennings County, Indiana

Value—4 or 5

Chroma-2 to 4

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

Bt horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam

Reaction—commonly very strongly acid or strongly acid; ranges to neutral in the upper part

Btx or Btgx horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—2 to 8

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam

Reaction—extremely acid to strongly acid

Content of rock fragments—0 to 7 percent gravel

C or Cg horizon:

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—2 to 6

Texture—silt loam, silty clay loam, or loam; less commonly sandy loam or fine sandy loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

Content of rock fragments—0 to 14 percent gravel

Peoga Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, superactive, mesic Fragic Epiaqualfs

Typical Pedon

Peoga silt loam, on a slope of 0.5 percent in a cultivated field; 1,810 feet east and 645 feet north of the center of section 18, T. 4 N., R. 7 E., Scott County, Indiana; USGS Crothersville, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 47 minutes 18.021 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 46 minutes 44.953 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 606032 easting and 4293995 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 8 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silt loam, light gray (10YR 7/1) dry; weak coarse subangular blocky structure parting to moderate medium granular; friable; few very fine roots; many fine faint brown (10YR 5/3) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; common prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/6) pore linings; common fine prominent black (N 2.5/) mangans; krotovinas filled with brown (10YR 5/3) material; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- BEg—8 to 19 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) silt loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few very fine roots; common fine prominent reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) and common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; common fine prominent black (N 2.5/) mangans in pores and root channels; krotovinas filled with brown (10YR 5/3) material; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- Btg1—19 to 27 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) silt loam; weak coarse prismatic structure parting to weak medium subangular blocky; friable; few very fine roots; common distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) clay films on vertical faces of

peds; common fine prominent reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) and common medium prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; common fine prominent black (N 2.5/) mangans on vertical faces of peds; krotovinas filled with brown (10YR 5/3) material; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

- Btg2—27 to 36 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) silt loam; moderate coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate coarse subangular blocky; friable; few very fine roots between peds; many distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) clay films on vertical faces of peds; common fine prominent reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) and common medium distinct light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; common fine prominent black (N 2.5/) mangans on vertical faces of peds; krotovinas filled with brown (10YR 5/3) material; very strongly acid; gradual irregular boundary.
- Btgx1—36 to 58 inches; 65 percent light gray (10YR 7/2) and 35 percent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate coarse prismatic structure; firm; many distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) clay films on vertical faces of peds; common medium distinct light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; common fine prominent black (N 2.5/) mangans on vertical faces of peds; 35 percent brittle; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- Btgx2—58 to 76 inches; 65 percent light gray (10YR 7/2) and 35 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate coarse prismatic structure; firm; common prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) clay films on vertical faces of peds; 35 percent brittle; strongly acid; diffuse wavy boundary.
- 2Btb—76 to 80 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay loam; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; common distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) clay films on vertical and horizontal faces of peds; few fine faint yellowish red (5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; common coarse irregular iron-manganese concretions; many medium prominent light gray (10YR 7/2) iron depletions in the matrix; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the loess: 20 to 40 inches

Depth to a layer with fragic soil properties: 30 to 45 inches

Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: 55 to more than 80 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value-4 to 6

Chroma—1 to 3

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

A horizon (where present):

Hue-10YR

Value-4 to 6

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

Eg, EBg, or BEg horizon:

Hue-10YR or 2.5Y

Value—5 to 7

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—extremely acid to strongly acid

Btg, Bt, Btgx, or Btx horizon:

Hue-7.5YR to 5Y

Value—5 to 7

Chroma—1 to 6

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam; loam or clay loam included in the lower part Reaction—extremely acid to strongly acid; ranges to moderately acid in the lower part

Content of rock fragments—0 to 2 percent gravel

2Btb or 2Btg horizon:

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value—5

Chroma—1 to 6

Texture—silt loam, silty clay loam, clay loam, or loam

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral

Content of rock fragments—0 to 2 percent gravel

Piopolis Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, acid, mesic Fluvaquentic Endoaquepts

Typical Pedon

Piopolis silty clay loam, in a nearly level area in a cultivated field; 330 feet east and 2,255 feet south of the northwest corner of section 12, T. 6 N., R. 4 E., Jackson County, Indiana; USGS Brownstown, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 58 minutes 19.042 seconds N. and long. 86 degrees 2 minutes 20.033 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 583257.466 easting and 4314104.762 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 10 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay loam, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure parting to weak medium granular; friable; common very fine and fine roots; common fine prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; many fine spherical iron-manganese concretions; many fine faint light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; neutral; clear smooth boundary.
- Bg—10 to 31 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) silty clay loam; weak coarse prismatic structure parting to weak coarse subangular blocky; firm; common very fine roots; common medium prominent reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) and distinct light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; many fine spherical iron-manganese concretions; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- Cg—31 to 60 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) silty clay loam; massive; firm; few very fine roots; few medium prominent reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) and many medium distinct light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; many fine spherical iron-manganese concretions; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Ap horizon:

Hue-10YR or 2.5Y

Value—5 or 6

Chroma-2 or 3

Texture—silty clay loam

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral

A horizon:

Hue-10YR or 2.5Y

Value—5 or 6

Soil Survey of Jennings County, Indiana

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—silty clay loam

Reaction—strongly acid or moderately acid

Bg or Cg horizon:

Hue-10YR, 2.5Y, or N

Value—6 or 7

Chroma—0 to 2

Texture—silty clay loam; silt loam or silty clay loam below a depth of 40 inches Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid above a depth of 40 inches; ranges to neutral below a depth of 40 inches

Rohan Series

Taxonomic classification: Loamy-skeletal, mixed, semiactive, mesic Lithic Dystrudepts

Typical Pedon

Rohan channery silt loam, on a slope of 40 percent in a forested area; 975 feet southeast of the northwest boundary and 900 feet northeast of the southwest boundary in Clark Grant No. 297, Scott County, Indiana; USGS Blocher, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 38 minutes 18.245 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 41 minutes 19 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 614135 easting and 4277465 northing, NAD 83.

- A—0 to 4 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) channery silt loam, grayish brown (10YR 5/2) dry; moderate fine and medium granular structure; friable; common fine and medium and few coarse roots; 28 percent strongly cemented channers (shale); strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bw1—4 to 10 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) channery silt loam; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine and medium and few coarse roots; 28 percent strongly cemented channers (shale); very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bw2—10 to 16 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) very channery silty clay loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine and medium roots; 50 percent strongly cemented channers (shale); very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- R—16 to 40 inches; fractured, very strongly cemented black shale bedrock.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to bedrock (lithic contact): 10 to 20 inches

A horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value—2 to 5

Chroma—2 to 4

Texture—silt loam, channery silt loam, or channery silty clay loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to moderately acid

Content of rock fragments—3 to 34 percent channers (shale)

Bw horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value—3 to 5

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—the channery, very channery, or extremely channery analogs of silt loam or silty clay loam

Reaction—extremely acid to strongly acid

Content of rock fragments—15 to 65 percent; averages more than 35 percent channers (shale)

Russell Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, superactive, mesic Typic Hapludalfs

Typical Pedon

Russell silt loam, on a convex, southwest-facing slope of 4 percent in a cultivated field; 2,600 feet north and 2,000 feet west of the southeast corner of section 1, T. 14 N., R. 4 W., Putnam County, Indiana; USGS Greencastle, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 39 degrees 40 minutes 54.265 seconds N. and long. 86 degrees 48 minutes 2.428 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 517094 easting and 4392454 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 8 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; weak medium granular structure; friable; many fine roots; many fine pores; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bt1—8 to 13 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; many fine roots; many fine pores; common distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bt2—13 to 28 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; many fine roots; many distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Bt3—28 to 39 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay loam; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; common fine roots; common distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; 3 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Bt4—39 to 52 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine roots; few fine pores; common distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; 3 percent rock fragments; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 2BCt—52 to 58 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay loam; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; few distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; few medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; few very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) very weakly cemented iron-manganese nodules throughout; 4 percent rock fragments; slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Cd—58 to 80 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loam; massive; very firm; 4 percent rock fragments; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the loess: 20 to 40 inches

Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: 40 to 60 inches

Depth to carbonates: 40 to 60 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR Value—4 or 5 Chroma—2 or 3

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral

Bt horizon:

Hue—7.5YR to 2.5Y

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to moderately acid

2Bt horizon:

Hue—7.5YR to 2.5Y

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—clay loam, loam, or silty clay loam

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral

Content of rock fragments—1 to 10 percent

2BCt or 2BC horizon:

Hue—7.5YR to 2.5Y

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—clay loam or loam

Reaction—neutral to moderately alkaline

Content of rock fragments—1 to 14 percent

2Cd horizon:

Hue-10YR or 2.5Y

Value—5

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—loam or fine sandy loam

Reaction—slightly alkaline or moderately alkaline

Content of rock fragments—1 to 14 percent

Ryker Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Typic Paleudalfs

Typical Pedon

Ryker silt loam, on a slope of 1 percent in a cultivated field; 950 feet south and 2,000 feet west of the northeast corner of section 24, T. 3 N., R. 9 E., Jefferson County, Indiana; USGS Madison West topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 41 minutes 31.301 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 28 minutes 4.777 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 633234 easting and 4283719 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 6 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; weak fine granular structure; friable; common fine roots; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.
- BE—6 to 12 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine roots; neutral; clear smooth boundary.
- Bt1—12 to 27 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots; many distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.
- Bt2—27 to 38 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; many distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; few distinct very pale brown (10YR 7/3) silt coatings on faces of peds; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2Bt3—38 to 58 inches; yellowish red (5YR 5/6) silty clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; many distinct reddish brown (5YR 4/4) clay films in pores and on faces of peds; few distinct pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt coatings on faces of peds; 3 percent fine gravel: very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

- 2Bt4—58 to 67 inches; yellowish red (5YR 5/6) silty clay loam; weak medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; many distinct reddish brown (5YR 4/4) clay films in pores and on faces of peds; common prominent light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt coatings in channels; 3 percent fine gravel; very strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
- 3Bt5—67 to 80 inches; yellowish red (5YR 5/6) silty clay; weak medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; many distinct reddish brown (5YR 4/4) clay films in pores and on faces of peds; common prominent light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt coatings in channels; 5 percent fine gravel; very strongly acid.

Thickness of the loess: 20 to 40 inches

Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: 60 to more than 80 inches Depth to bedrock (lithic contact): 60 to more than 100 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—2 to 6

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

A horizon (2 to 5 inches thick) (where present):

Hue-10YR

Value—3 or 4

Chroma-2 or 3

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

Bt horizon:

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—4 to 8

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam

Reaction—commonly very strongly acid or strongly acid; ranges to neutral in the upper part

2Bt horizon:

Hue—5YR or 7.5YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—4 to 8

Texture—commonly loam, silty clay loam, or clay loam; less commonly silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

Content of rock fragments—2 to 14 percent gravel

3Bt horizon or 3BC horizon (where present):

Hue-2.5YR or 5YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma-4 to 8

Texture—silty clay or clay

Reaction—very strongly acid to moderately acid in the upper part; ranges to neutral in the lower part

Content of rock fragments—2 to 14 percent gravel and cobbles (chert and limestone)

Scottsburg Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, semiactive, mesic Aquic Hapludults

Typical Pedon

Scottsburg silt loam (fig. 26), on a slope of 3 percent in a cultivated field; 570 feet east and 570 feet north of the southwest corner of section 28, T. 4 N., R. 7 E., Scott County, Indiana; USGS Crothersville, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 45 minutes 8.249 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 45 minutes 21.064 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 608109.023 easting and 4290023.885 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 8 inches; 80 percent brown (10YR 4/3) and 20 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) and very pale brown (10YR 7/4) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure parting to moderate medium granular; friable; common very fine roots; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bt1—8 to 19 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots; common distinct strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay films on faces of peds; common distinct brown (10YR 4/3) organic coatings in root channels and pores; strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- Bt2—19 to 27 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few very fine roots; common distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clay films on faces of peds; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bt3—27 to 31 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few very fine roots; common distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clay films on faces of peds; common fine distinct brown (10YR 5/3) iron depletions in the matrix; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Btx1—31 to 43 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay loam; moderate coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate medium subangular blocky; firm; few very fine roots between peds; common distinct grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay films on vertical faces of peds; common fine prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) and common fine distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; 4 percent gravel; 45 percent brittle; extremely acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2Btx2—43 to 53 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay loam; moderate coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate coarse subangular blocky; firm; many distinct gray (10YR 5/1) clay films on vertical faces of peds; common fine iron-manganese concretions; few fine prominent grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 3 percent gravel; 45 percent brittle; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 3BCg—53 to 61 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) parachannery silty clay; weak thin platy structure; firm; common medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) and many medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; 20 percent parachanners (shale); extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 3Cr—61 to 67 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and brown (7.5YR 4/4), fractured, weakly cemented and moderately cemented shale; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 3R—67 to 80 inches; very dark gray (5YR 3/1), very strongly cemented, fissile black shale.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the loess: 20 to 40 inches

Depth to a layer with fragic soil properties: 24 to 36 inches Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: 48 to 60 inches



Figure 26.—Profile of a Scottsburg soil. Depth is marked in feet.

Depth to bedrock (paralithic contact): 60 to 72 inches Depth to bedrock (lithic contact): 64 to 80 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR Value—4 or 5 Chroma—3 to 6

Soil Survey of Jennings County, Indiana

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

A horizon (where present):

Hue-10YR

Value—4

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

Bt horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma-4 to 6

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid; ranges to slightly acid in the upper part in areas that have been limed

2Btx horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value-4 to 6

Chroma—3 to 8

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam

Reaction—extremely acid or very strongly acid

3BC or 3BCq horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value-4 or 5

Chroma-2 to 8

Texture—parachannery silty clay loam or parachannery silty clay

Reaction—extremely acid or very strongly acid

Content of pararock fragments—15 to 34 percent parachanners

3Cr horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value-2 to 4

Chroma—1 to 4

Senachwine Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludalfs

Typical Pedon

Senachwine loam, on a convex, south-facing slope of 30 percent in a forested area; 400 feet west and 900 feet north of the southeast corner of section 2, T. 9 N., R. 7 E., Bartholomew County, Indiana; USGS Grammer, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 39 degrees 14 minutes 58.584 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 42 minutes 23.73 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 611606 easting and 4345273 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 8 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; moderate medium granular structure; friable; common fine and medium roots; 3 percent rock fragments; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bt1—8 to 15 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine roots; common faint dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; 3 percent rock fragments; slightly acid; clear smooth boundary.

- Bt2—15 to 26 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; few fine roots; many faint dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; 3 percent rock fragments; neutral; clear smooth boundary.
- BC—26 to 32 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay loam; weak coarse prismatic structure; firm; few fine roots; 3 percent rock fragments; slightly effervescent; slightly alkaline; clear smooth boundary.
- C—32 to 60 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loam; massive; firm; 3 percent rock fragments; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline.

Depth to carbonates: 20 to 40 inches

Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: 24 to 40 inches

Ap or A horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—3 to 5

Chroma—1 to 4

Texture—loam

Reaction—moderately acid to neutral

Content of rock fragments—0 to 3 percent

Bt horizon:

Hue—7.5YR to 2.5Y

Value-4 to 6

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—silty clay loam or clay loam

Reaction—strongly acid to slightly acid; neutral in the lower part

Content of rock fragments—1 to 10 percent

BC horizon:

Hue—7.5YR to 2.5Y

Value—4 to 6

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—clay loam or loam

Reaction—neutral or slightly alkaline

Content of rock fragments—1 to 10 percent

C horizon:

Hue—7.5YR to 2.5Y

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—loam or fine sandy loam

Reaction—slightly alkaline or moderately alkaline

Content of rock fragments—1 to 10 percent

Shoals Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-loamy, mixed, superactive, nonacid, mesic Fluventic Endoaquepts

Typical Pedon

Shoals silt loam, on a slope of 1 percent in a pastured area; 2,634 feet north and 2,037 feet west of the southeast corner of section 28, T. 8 N., R. 6 E., Bartholomew County, Indiana; USGS Azalia, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 39 degrees 6 minutes

24.988 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 51 minutes 43.136 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 598397 easting and 4329260 northing, NAD 83.

- A—0 to 8 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, brown (10YR 5/3) dry; weak medium granular structure; friable; few roots; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bg—8 to 14 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; friable; few roots; few medium distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; many medium faint grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) iron depletions in the matrix; fine voids with very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) linings; neutral; clear smooth boundary.
- Bw—14 to 27 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) loam; weak medium granular structure; friable; few roots; common medium faint dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; common medium faint grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) iron depletions in the matrix; neutral; gradual smooth boundary.
- Cg1—27 to 43 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2), stratified loam; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; friable; common medium faint brown (10YR 5/3) and prominent yellowish red (5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; neutral; gradual smooth boundary.
- Cg2—43 to 60 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam; massive; friable; strata of silt loam and loam; common medium faint brown (10YR 5/3) and prominent yellowish red (5YR 4/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; 10 percent rock fragments; slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to the base of the cambic horizon: 20 to 60 inches

A or Ap horizon:

Hue-10YR

Value-4 or 5

Chroma-2 or 3

Texture—silt loam or loam

Reaction—neutral or slightly alkaline

Content of rock fragments—0 to 3 percent

Bg or Bw horizon:

Hue-10YR or 2.5Y

Value-4 to 6

Chroma-2 to 4

Texture—loam, silt loam, clay loam, or sandy clay loam

Reaction—neutral to moderately alkaline

Content of rock fragments—0 to 3 percent

Cg or C horizon:

Hue-10YR or 2.5Y

Value-4 to 6

Chroma—1 to 6

Texture—loam, silt loam, clay loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam; thin strata of loamy sand or sand

Reaction—neutral to moderately alkaline

Content of rock fragments—0 to 14 percent

Steff Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Fluvaquentic Dystrudepts Taxadjunct features: The Steff soil in map unit StaAH has less clay in the upper part of the subsoil than is defined as the range for the series. This difference, however, does not alter the usefulness or behavior of the soil. This soil is classified as a coarse-silty, mixed, active, mesic Fluvaquentic Dystrudept.

Typical Pedon

Steff silt loam, on a slope of 1 percent in a cultivated field; 575 feet west and 65 feet north of the center of section 32, T. 3 N., R. 7 E., Scott County, Indiana; USGS Scottsburg, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 39 minutes 23.105 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 46 minutes 2.463 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 607252.36 easting and 4279371.493 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 11 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) dry; weak coarse subangular blocky structure parting to moderate medium granular; friable; common very fine and fine and few medium roots; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bw1—11 to 23 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam; weak very coarse prismatic structure; friable; common very fine and fine roots; common distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) organic coatings on faces of peds; few fine prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron on faces of peds; common fine spherical iron-manganese concretions; common fine distinct pale brown (10YR 6/3) and few fine prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bw2—23 to 41 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam; weak very coarse prismatic structure; friable; few very fine roots; few distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) organic coatings on faces of peds; common fine distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron on faces of peds; many medium prominent light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- C—41 to 60 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam; massive; friable; common fine faint strong brown (7.5YR 5/6 and 4/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix and lining pores; many medium prominent light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to the base of the cambic horizon: 24 to 50 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue-10YR

Value-4 or 5

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

A horizon (where present):

Hue-10YR

Value-4 or 5

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

B or Bg horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma-2 to 6

Texture—silt loam; less commonly silty clay loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid; ranges to slightly acid in the upper part in some pedons

C or Cg horizon:

Hue-10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—2 to 6

Texture—silt loam; strata of sandy loam or loam below a depth of 40 inches Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

Stendal Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, acid, mesic Fluventic Endoaquepts

Typical Pedon

Stendal silt loam, on a slope of 0.5 percent in a cultivated field; 1,400 feet north and 395 feet west of the southeast corner of section 29, T. 3 N., R. 7 E., Scott County, Indiana; USGS Scottsburg, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 40 minutes 3.176 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 45 minutes 26.936 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 608096 easting and 4280618 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 8 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure parting to moderate medium granular; friable; common very fine roots; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bw—8 to 17 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt loam; weak coarse prismatic structure; friable; common very fine roots; common distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) organic coatings on faces of peds; common fine prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; few fine prominent spherical black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions; many medium distinct light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- Bg—17 to 40 inches; light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) silt loam; weak coarse prismatic structure; friable; few very fine roots; few distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) organic coatings on vertical faces of peds; many medium distinct light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) and common prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; common fine spherical and few medium irregular iron-manganese concretions; very strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.
- Cg—40 to 60 inches; light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) silt loam; massive; firm; many medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) and common medium distinct light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; common medium irregular and few medium irregular iron-manganese concretions; very strongly acid.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to the base of the cambic horizon: 24 to 48 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue-10YR

Value-4 or 5

Chroma—2 to 4

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

A horizon (1 to 3 inches thick) (where present):

Hue—10YR

Value—3 or 4

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

Bw or Bg horizon:

Hue-10YR or 2.5Y

Value-4 to 6

Chroma—2 to 6

Texture—silt loam; less commonly silty clay loam Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

Cg or C horizon:

Hue-10YR or 2.5Y

Value—4 to 7

Chroma—1 to 6

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam; strata of sandy loam, loam, or fine sandy loam below a depth of 40 inches in some pedons

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

Stonelick Series

Taxonomic classification: Coarse-loamy, mixed, superactive, calcareous, mesic Typic Udifluvents

Typical Pedon

Stonelick fine sandy loam, on a slope of 1 percent in a cultivated field on the flood plain along the East Fork of the White River; 2,370 feet west and 2,170 feet south of the northeast corner of section 28, T. 8 N., R. 6 E., Bartholomew County, Indiana; USGS Azalia, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 39 degrees 11 minutes 55.385 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 58 minutes 2.675 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 589163 easting and 4339337 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 10 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) fine sandy loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; moderate medium granular structure; very friable; slightly effervescent; slightly alkaline; abrupt smooth boundary.
- C1—10 to 23 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; many faint brown (10YR 4/3) organic coatings on faces of peds; slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline; clear wavy boundary.
- C2—23 to 34 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; very friable; few small snail shells; slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline; clear wavy boundary.
- C3—34 to 60 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) sand; single grain; loose; strongly effervescent; slightly alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Content of rock fragments: 0 to 14 percent throughout the series control section Occurrence of carbonates: Throughout the profile

Ap or A horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—3 to 5

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—fine sandy loam

Reaction—slightly alkaline or moderately alkaline

C horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value—4 to 6

Chroma—2 to 4

Texture—stratified loam, sandy loam, silt loam, fine sandy loam, sand, or loamy sand

Reaction—slightly alkaline or moderately alkaline

Trappist Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine, mixed, semiactive, mesic Typic Hapludults

Typical Pedon

Trappist silt loam, on a slope of 16 percent in a forested area; 460 feet east and 1,520 feet north of the center of section 10, T. 4 N., R. 7 E., Scott County, Indiana; USGS Deputy, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 48 minutes 19.213 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 43 minutes 43.903 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 610373 easting and 4295941 northing, NAD 83.

- Oi—0 to 1 inch; partially decomposed leaves; abrupt smooth boundary.
- A—1 to 3 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam, light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) dry; moderate fine and medium granular structure; friable; many fine and common coarse roots; very strongly acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- E—3 to 6 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt loam; weak medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine and medium roots; few distinct dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) organic coatings in root channels and pores; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bt1—6 to 11 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam; weak medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine and medium roots; few distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay films on faces of peds; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bt2—11 to 22 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay; moderate medium angular blocky structure; firm; common fine and medium roots between peds; many distinct strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay films on faces of peds; common distinct brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt coatings on faces of peds; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bt3—22 to 30 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay; moderate medium angular blocky structure; firm; few medium and common very fine and fine roots between peds; many distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay films on faces of peds; many distinct light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt coatings on faces of peds; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- BC—30 to 35 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) very parachannery silty clay loam; many medium prominent light olive gray (5Y 6/2) and common medium faint strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) mottles; moderate thick platy structure parting to moderate fine angular blocky; firm; common very fine roots between peds; very strongly acid; 35 percent parachanners (shale); clear wavy boundary.
- Cr—35 to 40 inches; 60 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) and 40 percent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8), weakly cemented shale; common prominent light gray (2.5Y 7/2) coatings on pararock fragments; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- R—40 to 60 inches; 60 percent very dark gray (10YR 3/1) and 40 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), fractured, very strongly cemented shale.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the silty material: 0 to 14 inches Depth to bedrock (lithic contact): 20 to 40 inches

O horizon (where present):

Material—slightly or partially decomposed organic material

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A horizon (1 to 3 inches thick):
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Hue-10YR

Value-3 or 4

Chroma—2 or 3

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

Ap horizon (where present):

Hue-10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

E horizon (where present):

Hue—10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—2 to 4

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

Bt horizon:

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—4 to 8

Texture—silty clay loam, silty clay, parachannery silty clay loam, or parachannery silty clay

Reaction—extremely acid to strongly acid

Content of pararock fragments—0 to 30 percent parachanners (shale)

BC or CB horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma-4 to 8

Texture—the parachannery to extremely parachannery analogs of silty clay loam or silty clay

Reaction—extremely acid to strongly acid

Content of pararock fragments—15 to 70 percent parachanners (shale)

Wakeland Series

Taxonomic classification: Coarse-silty, mixed, superactive, nonacid, mesic Aeric Fluvaquents

Typical Pedon

Wakeland silt loam, in a nearly level area in a cultivated field; 2,000 feet southwest of the east corner and then 1,000 feet northwest of the southeast boundary of donation 187, T. 4 N., R. 9 W., Knox County, Indiana; USGS Oaktown, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 46 minutes 48.35 seconds N. and long. 87 degrees 24 minutes 22.991 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 464706.413 easting and 4292453.118 northing, NAD 83.

Ap—0 to 7 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; weak medium granular structure; friable; many fine roots; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.

- Cg1—7 to 23 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam; weak medium granular structure; friable; common fine roots; many fine faint brown (10YR 5/3) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; neutral; clear wavy boundary.
- Cg2—23 to 29 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; common fine roots; common medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; few fine faint gray (10YR 5/1) iron depletions in the matrix; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.
- Cg3—29 to 60 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam; massive; friable; many medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; slightly acid.

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—2 to 4

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—moderately acid to neutral

A horizon (1 to 3 inches thick) (where present):

Hue-10YR

Value—3 or 4

Chroma—1

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—moderately acid to neutral

C or Cg horizon:

Hue—10YR; less commonly 7.5YR or 2.5Y

Value—4 to 7

Chroma—1 to 6

Texture—silt loam; strata of loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam included in the lower part

Reaction—moderately acid to neutral

Whitcomb Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Aeric Paleaquults

Typical Pedon

Whitcomb silt loam, on a slope of 1 percent in a pasture; 210 feet east and 180 feet south of the center of section 30, T. 4 N., R. 7 E., Scott County, Indiana; USGS Crothersville, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 45 minutes 25.974 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 47 minutes 6.041 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 605567.472 easting and 4290535.936 northing, NAD 83.

- A—0 to 2 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) dry; moderate fine granular structure; friable; many very fine and fine roots; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Ap—2 to 9 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) dry; moderate medium granular structure; friable; common very fine and fine roots; common fine faint light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; common medium irregular iron-manganese concretions; 1 percent gravel; moderately acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- BE—9 to 15 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; common very fine roots; common fine prominent brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; common fine irregular

- iron-manganese concretions; common medium distinct light gray (10YR 7/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 1 percent gravel; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Btg1—15 to 22 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silty clay loam; weak medium prismatic structure parting to moderate medium subangular blocky; friable; few very fine roots between peds; many distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) clay films on faces of peds; many medium distinct light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) and common medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; few fine irregular iron-manganese concretions; 1 percent gravel; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Btg2—22 to 30 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silty clay loam; moderate medium prismatic structure parting to moderate medium subangular blocky; firm; few very fine roots between peds; many distinct gray (10YR 6/1) clay films on faces of peds; many medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) and common distinct light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; common medium irregular iron-manganese concretions; 1 percent gravel; extremely acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2Btgx1—30 to 37 inches; gray (10YR 6/1) silty clay loam; moderate coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate coarse subangular blocky; firm; many distinct gray (10YR 6/1 and 5/1) clay films on faces of peds; few fine prominent very dark gray (N 3/) mangans on faces of peds and in pores; many medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) and few medium distinct light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; 2 percent gravel; 40 percent brittle; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Btgx2—37 to 48 inches; gray (10YR 6/1) silty clay loam; weak coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate coarse subangular blocky; firm; common prominent gray (10YR 5/1) clay films on faces of peds; few fine prominent very dark gray (N 3/) mangans on faces of peds and in pores; many coarse prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; 2 percent gravel; 50 percent brittle; extremely acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 3Btg—48 to 56 inches; gray (10YR 6/1) silty clay; weak medium subangular blocky structure; firm; few prominent gray (10YR 5/1) clay films on faces of peds; many coarse prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; 2 percent gravel; extremely acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 3BCg—56 to 61 inches; 60 percent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) and 30 percent pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) very parachannery silty clay loam; moderate thick platy structure; firm; many medium distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) and few fine prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; 40 percent parachanners (shale); extremely acid; abrupt wavy boundary.
- 3R—61 to 80 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1), very strongly cemented, fissile shale.

Thickness of the loess: 24 to 40 inches
Depth to a layer with fragic soil properties: 24 to 36 inches
Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: 48 to 65 inches
Depth to bedrock (lithic contact): 60 to 80 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR
Value—4 or 5
Chroma—3 or 4
Texture—silt loam
Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

A horizon (0 to 4 inches thick):

Hue—10YR

Value—3 or 4

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid or strongly acid

BE horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value-6

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—extremely acid or very strongly acid

Btq horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—6 or 7

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam

Reaction—extremely acid or very strongly acid

2Btgx horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—5 to 7

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—silty clay loam

Reaction—extremely acid or very strongly acid

Content of rock fragments—1 to 3 percent gravel

3Btg horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value-4 to 6

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—silty clay loam or silty clay

Reaction—extremely acid or very strongly acid

Content of rock fragments—1 to 3 percent gravel

3BCg horizon:

Hue-7.5YR or 10YR

Value-4 to 6

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—the parachannery to extremely parachannery analogs of silty clay loam or silty clay

Reaction—extremely acid or very strongly acid

Content of pararock fragments—15 to 60 parachanners

Wilbur Series

Taxonomic classification: Coarse-silty, mixed, superactive, mesic Fluvaquentic Eutrudepts

Typical Pedon

Wilbur silt loam, in a nearly level area in a cultivated field; 2,245 feet north and 1,450 feet east of the southwest corner of donation 99, T. 1 S., R. 10 W., Gibson County, Indiana; USGS Patoka, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 24 minutes 46.788 seconds N. and long. 87 degrees 34 minutes 10.309 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 450283 easting and 4251774 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 7 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; moderate medium granular structure; friable; neutral; clear smooth boundary.
- Bw1—7 to 17 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots; few fine faint brown (10YR 5/3) iron depletions in the matrix; neutral; gradual smooth boundary.
- Bw2—17 to 32 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine faint grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions in the matrix; neutral; clear smooth boundary.
- Cg—32 to 60 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silt loam; massive; friable; many fine distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) and common fine distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; neutral.

Depth to the base of the cambic horizon: 24 to 42 inches

Ap or A horizon:

Hue-10YR

Value—4

Chroma—2 to 4

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—moderately acid to neutral

Bw horizon:

Hue-10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—moderately acid to neutral

C or Cg horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value-4 to 6

Chroma-2 to 6

Texture—silt loam; loam and thin strata of fine sandy loam or sandy loam included in the lower part

Reaction—moderately acid to neutral

Wilhite Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine, mixed, active, nonacid, mesic Fluvaquentic Endoaquepts

Typical Pedon

Wilhite silt loam, on a slope of about 0.5 percent in an idle field; 1,510 feet south and 1,260 feet east of the northwest corner of section 6, T. 7 N., R. 7 E., Jennings County, Indiana; USGS Azalia, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 39 degrees 4 minutes 53 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 47 minutes 40 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 604264.8 easting and 4326520.8 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 10 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) dry; weak medium granular structure; friable; common very fine roots; common fine distinct spherical black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions throughout; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
- Cg—10 to 19 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; friable; neutral; clear smooth boundary.

- 2Ab—19 to 31 inches; gray (10YR 5/1) silty clay loam; weak medium granular structure; firm; common fine roots; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.
- 2Bgb—31 to 49 inches; gray (10YR 5/1) silty clay loam; weak medium prismatic structure parting to moderate coarse angular blocky; firm; few fine roots; common medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary.
- 2BCgb—49 to 65 inches; dark gray (10YR 4/1) silty clay; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; many medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary.
- 2Cg—65 to 85 inches; gray (10YR 5/1) silty clay; massive; firm; common medium prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; many fine and medium distinct black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions; moderately acid.

Thickness of the overwash: 10 to 20 inches

Depth to the base of the cambic horizon: 40 to 70 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value-4 or 5

Chroma—2 to 4

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

Cg horizon:

Hue-10YR to 5Y or N

Value-4 to 6

Chroma—0 to 2

Texture—silt loam or loam

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral

2Ab horizon:

Hue—10YR to 5Y

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—1 to 3

Texture—silty clay loam

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral

2Bgb or BCgb horizon:

Hue—10YR to 5Y or N

Value—4 to 6

Chroma—0 to 2

Texture—silty clay loam, silty clay, or clay loam

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral

2Cg horizon:

Hue—10YR to 5Y or N

Value-4 to 6

Chroma—0 to 2

Texture—silty clay loam, silty clay, or clay loam

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral

Williamstown Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Aquic Hapludalfs

Typical Pedon

Williamstown silt loam, on a convex slope of 4 percent in a cultivated field; 1,030 feet west and 2,080 feet north of the southeast corner of section 23, T. 9 N., R. 8 E., Decatur County, Indiana; USGS Westport, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 39 degrees 12 minutes 37.085 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 35 minutes 52.606 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 621048 easting and 4341051 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 9 inches; 90 percent brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; 10 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay loam subsoil material; moderate medium granular structure; friable; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- 2Bt1—9 to 18 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; many distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; few medium prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 1 percent rock fragments; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Bt2—18 to 33 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; many distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; common fine prominent black (10YR 2/1) manganese concretions; common medium prominent grayish brown (10YR 5/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 1 percent rock fragments; neutral; clear wavy boundary.
- 2BCt—33 to 37 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loam; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; firm; common distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; 1 percent rock fragments; slightly effervescent; slightly alkaline; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Cd—37 to 80 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loam; massive; very firm; common fine distinct gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions in the matrix; 1 percent rock fragments; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the loess: 0 to 22 inches

Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: 20 to 40 inches

Depth to carbonates: 20 to 40 inches Depth to densic contact: 20 to 40 inches

Particle-size control section: Averages 27 to 35 percent clay

Kind of rock fragments: Dominantly of limestone or crystalline lithology

Other features: Some pedons have a BE horizon, which has chroma of 4 to 6. Some pedons have a CBt or 2CBt horizon.

Ap horizon:

Hue-10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—2 or 3

Texture—silt loam, clay loam, loam, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral

Content of rock fragments—0 to 10 percent

A horizon (where present):

Thickness—less than 6 inches

Hue—10YR

Value—3

Chroma—1

Texture—silt loam, loam, or fine sandy loam

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral

Content of rock fragments—0 to 10 percent

Bt or 2Bt horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—silty clay loam or clay loam

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral

Content of rock fragments—0 to 10 percent

BCt or 2BCt horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value-4 to 6

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—loam; less commonly fine sandy loam

Content of clay—averages 15 to 27 percent

Reaction—neutral to moderately alkaline

Calcium carbonate equivalent—0 to 35 percent

Content of rock fragments—1 to 10 percent

Cd or 2Cd horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—loam; less commonly fine sandy loam

Content of clay-averages 10 to 25 percent

Reaction—slightly alkaline or moderately alkaline

Calcium carbonate equivalent—20 to 45 percent

Content of rock fragments—1 to 10 percent

Wirt Series

Taxonomic classification: Coarse-loamy, mixed, superactive, mesic Dystric Fluventic Eutrudepts

Typical Pedon

Wirt loam, in a nearly level area in a pasture; 50 feet south and 2,085 feet east of the northwest corner of section 24, T. 3 N., R. 8 E., Jefferson County, Indiana; USGS Kent, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 38 degrees 41 minutes 35.565 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 34 minutes 56.876 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 623277 easting and 4283675 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 8 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; moderate medium granular structure, weak thin platy in the lower part; friable; many fine roots; neutral; clear smooth boundary.
- Bw1—8 to 15 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam; common fine distinct light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) mottles; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine roots; few distinct dark brown (10YR 3/3) organic coatings on faces of peds; neutral; gradual smooth boundary.
- Bw2—15 to 22 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots; many distinct dark brown (10YR 3/3) organic coatings on faces of peds; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.
- Bw3—22 to 38 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loam; few fine distinct light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) mottles; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; many distinct dark brown (10YR 3/3) organic coatings on faces of peds; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.

- C1—38 to 50 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam; common fine distinct pale brown (10YR 6/3) mottles; massive; friable; 1 percent gravel; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.
- C2—50 to 60 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) gravelly sandy loam; massive; friable; 25 percent gravel; neutral.

Depth to the base of the cambic horizon: 24 to 48 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—silt loam or loam

Reaction—moderately acid to neutral

A horizon (2 to 6 inches thick) (where present):

Hue-10YR

Value-2 to 4

Chroma—2 or 3

Texture—silt loam or loam

Reaction—moderately acid to neutral

Bw horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—3 to 5

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—silt loam, loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or very fine sandy loam

Reaction—moderately acid to neutral

Content of rock fragments—0 to 14 percent gravel

C horizon or BC horizon (where present):

Hue—10YR

Value—3 to 5

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam; gravelly loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam, or strata of loamy fine sand, loamy sand, gravelly loamy fine sand, or gravelly loamy sand below a depth of 40 inches

Reaction—moderately acid to neutral

Content of rock fragments—0 to 34 percent gravel

Xenia Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, superactive, mesic Aquic Hapludalfs

Typical Pedon

Xenia silt loam, on a slope of 3 percent in a cultivated field; 800 feet south and 2,400 feet east of the northwest corner of section 13, T. 14 N., R. 4 W., Putnam County, Indiana; USGS Green Castle, Indiana, topographic quadrangle; lat. 39 degrees 39 minutes 29.565 seconds N. and long. 86 degrees 48 minutes 16.928 seconds W., UTM Zone 16, 516753 easting and 4389844 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 10 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; moderate medium granular structure; friable; many fine roots; many fine pores; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bt1—10 to 18 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; friable; many fine roots; many fine pores; common

- distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- Bt2—18 to 30 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; common distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; common medium prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Bt3—30 to 50 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; common distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; common medium prominent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 3 percent rock fragments; neutral; clear wavy boundary.
- 2BCt—50 to 58 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; firm; few distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; few medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; few medium distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 3 percent rock fragments; slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Cd1—58 to 72 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loam; massive; very firm; few medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix; few medium distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 3 percent rock fragments; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Cd2—72 to 80 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loam; massive; very firm; few medium distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in the matrix; 3 percent rock fragments; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline.

Thickness of the loess or other silty material: 22 to 40 inches

Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: 40 to 60 inches

Depth to carbonates: 40 to 60 inches Depth to densic contact: 40 to 60 inches

Particle-size control section: Averages 27 to 35 percent clay and less than 15 percent

fine sand or coarser

Other features: Some pedons have a BE horizon.

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—4

Chroma—2 or 3; ranges to 4 in some pedons in eroded areas

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—moderately acid to neutral, depending on liming history

E horizon (where present):

Hue-10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma-2 to 4

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—strongly acid to neutral, depending on liming history

Bt horizon:

Hue-10YR or 2.5Y

Value—4 to 6

Chroma-3 to 6

Texture—silty clay loam or silt loam

Content of clay-23 to 35 percent

Content of sand—5 to 20 percent

Reaction—very strongly acid to neutral in the upper part and very strongly acid to slightly acid in the lower part

2Bt horizon:

Hue—10YR or 2.5Y

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—loam or clay loam

Content of clay-24 to 35 percent

Content of sand—20 to 40 percent

Reaction—moderately acid to neutral

Content of rock fragments—2 to 10 percent gravel

2BCt or 2BC horizon:

Hue-10YR or 2.5Y

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—loam or clay loam

Content of clay-20 to 30 percent

Content of sand—25 to 50 percent

Reaction—neutral to moderately alkaline

Calcium carbonate equivalent—0 to 20 percent

Content of rock fragments—2 to 10 percent gravel

2Cd horizon:

Hue-10YR or 2.5Y

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—loam or fine sandy loam

Content of clay-12 to 20 percent

Content of sand—20 to 60 percent

Content of rock fragments—2 to 10 percent gravel

Reaction—slightly alkaline or moderately alkaline

Calcium carbonate equivalent—15 to 40 percent

Zenas Series

Taxonomic classification: Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludalfs

Typical Pedon

Zenas silt loam (fig. 27), on a slope of 3 percent in a pasture; 1,172 feet west and 202 feet north of the southeast corner of section 3, T. 7 N., R. 7 E., Jennings County, Indiana; USGS North Vernon topographic quadrangle; lat. 39 degrees 4 minutes 20.674 seconds N. and long. 85 degrees 43 minutes 41.677 seconds W.; UTM Zone 16, 610013 easting and 4325576 northing, NAD 83.

- Ap—0 to 9 inches; 90 percent brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) dry, and 10 percent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silt loam, brown (7.5YR 5/4) dry; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure parting to moderate very fine subangular blocky; very friable; many very fine and fine and common medium roots throughout; neutral; clear smooth boundary.
- Bt1—9 to 15 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay loam; moderate very fine and fine subangular blocky structure; friable; many very fine and fine roots throughout; many distinct strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay films on faces of peds; common fine and medium cylindrical brown (10YR 4/3) wormcasts between peds; neutral; clear wavy boundary.



Figure 27.—Profile of a Zenas soil. Depth is marked in inches.

- Bt2—15 to 26 inches; strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay loam; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; friable; many very fine and fine roots throughout; many distinct reddish brown (5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; few black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions; few fine and medium cylindrical brown (10YR 5/3) wormcasts between peds; very strongly acid; gradual wavy boundary.
- 2Bt3—26 to 32 inches; yellowish red (5YR 4/6) silty clay; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; firm; common very fine and fine roots throughout; many distinct reddish brown (5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; few fine prominent black (10YR 2/1) mangans on faces of peds; few fine black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions; very strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Bt4—32 to 42 inches; yellowish red (5YR 4/6) silty clay; moderate very fine and fine angular blocky structure; firm; common very fine and fine roots; many distinct reddish brown (5YR 4/4) clay films on faces of peds; few black (10YR 2/1) iron-manganese concretions; 3 percent chert gravel; strongly acid; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Bt5—42 to 48 inches; 60 percent dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) clay and 40 percent brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure;

Soil Survey of Jennings County, Indiana

firm; many distinct very dark gray (5YR 3/1) and dark reddish gray (5YR 4/2) clay films on faces of peds; 10 percent limestone channers; neutral; abrupt wavy boundary.

2R—48 to 60 inches; indurated limestone bedrock.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the loess: 22 to 40 inches

Depth to the base of the argillic horizon: 40 to 60 inches

Depth to lithic contact: 40 to 60 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value-4 to 6

Chroma—2 to 4

Texture—silt loam

Reaction—neutral to very strongly acid

Bt horizon:

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—4 to 6

Texture—silt loam or silty clay loam

Content of clay-22 to 38 percent

Content of sand—1 to 15 percent

Reaction—strongly acid to very strongly acid; ranges to neutral in the upper part in areas that have been limed

2Bt horizon:

Hue—5YR or 7.5YR

Value—3 to 5

Chroma-2 to 6

Texture—commonly clay or silty clay; less commonly silty clay loam, gravelly silty clay loam, or channery silty clay loam

Content of clay—35 to 75 percent

Content of sand—1 to 15 percent

Reaction—strongly acid or very strongly acid; ranges to neutral in the lower part Content of rock fragments—0 to 20 percent chert gravel or limestone channers

Formation of the Soils

This section relates the major factors of soil formation to the soils in Jennings County. The processes of soil formation also are described.

Factors of Soil Formation

Soils form through processes acting upon deposits of plant and geologic materials. The characteristics of a soil at any given point are determined by five major factors: (1) time—the period during which the soil-forming factors have acted upon the parent material; (2) parent material—the physical and mineralogical composition of the plant and geologic materials; (3) topography—the general configuration of the land's surface; (4) climate—the temperature and moisture conditions under which the soils formed; and (5) organisms—the plant and animal life on and in the soil (Jenny, 1941).

Parent material greatly affects the development of the soil. Climate and organisms are active factors of soil formation. They act upon the parent material through the weathering process and slowly change it into a natural body with genetically related horizons. The effects of climate and organisms are conditioned by the topography of the area. Finally, time is needed for the transformation of the parent material into a soil exhibiting horizonation.

The factors of soil formation are so closely interrelated in their effects on the soil and on each other that few generalizations can be made regarding the effects of any one factor unless conditions are specified for the others.

Time

Generally, a long time is needed for the development of distinct soil horizons. The length of time that parent material has been in place commonly reflects the degree of profile development.

The soils in Jennings County range from mature to immature. Avonburg, Blocher, Cincinnati, Cobbsfork, Nabb, and other soils that formed in loess and glacial till and Ryker, Muscatatuck, Zenas, Deputy, and Scottsburg soils that formed in loess over material weathered from bedrock have been exposed to the soil-forming factors long enough for the development of distinct horizons (fig. 28). Birds, Bonnie, Stonelick, Wakeland, and other soils that formed in recent alluvium, however, have not been in place long enough for this kind of profile development.

Parent Material and Geology

Dr. Stanley M. Totten, professor (ret.) of geology, Hanover College, helped prepare this section.

The soils in Jennings County formed in a variety of parent materials associated with many landforms. Generally, the soils formed in unconsolidated gravel, sand, silt, and clay deposited by glaciers, streams, and wind, or they formed in material weathered from shale, siltstone, or limestone bedrock. The unconsolidated surficial materials range from 0 to more than 30 feet in thickness. Thus, bedrock is sufficiently close to the surface to exert influence on soil formation over extensive areas of the county. In



Figure 28.—Blocher and Cincinnati soils on the Illinoian till plain. The Ryker and Muscatatuck soils on a lower lying bench in the background are underlain with limestone.

many soils the upper part of the profile has formed in a different kind of material than the lower part, and many soils have formed in two or three kinds of parent materials.

The bedrock exposed in Jennings County belongs to the Silurian and Devonian Systems of the Paleozoic Era and ranges in age from about 350 to 450 million years. These rocks consist of shale and limestone, which originated as fine-grained sediments in warm, shallow marine waters that covered much of the North American continent. All bedrock units dip gently westward away from the Cincinnati Arch and toward the Illinois Basin at 20 to 25 feet per mile. As a result, rock units become successively younger in a westward direction in Jennings County.

The Muscatatuck Plateau encompasses the entire county. Elevations in Jennings County range from a low of about 527 feet (at the Muscatatuck River where it exits the county to the southwest) to a high of about 896 feet (in the northeast corner near the county line approximately 5.5 miles north of Zenas).

Silurian and Devonian rocks occur in a north-south-trending belt in the central part of the county.

The Laurel and Louisville Formations of the Silurian System and the Geneva, Jeffersonville, and North Vernon Formations of the Devonian System are similar to each other. They consist of varying amounts of dolomite (argillaceous limestone). They underlie karst and rolling uplands in the east-central and southeastern parts of

the county. Thin loess and glacial drift of variable thickness overlie these limestone formations in the eastern part of the county. Ryker and Grayford soils formed in these materials.

Where the glacial drift and black shale bedrock have been eroded away, Zenas and Caneyville soils formed in thin loess and the underlying reddish clayey residuum derived from limestone (fig. 29). These soils are associated with the Silurian and Devonian limestone of Jennings County. Where sinkholes are predominant, these soils are separated and named as "karst" phases.

The New Albany shale, of the Devonian System, consists of brownish black shale that contains much carbonaceous matter. This shale occurs in the central part of the county. It consists of five closely related members. From older to younger, these are the Blocher, Selmier, Morgan Trail, Camp Run, and Clegg Creek members, which differ slightly in color and weathering characteristics (Lineback, 1970). The Blocher, Morgan Trail, and Clegg Creek members are dominated by brownish black, hard, brittle shale that contains much carbonaceous matter. Trappist, Rohan, and Jessietown soils formed in residuum derived from these members. The Selmier and Camp Run members consist of weakly resistant greenish gray and brownish black shale and mudstone. Deputy soils formed in thin loess-covered clayey residuum derived from these members (fig. 30). Scottsburg and Whitcomb soils occur in places where most of the residuum has been removed by the glaciers, and these soils formed in a thin mantle of loess, pedisediment, and a thin layer of residuum derived from these members. Jennings soils formed in places where residuum derived from all the members is covered with a thin mantle of loess and till.

A period of broad uplift, erosion, and weathering lasting about 340 million years followed the deposition of the shale, siltstone, and limestone bedrock.



Figure 29.—An outcrop of Silurian limestone, which underlies the Zenas and Caneyville soils in Jennings County.



Figure 30.—A field of tobacco in an area of Zenas soils, which are underlain with limestone. The Deputy soils on the hills in the background are underlain with black shale.

Jennings County was covered by continental ice sheets at least twice and probably several times during the Illinoian and pre-Illinoian glacial stages. These large ice sheets modified the preglacial topography of Jennings County only slightly, but the deposits left behind greatly influenced subsequent soil formation.

From about 150,000 to 130,000 years ago, Indiana was invaded by the Illinoian continental ice sheet, which covered much of Jennings County. The ice sheet deposited a thin layer of till as much as 30 feet thick. This till is thin and discontinuous and is absent on the steeper hillslopes where postglacial sheetwash and gully erosion have removed the weak unconsolidated materials.

During and immediately after the retreat phase of Illinoian ice, "gritty loess" (USDA/SCS, 1990), a silty sediment picked up by the wind from meltwater flood plains, was deposited in Jennings County.

Avonburg, Cincinnati, Blocher, Nabb, and Cobbsfork soils formed in materials consisting of, from the surface downward, silty loess, "gritty loess," and Illinoian till. On the strongly sloping to steep slopes, Bonnell and Hickory soils formed in less than 20 inches of loess and the Illinoian till (fig. 31).

The oldest glacial drift in the county consists of red outwash, the product of a pre-Illinoian ice advance that occurred at least 250,000 years ago, perhaps considerably earlier. This pre-Illinoian deposit consists primarily of stratified red sand and gravel in the form of short, low linear ridges concentrated in the north-central part of the county. These ridges are interpreted as crevasse fillings that formed when meltwaters washed debris from near the terminus of a stagnant ice sheet into depressions in the ice. After retreat of the pre-Illinoian ice sheet, a period of warmer climate similar to that of the present occurred, during which a paleosol developed in the red drift. Medora soils formed in 2 to 3 feet of silty loess and in the underlying paleosol that formed in the red outwash.

The period from 125,000 to 70,000 years before present was an interglacial period similar to the present. This period is characterized by weathering, erosion, and soil formation.

Ice sheets formed about 70,000 years before present in Canada, but they did not reach Indiana until about 24,000 years ago. Melting of the ice sheet caused large quantities of meltwater to be discharged into the White River valley and its tributaries, depositing sand and gravel outwash. Elkinsville and Millstone soils formed in loamy sediments and are typically underlain with sand and gravel at a depth of more than 6 feet.

This outwash dammed up tributaries to form temporary lakes in the tributaries in the Muscatatuck River and the Vernon Fork of the Muscatatuck River in the southwestern part of the county. The lake level rose to an elevation of at least 620 feet, as evidenced by lake sediments at this elevation and below. Sediments consisting of stratified silts, sands, and clayey material, as much as 30 feet thick, were deposited in the lake. Dubois, Peoga, Haubstadt, and Otwell soils formed in lacustrine (lake) sediments and the overlying 1.5 feet or less of silty loess. These lacustrine sediments are dominantly clayey in the upper part and can range from sandy to clayey in the lower part (Thornbury, 1950).

Melting of Wisconsinan ice between about 20,000 and 15,000 years ago in central Indiana resulted in the deposition of 2 to 3 feet of silty loess in Jennings County. As was the situation with the older "gritty loess" of probable Illinoian age, much of the silty loess later was reworked or removed by slope processes, lake water, and streams. Weathering, sheetwash, gullying, and stream action have continued to modify parts of the Jennings County landscape up to the present.

Several cycles of stream erosion involving lateral planation of valleys are evident in Jennings County. Modification of all preglacial valleys in the county occurred during and after each glacial stage; some valleys were partially filled with till, alluvium, or lake sediment. Stream terraces, the flat remnants of former flood plains, occur in places along the margins of most valleys at elevations ranging from 6 to 20 feet above the modern flood plain. The stream terraces along Vernon Fork, Sand Creek, and Graham Creek typically are 6 to 20 feet above their modern flood plains. These terraces are underlain by silty or loamy, acid alluvium and are capped by 2 to 3 feet of silty loess



Figure 31.—Bonnell, Blocher, and Hickory soils on a backslope on the Illinoian till plain. Pekin soils are on the stream terrace in the background.

of late Wisconsinan age. Bartle, Pekin, and Peoga soils formed in these loess-capped alluvial materials (fig. 32).

Alluvium was deposited in the flood plains during, between, and after the periods of glaciation. The composition of the alluvium on the modern flood plains in Jennings County varies according to the source of the alluvium, time of deposition, proximity in the valley, and overflow velocity of the water carrying the alluvial sediment.

Most of the alluvial sediment deposited on the flood plains in the county is silty or loamy and ranges from neutral to very strongly acid. Bonnie, Cuba, Steff, and Stendal soils formed in acid, silty sediment and are mainly in the valleys of the Vernon Fork and Muscatatuck Rivers. Haymond, Wakeland, Wilbur, and Wirt soils formed in moderately acid to neutral, silty and loamy sediments in the same stream valleys and are typically closer to the stream channel.

Topography

Topography, or relief, has markedly influenced the soils in Jennings County through its effect on natural drainage, erosion, runoff, plant cover, and soil temperature. Some soils formed in the same kind of parent material but differ mainly in drainage characteristics because of relief.

Runoff is most rapid on the steepest slopes. Many low, depressional areas are temporarily ponded. The greater the runoff rate, the greater the hazard of erosion.

Through its effect on aeration in the soil, drainage determines the major color of a soil. Water and air move freely through most well drained soils and slowly through very poorly drained soils. In Ryker, Elkinsville, and other soils that are well aerated, the iron and aluminum compounds that give most soils their color are reddish or brownish and are oxidized. Peoga, Cobbsfork, and other poorly aerated soils that are saturated for long periods commonly are dominantly gray and have reddish and brownish masses



Figure 32.—Bartle and Pekin soils are on the stream terrace in the middle ground. Stendal soils are on the lower lying flood plain in the foreground, and Blocher and Cincinnati soils are on the higher lying Illinoian till plain in the background.

of iron accumulation. The soils are gray because the iron compounds are in a reduced state or have been removed from the profile.

Climate

Climate largely determines the kind of plant and animal life on and in the soil. It also determines the amount of water available for the weathering of minerals and the translocation of soil material. Temperature determines the rate of chemical reactions in the soil. These effects tend to be uniform in relatively small areas, such as those the size of a county.

The climate in Jennings County is generally cool and moist in winter and hot and humid in summer. It is presumably similar to the one that prevailed when the soils formed. The climate is nearly uniform throughout the county, and thus differences among the soils in the county are not the result of varied climatic conditions.

Organisms

Plants have been the principal organisms influencing the soils in Jennings County, but bacteria, fungi, earthworms, and human activities also have been important. The chief contribution of plant and animal life is the addition of organic matter and nitrogen to the soil. The kind of organic material in and on the soil depends on the kind of native plants that grew on the soil. The remains of these plants accumulated in the surface layer, decayed, and eventually became humus. The roots of the plants provided channels for the downward movement of water and air through the soil, and they added organic matter as they decayed. Bacteria in the soil help to break down the organic matter into plant nutrients.

The native vegetation in Jennings County was mainly deciduous, mixed hardwoods. Differences in natural soil drainage and minor variations in the parent material affected the composition of the forest species. Common trees on well drained soils, such as Hickory and Bonnell soils, were yellow-poplar, white oak, red oak, hickory, elm, and sugar maple. Wet soils, such as Cobbsfork and Peoga soils, support primarily sweetgum, pin oak, beech, and soft maple.

Processes of Soil Formation

Several processes have been involved in the formation of the soils in Jennings County. These processes are the accumulation of organic matter; the dissolution, transfer, and removal of calcium carbonates and bases; the liberation and translocation of silicate clay minerals; and the reduction and transfer of iron. In most of the soils, more than one of these processes have helped to differentiate soil horizons.

Some organic matter has accumulated in the surface layer of all of the soils in the county. The organic matter content of most of the soils is low or moderately low.

Carbonates and bases have been leached from the upper horizons of most of the soils in the county. Leaching probably preceded the translocation of silicate clay minerals. Almost all of the carbonates and some of the bases have been leached from the A and B horizons of the well drained soils. Even in the wettest soils, some leaching is indicated by the absence of carbonates and by an acid soil reaction. Leaching of wet soils is slow because of a seasonal high water table or the slow movement of water through the profile.

Clay accumulates in pores and other voids and forms films on the surfaces along which water moves. The leaching of bases and the translocation of silicate clays are among the more important processes affecting horizon differentiation in the soils. Blocher soils are examples of soils in which translocated silicate clays have accumulated in the Bt horizon in the form of clay films. Gleying, or the reduction and

Soil Survey of Jennings County, Indiana

transfer of iron, has occurred in all of the very poorly drained to somewhat poorly drained soils in the county. In these naturally wet soils, this process has had a significant effect on horizon differentiation. A gray subsoil indicates the reduction of iron oxides. This reduction is commonly accompanied by some transfer of the iron from the upper horizons to the lower ones or completely out of the profile. The redoximorphic concentrations in some horizons indicate the segregation of iron. Cobbsfork soils are examples of this process.

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Glossary

Many of the terms relating to landforms, geology, and geomorphology are defined in more detail in the "National Soil Survey Handbook" (available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or on the Internet).

- **Ablation till.** Loose, relatively permeable earthy material deposited during the downwasting of nearly static glacial ice, either contained within or accumulated on the surface of the glacier.
- **Aeration, soil.** The exchange of air in soil with air from the atmosphere. The air in a well aerated soil is similar to that in the atmosphere; the air in a poorly aerated soil is considerably higher in carbon dioxide and lower in oxygen.
- **Aggregate, soil.** Many fine particles held in a single mass or cluster. Natural soil aggregates, such as granules, blocks, or prisms, are called peds. Clods are aggregates produced by tillage or logging.
- **Alluvium.** Unconsolidated material, such as gravel, sand, silt, clay, and various mixtures of these, deposited on land by running water.
- **Alpha,alpha-dipyridyl.** A compound that when dissolved in ammonium acetate is used to detect the presence of reduced iron (Fe II) in the soil. A positive reaction implies reducing conditions and the likely presence of redoximorphic features.
- **Animal unit month (AUM).** The amount of forage required by one mature cow of approximately 1,000 pounds weight, with or without a calf, for 1 month.
- **Aquic conditions.** Current soil wetness characterized by saturation, reduction, and redoximorphic features.
- **Argillic horizon.** A subsoil horizon characterized by an accumulation of illuvial clay. **Aspect.** The direction toward which a slope faces. Also called slope aspect.
- Available water capacity (available moisture capacity). The capacity of soils to hold water available for use by most plants. It is commonly defined as the difference between the amount of soil water at field moisture capacity and the amount at wilting point. It is commonly expressed as inches of water per inch of soil. The capacity, in inches, in a 60-inch profile or to a limiting layer is expressed as:

Very low	0 to 3
Low	3 to 6
Moderate	6 to 9
High	9 to 12
Very high	more than 12

., .

- **Backslope.** The position that forms the steepest and generally linear, middle portion of a hillslope. In profile, backslopes are commonly bounded by a convex shoulder above and a concave footslope below.
- **Backswamp.** A flood-plain landform. Extensive, marshy or swampy, depressed areas of flood plains between natural levees and valley sides or terraces.
- **Base saturation.** The degree to which material having cation-exchange properties is saturated with exchangeable bases (sum of Ca, Mg, Na, and K), expressed as a percentage of the total cation-exchange capacity.
- **Base slope** (geomorphology). A geomorphic component of hills consisting of the concave to linear (perpendicular to the contour) slope that, regardless of the lateral

- shape, forms an apron or wedge at the bottom of a hillside dominated by colluvium and slope-wash sediments (for example, slope alluvium).
- **Bedding plane.** A planar or nearly planar bedding surface that visibly separates each successive layer of stratified sediment or rock (of the same or different lithology) from the preceding or following layer; a plane of deposition. It commonly marks a change in the circumstances of deposition and may show a parting, a color difference, a change in particle size, or various combinations of these. The term is commonly applied to any bedding surface, even one that is conspicuously bent or deformed by folding.
- **Bedrock.** The solid rock that underlies the soil and other unconsolidated material or that is exposed at the surface.
- **Bedrock-controlled topography.** A landscape where the configuration and relief of the landforms are determined or strongly influenced by the underlying bedrock.
- **Bench terrace.** A raised, level or nearly level strip of earth constructed on or nearly on a contour, supported by a barrier of rocks or similar material, and designed to make the soil suitable for tillage and to prevent accelerated erosion.
- **Bisequum.** Two sequences of soil horizons, each of which consists of an illuvial horizon and the overlying eluvial horizons.
- **Blowout.** A saucer-, cup-, or trough-shaped depression formed by wind erosion on a preexisting dune or other sand deposit, especially in an area of shifting sand or loose soil or where protective vegetation is disturbed or destroyed; the adjoining accumulation of sand derived from the depression, where recognizable, is commonly included. Blowouts are commonly small.
- **Bottom land.** An informal term loosely applied to various portions of a flood plain. **Boulders.** Rock fragments larger than 2 feet (60 centimeters) in diameter.
- **Brush management.** Use of mechanical, chemical, or biological methods to make conditions favorable for reseeding or to reduce or eliminate competition from woody vegetation and thus allow understory grasses and forbs to recover. Brush management increases forage production and thus reduces the hazard of erosion. It can improve the habitat for some species of wildlife.
- **Calcareous soil.** A soil containing enough calcium carbonate (commonly combined with magnesium carbonate) to effervesce visibly when treated with cold, dilute hydrochloric acid.
- Canopy. The leafy crown of trees or shrubs. (See Crown.)
- **Capillary water.** Water held as a film around soil particles and in tiny spaces between particles. Surface tension is the adhesive force that holds capillary water in the soil.
- **Catena.** A sequence, or "chain," of soils on a landscape that formed in similar kinds of parent material and under similar climatic conditions but that have different characteristics as a result of differences in relief and drainage.
- **Cation.** An ion carrying a positive charge of electricity. The common soil cations are calcium, potassium, magnesium, sodium, and hydrogen.
- **Cation-exchange capacity.** The total amount of exchangeable cations that can be held by the soil, expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil at neutrality (pH 7.0) or at some other stated pH value. The term, as applied to soils, is synonymous with base-exchange capacity but is more precise in meaning.
- Catsteps. See Terracettes.
- **Channery soil material.** Soil material that has, by volume, 15 to 35 percent thin, flat fragments of sandstone, shale, slate, limestone, or schist as much as 6 inches (15 centimeters) along the longest axis. A single piece is called a channer.
- **Chemical treatment.** Control of unwanted vegetation through the use of chemicals. **Chiseling.** Tillage with an implement having one or more soil-penetrating points that shatter or loosen hard, compacted layers to a depth below normal plow depth.

- **Clay.** As a soil separate, the mineral soil particles less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. As a soil textural class, soil material that is 40 percent or more clay, less than 45 percent sand, and less than 40 percent silt.
- Clay depletions. See Redoximorphic features.
- **Clay film.** A thin coating of oriented clay on the surface of a soil aggregate or lining pores or root channels. Synonyms: clay coating, clay skin.
- **Climax plant community.** The stabilized plant community on a particular site. The plant cover reproduces itself and does not change so long as the environment remains the same.
- Coarse textured soil. Sand or loamy sand.
- **Cobble (or cobblestone).** A rounded or partly rounded fragment of rock 3 to 10 inches (7.6 to 25 centimeters) in diameter.
- **Cobbly soil material.** Material that has 15 to 35 percent, by volume, rounded or partially rounded rock fragments 3 to 10 inches (7.6 to 25 centimeters) in diameter. Very cobbly soil material has 35 to 60 percent of these rock fragments, and extremely cobbly soil material has more than 60 percent.
- COLE (coefficient of linear extensibility). See Linear extensibility.
- **Colluvium.** Unconsolidated, unsorted earth material being transported or deposited on side slopes and/or at the base of slopes by mass movement (e.g., direct gravitational action) and by local, unconcentrated runoff.
- **Complex slope.** Irregular or variable slope. Planning or establishing terraces, diversions, and other water-control structures on a complex slope is difficult.
- **Complex, soil.** A map unit of two or more kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or so small in area that it is not practical to map them separately at the selected scale of mapping. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas.
- Concretions. See Redoximorphic features.
- Conservation cropping system. Growing crops in combination with needed cultural and management practices. In a good conservation cropping system, the soil-improving crops and practices more than offset the effects of the soil-depleting crops and practices. Cropping systems are needed on all tilled soils. Soil-improving practices in a conservation cropping system include the use of rotations that contain grasses and legumes and the return of crop residue to the soil. Other practices include the use of green manure crops of grasses and legumes, proper tillage, adequate fertilization, and weed and pest control.
- **Conservation tillage.** A tillage system that does not invert the soil and that leaves a protective amount of crop residue on the surface throughout the year.
- **Consistence, soil.** Refers to the degree of cohesion and adhesion of soil material and its resistance to deformation when ruptured. Consistence includes resistance of soil material to rupture and to penetration; plasticity, toughness, and stickiness of puddled soil material; and the manner in which the soil material behaves when subject to compression. Terms describing consistence are defined in the "Soil Survey Manual."
- **Contour stripcropping.** Growing crops in strips that follow the contour. Strips of grass or close-growing crops are alternated with strips of clean-tilled crops or summer fallow.
- **Coprogenous earth (sedimentary peat).** A type of limnic layer composed predominantly of fecal material derived from aquatic animals.
- **Corrosion** (geomorphology). A process of erosion whereby rocks and soil are removed or worn away by natural chemical processes, especially by the solvent action of running water, but also by other reactions, such as hydrolysis, hydration, carbonation, and oxidation.
- **Corrosion** (soil survey interpretations). Soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that dissolves or weakens concrete or uncoated steel.

- **Cover crop.** A close-growing crop grown primarily to improve and protect the soil between periods of regular crop production, or a crop grown between trees and vines in orchards and vineyards.
- **Crop residue management.** Returning crop residue to the soil, which helps to maintain soil structure, organic matter content, and fertility and helps to control erosion.
- **Cropping system.** Growing crops according to a planned system of rotation and management practices.
- **Cross-slope farming.** Deliberately conducting farming operations on sloping farmland in such a way that tillage is across the general slope.
- **Crown.** The upper part of a tree or shrub, including the living branches and their foliage.
- **Culmination of the mean annual increment (CMAI).** The average annual increase per acre in the volume of a stand. Computed by dividing the total volume of the stand by its age. As the stand increases in age, the mean annual increment continues to increase until mortality begins to reduce the rate of increase. The point where the stand reaches its maximum annual rate of growth is called the culmination of the mean annual increment.
- **Decreasers.** The most heavily grazed climax range plants. Because they are the most palatable, they are the first to be destroyed by overgrazing.
- **Deferred grazing.** Postponing grazing or resting grazing land for a prescribed period. **Delta.** A body of alluvium having a surface that is fan shaped and nearly flat; deposited at or near the mouth of a river or stream where it enters a body of relatively quiet water, generally a sea or lake.
- **Dense layer** (in tables). A very firm, massive layer that has a bulk density of more than 1.8 grams per cubic centimeter. Such a layer affects the ease of digging and can affect filling and compacting.
- **Depression.** Any relatively sunken part of the earth's surface; especially a low-lying area surrounded by higher ground. A closed depression has no natural outlet for surface drainage. An open depression has a natural outlet for surface drainage.
- **Depth, soil.** Generally, the thickness of the soil over bedrock. Very deep soils are more than 60 inches deep over bedrock; deep soils, 40 to 60 inches; moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches; shallow, 10 to 20 inches; and very shallow, less than 10 inches.
- **Dip slope.** A slope of the land surface, roughly determined by and approximately conforming to the dip of the underlying bedrock.
- **Diversion (or diversion terrace).** A ridge of earth, generally a terrace, built to protect downslope areas by diverting runoff from its natural course.
- Drainage class (natural). Refers to the frequency and duration of wet periods under conditions similar to those under which the soil formed. Alterations of the water regime by human activities, either through drainage or irrigation, are not a consideration unless they have significantly changed the morphology of the soil. Seven classes of natural soil drainage are recognized—excessively drained, somewhat excessively drained, well drained, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained, and very poorly drained. These classes are defined in the "Soil Survey Manual."
- Drainage, surface. Runoff, or surface flow of water, from an area.
- **Drainageway.** A general term for a course or channel along which water moves in draining an area. A term restricted to relatively small, linear depressions that at some time move concentrated water and either do not have a defined channel or have only a small defined channel.
- **Drift.** A general term applied to all mineral material (clay, silt, sand, gravel, and boulders) transported by a glacier and deposited directly by or from the ice or transported by running water emanating from a glacier. Drift includes unstratified

- material (till) that forms moraines and stratified deposits that form outwash plains, eskers, kames, varves, and glaciofluvial sediments. The term is generally applied to Pleistocene glacial deposits in areas that no longer contain glaciers.
- **Drumlin.** A low, smooth, elongated oval hill, mound, or ridge of compact till that has a core of bedrock or drift. It commonly has a blunt nose facing the direction from which the ice approached and a gentler slope tapering in the other direction. The longer axis is parallel to the general direction of glacier flow. Drumlins are products of streamline (laminar) flow of glaciers, which molded the subglacial floor through a combination of erosion and deposition.
- **Duff.** A generally firm organic layer on the surface of mineral soils. It consists of fallen plant material that is in the process of decomposition and includes everything from the litter on the surface to underlying pure humus.
- Earthy fill. See Mine spoil.
- **Eluviation.** The movement of material in true solution or colloidal suspension from one place to another within the soil. Soil horizons that have lost material through eluviation are eluvial; those that have received material are illuvial.
- **Endosaturation.** A type of saturation of the soil in which all horizons between the upper boundary of saturation and a depth of 2 meters are saturated.
- **Eolian deposit.** Sand-, silt-, or clay-sized clastic material transported and deposited primarily by wind, commonly in the form of a dune or a sheet of sand or loess.
- **Ephemeral stream.** A stream, or reach of a stream, that flows only in direct response to precipitation. It receives no long-continued supply from melting snow or other source, and its channel is above the water table at all times.
- **Episaturation.** A type of saturation indicating a perched water table in a soil in which saturated layers are underlain by one or more unsaturated layers within 2 meters of the surface.
- **Erosion.** The wearing away of the land surface by water, wind, ice, or other geologic agents and by such processes as gravitational creep.
 - *Erosion* (geologic). Erosion caused by geologic processes acting over long geologic periods and resulting in the wearing away of mountains and the building up of such landscape features as flood plains and coastal plains. Synonym: natural erosion.
 - *Erosion* (accelerated). Erosion much more rapid than geologic erosion, mainly as a result of human or animal activities or of a catastrophe in nature, such as a fire, that exposes the surface.
- **Erosion pavement.** A surficial lag concentration or layer of gravel and other rock fragments that remains on the soil surface after sheet or rill erosion or wind has removed the finer soil particles and that tends to protect the underlying soil from further erosion.
- **Erosion surface.** A land surface shaped by the action of erosion, especially by running water.
- **Escarpment.** A relatively continuous and steep slope or cliff breaking the general continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces and resulting from erosion or faulting. Most commonly applied to cliffs produced by differential erosion. Synonym: scarp.
- **Esker.** A long, narrow, sinuous, steep-sided ridge of stratified sand and gravel deposited as the bed of a stream flowing in an ice tunnel within or below the ice (subglacial) or between ice walls on top of the ice of a wasting glacier and left behind as high ground when the ice melted. Eskers range in length from less than a kilometer to more than 160 kilometers and in height from 3 to 30 meters.
- **Fan terrace.** A relict alluvial fan, no longer a site of active deposition, incised by younger and lower alluvial surfaces.

- **Fertility, soil.** The quality that enables a soil to provide plant nutrients, in adequate amounts and in proper balance, for the growth of specified plants when light, moisture, temperature, tilth, and other growth factors are favorable.
- **Fibric soil material (peat).** The least decomposed of all organic soil material. Peat contains a large amount of well preserved fiber that is readily identifiable according to botanical origin. Peat has the lowest bulk density and the highest water content at saturation of all organic soil material.
- **Field moisture capacity.** The moisture content of a soil, expressed as a percentage of the ovendry weight, after the gravitational, or free, water has drained away; the field moisture content 2 or 3 days after a soaking rain; also called *normal field capacity*, *normal moisture capacity*, or *capillary capacity*.
- Fine textured soil. Sandy clay, silty clay, or clay.
- **Firebreak.** An area cleared of flammable material to stop or help control creeping or running fires. It also serves as a line from which to work and to facilitate the movement of firefighters and equipment. Designated roads also serve as firebreaks.
- **First bottom.** An obsolete, informal term loosely applied to the lowest flood-plain steps that are subject to regular flooding.
- **Flaggy soil material.** Material that has, by volume, 15 to 35 percent flagstones. Very flaggy soil material has 35 to 60 percent flagstones, and extremely flaggy soil material has more than 60 percent flagstones.
- **Flagstone.** A thin fragment of sandstone, limestone, slate, shale, or (rarely) schist 6 to 15 inches (15 to 38 centimeters) long.
- **Flood plain.** The nearly level plain that borders a stream and is subject to flooding unless protected artificially.
- **Flood-plain landforms.** A variety of constructional and erosional features produced by stream channel migration and flooding. Examples include backswamps, floodplain splays, meanders, meander belts, meander scrolls, oxbow lakes, and natural levees.
- **Flood-plain splay.** A fan-shaped deposit or other outspread deposit formed where an overloaded stream breaks through a levee (natural or artificial) and deposits its material (commonly coarse grained) on the flood plain.
- **Flood-plain step.** An essentially flat, terrace-like alluvial surface within a valley that is frequently covered by floodwater from the present stream; any approximately horizontal surface still actively modified by fluvial scour and/or deposition. May occur individually or as a series of steps.
- Fluvial. Of or pertaining to rivers or streams; produced by stream or river action.
- **Footslope.** The concave surface at the base of a hillslope. A footslope is a transition zone between upslope sites of erosion and transport (shoulders and backslopes) and downslope sites of deposition (toeslopes).
- **Forb.** Any herbaceous plant not a grass or a sedge.
- **Forest cover.** All trees and other woody plants (underbrush) covering the ground in a forest.
- **Forest type.** A stand of trees similar in composition and development because of given physical and biological factors by which it may be differentiated from other stands.
- **Fragipan.** A loamy, brittle subsurface horizon low in porosity and content of organic matter and low or moderate in clay but high in silt or very fine sand. A fragipan appears cemented and restricts roots. When dry, it is hard or very hard and has a higher bulk density than the horizon or horizons above. When moist, it tends to rupture suddenly under pressure rather than to deform slowly.
- **Genesis, soil.** The mode of origin of the soil. Refers especially to the processes or soil-forming factors responsible for the formation of the solum, or true soil, from the unconsolidated parent material.

- **Geomorphology.** The science that treats the general configuration of the earth's surface; specifically the study of the classification, description, nature, origin, and development of landforms and their relationships to underlying structures and the history of geologic changes as recorded by these surface features. The term is especially applied to the genetic interpretation of landforms.
- **Glaciofluvial deposits.** Material moved by glaciers and subsequently sorted and deposited by streams flowing from the melting ice. The deposits are stratified and occur in the form of outwash plains, valley trains, deltas, kames, eskers, and kame terraces.
- **Glaciolacustrine deposits.** Material ranging from fine clay to sand derived from glaciers and deposited in glacial lakes mainly by glacial meltwater. Many deposits are bedded or laminated.
- **Gleyed soil.** Soil that formed under poor drainage, resulting in the reduction of iron and other elements in the profile and in gray colors.
- Graded stripcropping. Growing crops in strips that grade toward a protected waterway.
- **Grassed waterway.** A natural or constructed waterway, typically broad and shallow, seeded to grass as protection against erosion. Conducts surface water away from cropland.
- **Gravel.** Rounded or angular fragments of rock as much as 3 inches (2 millimeters to 7.6 centimeters) in diameter. An individual piece is a pebble.
- **Gravelly soil material.** Material that has 15 to 35 percent, by volume, rounded or angular rock fragments, not prominently flattened, as much as 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) in diameter.
- **Green manure crop** (agronomy). A soil-improving crop grown to be plowed under in an early stage of maturity or soon after maturity.
- **Ground water.** Water filling all the unblocked pores of the material below the water table.
- **Gully.** A small channel with steep sides caused by erosion and cut in unconsolidated materials by concentrated but intermittent flow of water. The distinction between a gully and a rill is one of depth. A gully generally is an obstacle to farm machinery and is too deep to be obliterated by ordinary tillage; a rill is of lesser depth and can be smoothed over by ordinary tillage.
- **Hard bedrock.** Bedrock that cannot be excavated except by blasting or by the use of special equipment that is not commonly used in construction.
- Hard to reclaim (in tables). Reclamation is difficult after the removal of soil for construction and other uses. Revegetation and erosion control are extremely difficult.
- **Head slope** (geomorphology). A geomorphic component of hills consisting of a laterally concave area of a hillside, especially at the head of a drainageway. The overland waterflow is converging.
- **Hemic soil material (mucky peat).** Organic soil material intermediate in degree of decomposition between the less decomposed fibric material and the more decomposed sapric material.
- **Herbaceous peat.** An accumulation of organic material, decomposed to some degree, that is predominantly the remains of sedges, reeds, cattails, and other herbaceous plants.
- **High-residue crops.** Such crops as small grain and corn used for grain. If properly managed, residue from these crops can be used to control erosion until the next crop in the rotation is established. These crops return large amounts of organic matter to the soil.
- **Hill.** A generic term for an elevated area of the land surface, rising as much as 1,000 feet above surrounding lowlands, commonly of limited summit area and having a

- well defined outline. Slopes are generally more than 15 percent. The distinction between a hill and a mountain is arbitrary and may depend on local usage.
- **Hillslope.** A generic term for the steeper part of a hill between its summit and the drainage line, valley flat, or depression floor at the base of a hill.
- Horizon, soil. A layer of soil, approximately parallel to the surface, having distinct characteristics produced by soil-forming processes. In the identification of soil horizons, an uppercase letter represents the major horizons. Numbers or lowercase letters that follow represent subdivisions of the major horizons. An explanation of the subdivisions is given in the "Soil Survey Manual." The major horizons of mineral soil are as follows:
 - O horizon.—An organic layer of fresh and decaying plant residue.
 - *L horizon.*—A layer of organic and mineral limnic materials, including coprogenous earth (sedimentary peat), diatomaceous earth, and marl.
 - A horizon.—The mineral horizon at or near the surface in which an accumulation of humified organic matter is mixed with the mineral material. Also, a plowed surface horizon, most of which was originally part of a B horizon.
 - *E horizon.*—The mineral horizon in which the main feature is loss of silicate clay, iron, aluminum, or some combination of these.
 - *B horizon.*—The mineral horizon below an A horizon. The B horizon is in part a layer of transition from the overlying A to the underlying C horizon. The B horizon also has distinctive characteristics, such as (1) accumulation of clay, sesquioxides, humus, or a combination of these; (2) prismatic or blocky structure; (3) redder or browner colors than those in the A horizon; or (4) a combination of these.
 - *C horizon.*—The mineral horizon or layer, excluding indurated bedrock, that is little affected by soil-forming processes and does not have the properties typical of the overlying soil material. The material of a C horizon may be either like or unlike that in which the solum formed. If the material is known to differ from that in the solum, an Arabic numeral, commonly a 2, precedes the letter C.
 - Cr horizon.—Soft, consolidated bedrock beneath the soil.
 - *R layer.*—Consolidated bedrock beneath the soil. The bedrock commonly underlies a C horizon, but it can be directly below an A or a B horizon.
- **Humus.** The well decomposed, more or less stable part of the organic matter in mineral soils.
- Hydrologic soil groups. Refers to soils grouped according to their runoff potential. The soil properties that influence this potential are those that affect the minimum rate of water infiltration on a bare soil during periods after prolonged wetting when the soil is not frozen. These properties are depth to a seasonal high water table, the infiltration rate and permeability after prolonged wetting, and depth to a very slowly permeable layer. The slope and the kind of plant cover are not considered but are separate factors in predicting runoff.
- **Ice-walled lake plain.** A relict surface marking the floor of an extinct lake basin that was formed on solid ground and surrounded by stagnant ice in a stable or unstable superglacial environment on stagnation moraines. As the ice melted, the lake plain became perched above the adjacent landscape. The lake plain is well sorted, generally fine textured, stratified deposits.
- **Igneous rock.** Rock that was formed by cooling and solidification of magma and that has not been changed appreciably by weathering since its formation. Major varieties include plutonic and volcanic rock (e.g., andesite, basalt, and granite).
- **Illuviation.** The movement of soil material from one horizon to another in the soil profile. Generally, material is removed from an upper horizon and deposited in a lower horizon.
- **Impervious soil.** A soil through which water, air, or roots penetrate slowly or not at all. No soil is absolutely impervious to air and water all the time.

- **Increasers.** Species in the climax vegetation that increase in amount as the more desirable plants are reduced by close grazing. Increasers commonly are the shorter plants and the less palatable to livestock.
- **Infiltration.** The downward entry of water into the immediate surface of soil or other material, as contrasted with percolation, which is movement of water through soil layers or material.
- **Infiltration capacity.** The maximum rate at which water can infiltrate into a soil under a given set of conditions.
- **Infiltration rate.** The rate at which water penetrates the surface of the soil at any given instant, usually expressed in inches per hour. The rate can be limited by the infiltration capacity of the soil or the rate at which water is applied at the surface.
- **Intake rate.** The average rate of water entering the soil under irrigation. Most soils have a fast initial rate; the rate decreases with application time. Therefore, intake rate for design purposes is not a constant but is a variable depending on the net irrigation application. The rate of water intake, in inches per hour, is expressed as follows:

Less than 0.2	very low
0.2 to 0.4	low
0.4 to 0.75	moderately low
0.75 to 1.25	moderate
1.25 to 1.75	moderately high
1.75 to 2.5	high
More than 2.5	very high

- **Interfluve.** A landform composed of the relatively undissected upland or ridge between two adjacent valleys containing streams flowing in the same general direction. An elevated area between two drainageways that sheds water to those drainageways.
- Interfluve (geomorphology). A geomorphic component of hills consisting of the uppermost, comparatively level or gently sloping area of a hill; shoulders of backwearing hillslopes can narrow the upland or can merge, resulting in a strongly convex shape.
- **Intermittent stream.** A stream, or reach of a stream, that does not flow year-round but that is commonly dry for 3 or more months out of 12 and whose channel is generally below the local water table. It flows only during wet periods or when it receives ground-water discharge or long, continued contributions from melting snow or other surface and shallow subsurface sources.
- **Invaders.** On range, plants that encroach into an area and grow after the climax vegetation has been reduced by grazing. Generally, plants invade following disturbance of the surface.
- **Iron depletions.** See Redoximorphic features.
- **Irrigation.** Application of water to soils to assist in production of crops. Methods of irrigation are:
 - Basin.—Water is applied rapidly to nearly level plains surrounded by levees or dikes.
 - Border.—Water is applied at the upper end of a strip in which the lateral flow of water is controlled by small earth ridges called border dikes, or borders.

Controlled flooding.—Water is released at intervals from closely spaced field ditches and distributed uniformly over the field.

Corrugation.—Water is applied to small, closely spaced furrows or ditches in fields of close-growing crops or in orchards so that it flows in only one direction.

Drip (or trickle).—Water is applied slowly and under low pressure to the surface of the soil or into the soil through such applicators as emitters, porous tubing, or perforated pipe.

Furrow.—Water is applied in small ditches made by cultivation implements. Furrows are used for tree and row crops.

Sprinkler.—Water is sprayed over the soil surface through pipes or nozzles from a pressure system.

Subirrigation.—Water is applied in open ditches or tile lines until the water table is raised enough to wet the soil.

Wild flooding.—Water, released at high points, is allowed to flow onto an area without controlled distribution.

Kame. A low mound, knob, hummock, or short irregular ridge composed of stratified sand and gravel deposited by a subglacial stream as a fan or delta at the margin of a melting glacier; by a supraglacial stream in a low place or hole on the surface of the glacier; or as a ponded deposit on the surface or at the margin of stagnant ice.

Karst (topography). A kind of topography that formed in limestone, gypsum, or other soluble rocks by dissolution and that is characterized by closed depressions, sinkholes, caves, and underground drainage.

Knoll. A small, low, rounded hill rising above adjacent landforms.

Ksat. Saturated hydraulic conductivity. (See Permeability.)

Lacustrine deposit. Material deposited in lake water and exposed when the water level is lowered or the elevation of the land is raised.

Lake bed. The bottom of a lake; a lake basin.

Lake plain. A nearly level surface marking the floor of an extinct lake filled by well sorted, generally fine textured, stratified deposits, commonly containing varves.

Lake terrace. A narrow shelf, partly cut and partly built, produced along a lakeshore in front of a scarp line of low cliffs and later exposed when the water level falls.

Lamella. A thin (commonly less than 1 cm thick), discontinuous or continuous, generally horizontal layer of fine material (especially clay and iron oxides) that has been pedogenically concentrated (illuviated within a coarser textured eluviated layer several centimeters to several decimeters thick).

Landslide. A general, encompassing term for most types of mass movement landforms and processes involving the downslope transport and outward deposition of soil and rock materials caused by gravitational forces; the movement may or may not involve saturated materials. The speed and distance of movement, as well as the amount of soil and rock material, vary greatly. (See Slippage.)

Large stones (in tables). Rock fragments 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) or more across. Large stones adversely affect the specified use of the soil.

Leaching. The removal of soluble material from soil or other material by percolating water.

Linear extensibility. Refers to the change in length of an unconfined clod as moisture content is decreased from a moist to a dry state. Linear extensibility is used to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. It is an expression of the volume change between the water content of the clod at ¹/₃- or ¹/₁₀-bar tension (33-kPa or 10-kPa tension) and oven dryness. Volume change is influenced by the amount and type of clay minerals in the soil. The volume change is the percent change for the whole soil. If it is expressed as a fraction, the resulting value is COLE, coefficient of linear extensibility.

Liquid limit. The moisture content at which the soil passes from a plastic to a liquid state.

Loam. Soil material that is 7 to 27 percent clay particles, 28 to 50 percent silt particles, and less than 52 percent sand particles.

Loess. Material transported and deposited by wind and consisting dominantly of silt-sized particles.

Low strength. The soil is not strong enough to support loads.

Low-residue crops. Such crops as corn used for silage, peas, beans, and potatoes. Residue from these crops is not adequate to control erosion until the next crop in the rotation is established. These crops return little organic matter to the soil.

- **Marl.** An earthy, unconsolidated deposit consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate mixed with clay in approximately equal proportions; formed primarily under freshwater lacustrine conditions but also formed in more saline environments.
- **Mass movement.** A generic term for the dislodgment and downslope transport of soil and rock material as a unit under direct gravitational stress.
- Masses. See Redoximorphic features.
- **Meander belt.** The zone within which migration of a meandering channel occurs; the flood-plain area included between two imaginary lines drawn tangential to the outer bends of active channel loops.
- **Meander scar.** A crescent-shaped, concave or linear mark on the face of a bluff or valley wall, produced by the lateral erosion of a meandering stream that impinged upon and undercut the bluff.
- **Meander scroll.** One of a series of long, parallel, close-fitting, crescent-shaped ridges and troughs formed along the inner bank of a stream meander as the channel migrated laterally down-valley and toward the outer bank.
- **Mechanical treatment.** Use of mechanical equipment for seeding, brush management, and other management practices.
- Medium textured soil. Very fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam, or silt.
- **Metamorphic rock.** Rock of any origin altered in mineralogical composition, chemical composition, or structure by heat, pressure, and movement at depth in the earth's crust. Nearly all such rocks are crystalline.
- **Mine spoil.** An accumulation of displaced earthy material, rock, or other waste material removed during mining or excavation. Also called earthy fill.
- **Mineral soil.** Soil that is mainly mineral material and low in organic material. Its bulk density is more than that of organic soil.
- **Minimum tillage.** Only the tillage essential to crop production and prevention of soil damage.
- **Miscellaneous area.** A kind of map unit that has little or no natural soil and supports little or no vegetation.
- **Moderately coarse textured soil.** Coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam.
- Moderately fine textured soil. Clay loam, sandy clay loam, or silty clay loam.
- **Mollic epipedon.** A thick, dark, humus-rich surface horizon (or horizons) that has high base saturation and pedogenic soil structure. It may include the upper part of the subsoil.
- **Moraine.** In terms of glacial geology, a mound, ridge, or other topographically distinct accumulation of unsorted, unstratified drift, predominantly till, deposited primarily by the direct action of glacial ice in a variety of landforms. Also, a general term for a landform composed mainly of till (except for kame moraines, which are composed mainly of stratified outwash) that has been deposited by a glacier. Some types of moraines are disintegration, end, ground, kame, lateral, recessional, and terminal.
- **Morphology, soil.** The physical makeup of the soil, including the texture, structure, porosity, consistence, color, and other physical, mineral, and biological properties of the various horizons, and the thickness and arrangement of those horizons in the soil profile.
- **Mottling, soil.** Irregular spots of different colors that vary in number and size. Descriptive terms are as follows: abundance—few, common, and many; size—fine, medium, and coarse; and contrast—faint, distinct, and prominent. The size measurements are of the diameter along the greatest dimension. Fine indicates less than 5 millimeters (about 0.2 inch); medium, from 5 to 15 millimeters (about 0.2 to 0.6 inch); and coarse, more than 15 millimeters (about 0.6 inch).
- **Muck.** Dark, finely divided, well decomposed organic soil material. (See Sapric soil material.)

- **Mucky peat.** Unconsolidated soil material consisting primarily of organic material that is in an intermediate stage of decomposition such that a significant part of the material can be recognized and a significant part of the material cannot be recognized.
- **Mudstone.** A blocky or massive, fine grained sedimentary rock in which the proportions of clay and silt are approximately equal. Also, a general term for such material as clay, silt, claystone, siltstone, shale, and argillite and that should be used only when the amounts of clay and silt are not known or cannot be precisely identified.
- **Munsell notation.** A designation of color by degrees of three simple variables—hue, value, and chroma. For example, a notation of 10YR 6/4 is a color with hue of 10YR, value of 6, and chroma of 4.
- **Natric horizon.** A special kind of argillic horizon that contains enough exchangeable sodium to have an adverse effect on the physical condition of the subsoil.
- **Neutral soil.** A soil having a pH value of 6.6 to 7.3. (See Reaction, soil.) **Nodules.** See Redoximorphic features.
- **Nose slope** (geomorphology). A geomorphic component of hills consisting of the projecting end (laterally convex area) of a hillside. The overland waterflow is predominantly divergent. Nose slopes consist dominantly of colluvium and slopewash sediments (for example, slope alluvium).
- **Nutrient, plant.** Any element taken in by a plant essential to its growth. Plant nutrients are mainly nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfur, iron, manganese, copper, boron, and zinc obtained from the soil and carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen obtained from the air and water.
- **Organic matter.** Plant and animal residue in the soil in various stages of decomposition. The content of organic matter in the surface layer is described as follows:

Very low	less than 0.5 percent
Low	0.5 to 1.0 percent
Moderately low	1.0 to 2.0 percent
Moderate	
High	4.0 to 8.0 percent
Very high	

- **Outwash.** Stratified and sorted sediments (chiefly sand and gravel) removed or "washed out" from a glacier by meltwater streams and deposited in front of or beyond the end moraine or the margin of a glacier. The coarser material is deposited nearer to the ice.
- **Outwash plain.** An extensive lowland area of coarse textured glaciofluvial material. An outwash plain is commonly smooth; where pitted, it generally is low in relief.
- Paleosol. A soil that formed on a landscape in the past with distinct morphological features resulting from a soil-forming environment that no longer exists at the site. The former pedogenic process was either altered because of external environmental change or interrupted by burial. A paleosol (or component horizon) may be classed as relict if it persisted in a land-surface position without major alteration of morphology by processes of the pedogenic environment. An exhumed paleosol is one that formerly was buried and has been re-exposed by erosion of the covering mantle. Most paleosols have been affected by subsequent modification of diagnostic horizon morphologies and profile truncation.
- **Paleoterrace.** An erosional remnant of a terrace that retains the surface form and alluvial deposits of its origin but was not emplaced by, and commonly does not grade to, a present-day stream or drainage network.
- **Pan.** A compact, dense layer in a soil that impedes the movement of water and the growth of roots. For example, *hardpan*, *fragipan*, *claypan*, *plowpan*, and *traffic pan*.
- **Pararock fragments.** Fragments of paralithic materials, having a diameter of 2 millimeters or more; for example, parachanners and paraflagstones.

Parent material. The unconsolidated organic and mineral material in which soil forms.
Peat. Unconsolidated material, largely undecomposed organic matter, that has accumulated under excess moisture. (See Fibric soil material.)

Ped. An individual natural soil aggregate, such as a granule, a prism, or a block.
Pedisediment. A layer of sediment, eroded from the shoulder and backslope of an erosional slope, that lies on and is being (or was) transported across a gently sloping erosional surface at the foot of a receding hill or mountain slope.

Pedon. The smallest volume that can be called "a soil." A pedon is three dimensional and large enough to permit study of all horizons. Its area ranges from about 10 to 100 square feet (1 square meter to 10 square meters), depending on the variability of the soil.

Percolation. The movement of water through the soil.

Permeability. The quality of the soil that enables water or air to move downward through the profile. The rate at which a saturated soil transmits water is accepted as a measure of this quality. In soil physics, the rate is referred to as "saturated hydraulic conductivity," which is defined in the "Soil Survey Manual." In line with conventional usage in the engineering profession and with traditional usage in published soil surveys, this rate of flow continues to be expressed as "permeability." Terms describing permeability, measured in inches per hour, are as follows:

Impermeable	less than 0.0015 inch
Very slow	0.0015 to 0.06 inch
Slow	0.06 to 0.2 inch
Moderately slow	0.2 to 0.6 inch
Moderate	0.6 inch to 2.0 inches
Moderately rapid	2.0 to 6.0 inches
Rapid	6.0 to 20 inches
Very rapid	more than 20 inches

pH value. A numerical designation of acidity and alkalinity in soil. (See Reaction, soil.)Phase, soil. A subdivision of a soil series based on features that affect its use and management, such as slope, stoniness, and flooding.

Piping (in tables). Formation of subsurface tunnels or pipelike cavities by water moving through the soil.

Plastic limit. The moisture content at which a soil changes from semisolid to plastic. **Plasticity index.** The numerical difference between the liquid limit and the plastic limit; the range of moisture content within which the soil remains plastic.

Plateau (geomorphology). A comparatively flat area of great extent and elevation; specifically, an extensive land region that is considerably elevated (more than 100 meters) above the adjacent lower lying terrain, is commonly limited on at least one side by an abrupt descent, and has a flat or nearly level surface. A comparatively large part of a plateau surface is near summit level.

Plowpan. A compacted layer formed in the soil directly below the plowed layer. **Ponding.** Standing water on soils in closed depressions. Unless the soils are artificially drained, the water can be removed only by percolation or evapotranspiration.

Poorly graded. Refers to a coarse grained soil or soil material consisting mainly of particles of nearly the same size. Because there is little difference in size of the particles, density can be increased only slightly by compaction.

Pore linings. See Redoximorphic features.

Potential native plant community. See Climax plant community.

Potential rooting depth (effective rooting depth). Depth to which roots could penetrate if the content of moisture in the soil were adequate. The soil has no properties restricting the penetration of roots to this depth.

Prescribed burning. Deliberately burning an area for specific management purposes, under the appropriate conditions of weather and soil moisture and at the proper time of day.

Productivity, soil. The capability of a soil for producing a specified plant or sequence of plants under specific management.

Profile, soil. A vertical section of the soil extending through all its horizons and into the parent material.

Proper grazing use. Grazing at an intensity that maintains enough cover to protect the soil and maintain or improve the quantity and quality of the desirable vegetation. This practice increases the vigor and reproduction capacity of the key plants and promotes the accumulation of litter and mulch necessary to conserve soil and water.

Reaction, soil. A measure of acidity or alkalinity of a soil, expressed as pH values. A soil that tests to pH 7.0 is described as precisely neutral in reaction because it is neither acid nor alkaline. The degrees of acidity or alkalinity, expressed as pH values, are:

Ultra acid	less than 3.5
Extremely acid	
Very strongly acid	4.5 to 5.0
Strongly acid	5.1 to 5.5
Moderately acid	5.6 to 6.0
Slightly acid	6.1 to 6.5
Neutral	6.6 to 7.3
Slightly alkaline	7.4 to 7.8
Moderately alkaline	7.9 to 8.4
Strongly alkaline	8.5 to 9.0
Very strongly alkaline	9.1 and higher

Redoximorphic concentrations. See Redoximorphic features. **Redoximorphic depletions.** See Redoximorphic features.

Redoximorphic features. Redoximorphic features are associated with wetness and result from alternating periods of reduction and oxidation of iron and manganese compounds in the soil. Reduction occurs during saturation with water, and oxidation occurs when the soil is not saturated. Characteristic color patterns are created by these processes. The reduced iron and manganese ions may be removed from a soil if vertical or lateral fluxes of water occur, in which case there is no iron or manganese precipitation in that soil. Wherever the iron and manganese are oxidized and precipitated, they form either soft masses or hard concretions or nodules. Movement of iron and manganese as a result of redoximorphic processes in a soil may result in redoximorphic features that are defined as follows:

- 1. Redoximorphic concentrations.—These are zones of apparent accumulation of iron-manganese oxides, including:
 - A. Nodules and concretions, which are cemented bodies that can be removed from the soil intact. Concretions are distinguished from nodules on the basis of internal organization. A concretion typically has concentric layers that are visible to the naked eye. Nodules do not have visible organized internal structure; and
 - B. Masses, which are noncemented concentrations of substances within the soil matrix: and
 - C. Pore linings, i.e., zones of accumulation along pores that may be either coatings on pore surfaces or impregnations from the matrix adjacent to the pores.
- 2. Redoximorphic depletions.—These are zones of low chroma (chromas less than those in the matrix) where either iron-manganese oxides alone or both iron-manganese oxides and clay have been stripped out, including:
 - A. Iron depletions, i.e., zones that contain low amounts of iron and manganese oxides but have a clay content similar to that of the adjacent matrix; *and*

- B. Clay depletions, i.e., zones that contain low amounts of iron, manganese, and clay (often referred to as silt coatings or skeletans).
- 3. Reduced matrix.—This is a soil matrix that has low chroma *in situ* but undergoes a change in hue or chroma within 30 minutes after the soil material has been exposed to air.

Reduced matrix. See Redoximorphic features.

- **Regolith.** All unconsolidated earth materials above the solid bedrock. It includes material weathered in place from all kinds of bedrock and alluvial, glacial, eolian, lacustrine, and pyroclastic deposits.
- **Relief.** The relative difference in elevation between the upland summits and the lowlands or valleys of a given region.
- **Residuum (residual soil material).** Unconsolidated, weathered or partly weathered mineral material that accumulated as bedrock disintegrated in place.
- **Rill.** A very small, steep-sided channel resulting from erosion and cut in unconsolidated materials by concentrated but intermittent flow of water. A rill generally is not an obstacle to wheeled vehicles and is shallow enough to be smoothed over by ordinary tillage.
- **Riser.** The vertical or steep side slope (e.g., escarpment) of terraces, flood-plain steps, or other stepped landforms; commonly a recurring part of a series of natural, steplike landforms, such as successive stream terraces.
- **Road cut.** A sloping surface produced by mechanical means during road construction. It is commonly on the uphill side of the road.
- **Rock fragments.** Rock or mineral fragments having a diameter of 2 millimeters or more; for example, pebbles, cobbles, stones, and boulders.
- **Root zone.** The part of the soil that can be penetrated by plant roots.
- **Runoff.** The precipitation discharged into stream channels from an area. The water that flows off the surface of the land without sinking into the soil is called surface runoff. Water that enters the soil before reaching surface streams is called groundwater runoff or seepage flow from ground water.
- **Sand.** As a soil separate, individual rock or mineral fragments from 0.05 millimeter to 2.0 millimeters in diameter. Most sand grains consist of quartz. As a soil textural class, a soil that is 85 percent or more sand and not more than 10 percent clay.
- **Sandstone.** Sedimentary rock containing dominantly sand-sized particles.
- **Sapric soil material (muck).** The most highly decomposed of all organic soil material. Muck has the least amount of plant fiber, the highest bulk density, and the lowest water content at saturation of all organic soil material.
- Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat). See Permeability.
- **Saturation.** Wetness characterized by zero or positive pressure of the soil water. Under conditions of saturation, the water will flow from the soil matrix into an unlined auger hole.
- **Scarification.** The act of abrading, scratching, loosening, crushing, or modifying the surface to increase water absorption or to provide a more tillable soil.
- **Sedimentary rock.** A consolidated deposit of clastic particles, chemical precipitates, or organic remains accumulated at or near the surface of the earth under normal low temperature and pressure conditions. Sedimentary rocks include consolidated equivalents of alluvium, colluvium, drift, and eolian, lacustrine, and marine deposits. Examples are sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, claystone, shale, conglomerate, limestone, dolomite, and coal.
- **Sequum.** A sequence consisting of an illuvial horizon and the overlying eluvial horizon. (See Eluviation.)
- **Series**, **soil**. A group of soils that have profiles that are almost alike. All the soils of a given series have horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

- **Shale.** Sedimentary rock that formed by the hardening of a deposit of clay, silty clay, or silty clay loam and that has a tendency to split into thin layers.
- **Sheet erosion.** The removal of a fairly uniform layer of soil material from the land surface by the action of rainfall and surface runoff.
- **Shoulder.** The convex, erosional surface near the top of a hillslope. A shoulder is a transition from summit to backslope.
- **Shrink-swell** (in tables). The shrinking of soil when dry and the swelling when wet. Shrinking and swelling can damage roads, dams, building foundations, and other structures. It can also damage plant roots.
- **Shrub-coppice dune.** A small, streamlined dune that forms around brush and clump vegetation.
- **Side slope** (geomorphology). A geomorphic component of hills consisting of a laterally planar area of a hillside. The overland waterflow is predominantly parallel. Side slopes are dominantly colluvium and slope-wash sediments.
- Silica. A combination of silicon and oxygen. The mineral form is called quartz.
- **Silt.** As a soil separate, individual mineral particles that range in diameter from the upper limit of clay (0.002 millimeter) to the lower limit of very fine sand (0.05 millimeter). As a soil textural class, soil that is 80 percent or more silt and less than 12 percent clay.
- **Siltstone.** An indurated silt having the texture and composition of shale but lacking its fine lamination or fissility; a massive mudstone in which silt predominates over clay.
- **Similar soils.** Soils that share limits of diagnostic criteria, behave and perform in a similar manner, and have similar conservation needs or management requirements for the major land uses in the survey area.
- **Sinkhole.** A closed, circular or elliptical depression, commonly funnel shaped, characterized by subsurface drainage and formed either by dissolution of the surface of underlying bedrock (e.g., limestone, gypsum, or salt) or by collapse of underlying caves within bedrock. Complexes of sinkholes in carbonate-rock terrain are the main components of karst topography.
- **Site index.** A designation of the quality of a forest site based on the height of the dominant stand at an arbitrarily chosen age. For example, if the average height attained by dominant and codominant trees in a fully stocked stand at the age of 50 years is 75 feet, the site index is 75.
- **Slickensides** (pedogenic). Grooved, striated, and/or glossy (shiny) slip faces on structural peds, such as wedges; produced by shrink-swell processes, most commonly in soils that have a high content of expansive clays.
- **Slippage.** A mass movement of soil that happens when the vegetation is removed and soil water is at or near saturation or when the slope is undercut.
- **Slope.** The inclination of the land surface from the horizontal. Percentage of slope is the vertical distance divided by horizontal distance, then multiplied by 100. Thus, a slope of 20 percent is a drop of 20 feet in 100 feet of horizontal distance.
- **Slope alluvium.** Sediment gradually transported down the slopes of mountains or hills primarily by nonchannel alluvial processes (i.e., slope-wash processes) and characterized by particle sorting. Lateral particle sorting is evident on long slopes. In a profile sequence, sediments may be distinguished by differences in size and/or specific gravity of rock fragments and may be separated by stone lines. Burnished peds and sorting of rounded or subrounded pebbles or cobbles distinguish these materials from unsorted colluvial deposits.
- **Sloughed till.** Water-saturated till that has flowed slowly downhill from its original place of deposit by glacial ice. It may rest on other till, on glacial outwash, or on a glaciolacustrine deposit.
- **Slow refill** (in tables). The slow filling of ponds, resulting from restricted permeability in the soil.

- **Soft bedrock.** Bedrock that can be excavated with trenching machines, backhoes, small rippers, and other equipment commonly used in construction.
- **Soil.** A natural, three-dimensional body at the earth's surface. It is capable of supporting plants and has properties resulting from the integrated effect of climate and living matter acting on earthy parent material, as conditioned by relief and by the passage of time.
- **Soil separates.** Mineral particles less than 2 millimeters in equivalent diameter and ranging between specified size limits. The names and sizes, in millimeters, of separates recognized in the United States are as follows:

Very coarse sand	2.0 to 1.0
Coarse sand	1.0 to 0.5
Medium sand	0.5 to 0.25
Fine sand	0.25 to 0.10
Very fine sand	0.10 to 0.05
Silt	0.05 to 0.002
Clav	less than 0.002

- **Solum.** The upper part of a soil profile, above the C horizon, in which the processes of soil formation are active. The solum in soil consists of the A, E, and B horizons. Generally, the characteristics of the material in these horizons are unlike those of the material below the solum. The living roots and plant and animal activities are largely confined to the solum.
- Stone line. In a vertical cross section, a line formed by scattered fragments or a discrete layer of angular and subangular rock fragments (commonly a gravel- or cobble-sized lag concentration) that formerly was draped across a topographic surface and was later buried by additional sediments. A stone line generally caps material that was subject to weathering, soil formation, and erosion before burial. Many stone lines seem to be buried erosion pavements, originally formed by sheet and rill erosion across the land surface.
- **Stones.** Rock fragments 10 to 24 inches (25 to 60 centimeters) in diameter if rounded or 15 to 24 inches (38 to 60 centimeters) in length if flat.
- **Stony.** Refers to a soil containing stones in numbers that interfere with or prevent tillage.
- **Strath terrace.** A type of stream terrace; formed as an erosional surface cut on bedrock and thinly mantled with stream deposits (alluvium).
- **Stream terrace.** One of a series of platforms in a stream valley, flanking and more or less parallel to the stream channel, originally formed near the level of the stream; represents the remnants of an abandoned flood plain, stream bed, or valley floor produced during a former state of fluvial erosion or deposition.
- **Stripcropping.** Growing crops in a systematic arrangement of strips or bands that provide vegetative barriers to wind erosion and water erosion.
- Structure, soil. The arrangement of primary soil particles into compound particles or aggregates. The principal forms of soil structure are—platy (laminated), prismatic (vertical axis of aggregates longer than horizontal), columnar (prisms with rounded tops), blocky (angular or subangular), and granular. Structureless soils are either single grain (each grain by itself, as in dune sand) or massive (the particles adhering without any regular cleavage, as in many hardpans).
- **Stubble mulch.** Stubble or other crop residue left on the soil or partly worked into the soil. It protects the soil from wind erosion and water erosion after harvest, during preparation of a seedbed for the next crop, and during the early growing period of the new crop.
- **Subsoil.** Technically, the B horizon; roughly, the part of the solum below plow depth. **Subsoiling.** Tilling a soil below normal plow depth, ordinarily to shatter a hardpan or claypan.
- **Substratum.** The part of the soil below the solum.
- **Subsurface layer.** Any surface soil horizon (A, E, AB, or EB) below the surface layer.

- **Summit.** The topographically highest position of a hillslope. It has a nearly level (planar or only slightly convex) surface.
- **Surface layer.** The soil ordinarily moved in tillage, or its equivalent in uncultivated soil, ranging in depth from 4 to 10 inches (10 to 25 centimeters). Frequently designated as the "plow layer," or the "Ap horizon."
- **Surface soil.** The A, E, AB, and EB horizons, considered collectively. It includes all subdivisions of these horizons.
- **Swale.** A slight depression in the midst of generally level land. A shallow depression in an undulating ground moraine caused by uneven glacial deposition.
- **Talf.** A geomorphic component of flat plains consisting of an essentially flat and broad area dominated by closed depressions and a nonintegrated or poorly integrated drainage system. Precipitation tends to pond locally, and lateral transport is slow both above and below ground. These conditions favor the accumulation of soil organic matter and a retention of fine earth sediments; better drained soils are commonly adjacent to drainageways.
- **Taxadjuncts.** Soils that cannot be classified in a series recognized in the classification system. Such soils are named for a series they strongly resemble and are designated as taxadjuncts to that series because they differ in ways too small to be of consequence in interpreting their use and behavior. Soils are recognized as taxadjuncts only when one or more of their characteristics are slightly outside the range defined for the family of the series for which the soils are named.
- **Terminal moraine.** An end moraine that marks the farthest advance of a glacier. It typically has the form of a massive arcuate or concentric ridge, or complex of ridges, and is underlain by till and other types of drift.
- **Terrace** (conservation). An embankment, or ridge, constructed across sloping soils on the contour or at a slight angle to the contour. The terrace intercepts surface runoff so that water soaks into the soil or flows slowly to a prepared outlet. A terrace in a field generally is built so that the field can be farmed. A terrace intended mainly for drainage has a deep channel that is maintained in permanent sod.
- **Terrace** (geomorphology). A steplike surface, bordering a valley floor or shoreline, that represents the former position of a flood plain, lake, or seashore. The term is usually applied both to the relatively flat summit surface (tread) that was cut or built by stream or wave action and to the steeper descending slope (scarp or riser) that has graded to a lower base level of erosion.
- **Terracettes.** Small, irregular steplike forms on steep hillslopes, especially in pasture, formed by creep or erosion of surficial materials that may be induced or enhanced by trampling of livestock, such as sheep or cattle.
- **Texture, soil.** The relative proportions of sand, silt, and clay particles in a mass of soil. The basic textural classes, in order of increasing proportion of fine particles, are sand, loamy sand, sandy loam, loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam, clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, and clay. The sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam classes may be further divided by specifying "coarse," "fine," or "very fine."
- **Thin layer** (in tables). Otherwise suitable soil material that is too thin for the specified use.
- **Till.** Dominantly unsorted and nonstratified drift, generally unconsolidated and deposited directly by a glacier without subsequent reworking by meltwater, and consisting of a heterogeneous mixture of clay, silt, sand, gravel, stones, and boulders; rock fragments of various lithologies are embedded within a finer matrix that can range from clay to sandy loam.
- **Till plain.** An extensive area of level to gently undulating soils underlain predominantly by till and bounded at the distal end by subordinate recessional or end moraines.
- **Tilth, soil.** The physical condition of the soil as related to tillage, seedbed preparation, seedling emergence, and root penetration.

- **Toeslope.** The gently inclined surface at the base of a hillslope. Toeslopes in profile are commonly gentle and linear and are constructional surfaces forming the lower part of a hillslope continuum that grades to valley or closed-depression floors.
- **Topsoil.** The upper part of the soil, which is the most favorable material for plant growth. It is ordinarily rich in organic matter and is used to topdress roadbanks, lawns, and land affected by mining.
- **Trace elements.** Chemical elements, for example, zinc, cobalt, manganese, copper, and iron, in soils in extremely small amounts. They are essential to plant growth.
- **Tread.** The flat to gently sloping, topmost, laterally extensive slope of terraces, floodplain steps, or other stepped landforms; commonly a recurring part of a series of natural steplike landforms, such as successive stream terraces.
- **Upland.** An informal, general term for the higher ground of a region, in contrast with a low-lying adjacent area, such as a valley or plain, or for land at a higher elevation than the flood plain or low stream terrace; land above the footslope zone of the hillslope continuum.
- **Valley fill.** The unconsolidated sediment deposited by any agent (water, wind, ice, or mass wasting) so as to fill or partly fill a valley.
- **Variegation.** Refers to patterns of contrasting colors assumed to be inherited from the parent material rather than to be the result of poor drainage.
- Varve. A sedimentary layer or a lamina or sequence of laminae deposited in a body of still water within a year. Specifically, a thin pair of graded glaciolacustrine layers seasonally deposited, usually by meltwater streams, in a glacial lake or other body of still water in front of a glacier.
- **Water bars.** Smooth, shallow ditches or depressional areas that are excavated at an angle across a sloping road. They are used to reduce the downward velocity of water and divert it off and away from the road surface. Water bars can easily be driven over if constructed properly.
- **Weathering.** All physical disintegration, chemical decomposition, and biologically induced changes in rocks or other deposits at or near the earth's surface by atmospheric or biologic agents or by circulating surface waters but involving essentially no transport of the altered material.
- **Well graded.** Refers to soil material consisting of coarse grained particles that are well distributed over a wide range in size or diameter. Such soil normally can be easily increased in density and bearing properties by compaction. Contrasts with poorly graded soil.
- **Wilting point (or permanent wilting point).** The moisture content of soil, on an ovendry basis, at which a plant (specifically a sunflower) wilts so much that it does not recover when placed in a humid, dark chamber.
- **Windthrow.** The uprooting and tipping over of trees by the wind.
- **Woody peat.** An accumulation of organic material that is predominantly composed of trees, shrubs, and other woody plants.

Tables

Table 1.--Temperature and Precipitation

(Recorded in the period 1971-2000 at North Vernon, Indiana)

	 		;	Temperature			I I	Pi	recipita	ation	
	' 	I I	 	2 years		I I			s in 10	 	I I
	-	Average daily	-	 Maximum		Average number of				Average number of	-
	maximum 	minimum 	 	temperature higher	lower	degree	I I	than	l I	days with 0.10 inch	
	 °F	 °F	 °F	than °F	than °F	days* Units		In	·	or more	 In
January	 38.8	 21.7	 30.2	l I 64	 -12	l I 33		1.19	 3.61	l 6	 4.3
February	 44.9	 24.6	 34.7	 72	 -7	l 72	 2.68	1.21	 4.16	l 5	l 2.7
March	 55.5	 34.2	 44.8	 81	l 8	l 223	 3.72	2.24	 5.07	7	1.3
April	 66.4	 42.5	 54.5	l 85	l 22	 439	4.43	2.61	 6.15	7	.1
May	1 75.2	 51.8	ı 63.5 !	I 89 	i 32	1 719 	4.58	2.44	6.64 6.64	7	.0
June	 83.6 	 60.7 	' 72.1 	 94 	 42 	 952 	3.80	2.00	5.64 5.64	7	.0
July	86.7 	64.8 	75.7 	98 	50 	1,081 	4.43 	2.45	 6.19 	6	.0
August	84.7 	62.9 	73.8 	96 	48 	1,011 	4.59 	2.42	6.50 	6	.0
September	79.2 I	56.4 	67.8 	93 	36 	820 	3.05 	1.43	4.71 	5	0 I
October	67.8 	44.5 	56.1 	85 	24 	496 	3.13 	1.80	4.08 	5	. 0 I
November	54.2 	35.9 	4 5.1 	76 	13 	212 	4.01 	2.68	5.27 	6	.2
December	43.4 	26.4 	34.9 	l 67 I	-5 	l 68 I	3.44 	1.90	5.00 	6	2.3
Yearly:	 	 	 	 	 	 	I I		l 		
Average	I	4 3.9 	54.4 	l I	l I	l I	 		l		l I
Extreme	İ	-2 4 	I I	98 	-14 	I I	I		l		I
Total					l	6,125	44.29	30.26	49.00	73	10.9

^{*} A growing degree day is a unit of heat available for plant growth. It can be calculated by adding the maximum and minimum daily temperatures, dividing the sum by 2, and subtracting the temperature below which growth is minimal for the principal crops in the area (40 degrees F).

Table 2.--Freeze Dates in Spring and Fall
(Recorded in the period 1961-90 at North Vernon, Indiana)

 		Temperature	
Probability		1	1
ļ	24 °F	28 °F	32 °F
<u></u>	or lower	or lower	or lower
l I		l I	1
Last freezing		 	1
temperature		i	i I
in spring:		i	I
i		I	I
1 year in 10		1	1
later than	Apr. 12	Apr. 25	May 14
I		1	I
2 years in 10		I	1
later than	Apr. 8	Apr. 21	May 8
			1
5 years in 10 later than	Mar. 30	 Apr. 12	 Apr. 27
rater than	Mar. 30	Apr. 12	Apr. 27
First freezing		i	1
temperature		i	i
in fall:		i	I
i		İ	Ī
1 year in 10		1	I
earlier than	Oct. 19	Oct. 8	Sept. 29
I		1	I
2 years in 10		1	I
earlier than	Oct. 25	Oct. 13	Oct. 4
		I .	1
5 years in 10	C	1 0-4 00	1 0-4 14
earlier than	Nov. 6	Oct. 23	Oct. 14

Table 3.--Growing Season

(Recorded in the period 1971-2000 at North Vernon,
Indiana)

 	-	inimum te g growing	emperature g season	
Probability		1	1	
1	Higher	Highe	er Higher	
1	than	than	ı than	
1	24 °F	28 °	F 32 °F	
1	Days	Days	s Days	
I		1	1	
9 years in 10	203	177 	152 	
8 years in 10	209	184	, 159	
1		1	I	
5 years in 10	220	195 	174 	
2 years in 10	230	207	, 188	
I		1	I	
1 year in 10	236	213	195	

Table 4.--Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils

	Percent
Addn2	<u>. </u>
Aprofixer fine sandy loam, sandy substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes 992	9.1
BBANB Bartle sit1 loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes 992	
BegeAHU Birds silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief	
duration	0.4
ByeaRMU Birds silt loam, undrained, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration	 *
Bloomfield-Alvin complex, 1 to 6 percent slopes	
Blocher, soft black shale substratum—Jennings silt loams, 2 to 6 percent 1,407 1	0.2
slopes, eroded	*
Blocher, soft black shale substratum-Jennings-Deputy silt loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	
percent slopes, eroded	0.6
Blocher, soft black shale substratum—Jennings—Deputy silt loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded——————————————————————————————————	0.8
percent slopes, severely eroded	1
BigC2 Blocher-Cincinnati silt loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes, evoded	0.8
BlkE2 Bonnell-Blocher-Hickory silt loams, 12 to 25 percent slopes, ecoded	6.0
BnjA	
Bnnu81	
BnxE2 Bonnell-Grayford silt loams, karst, hilly, eroded	
Bonxe3 Bonnell-Grayford silt loams, karst, hilly, severely eroded	
BobE4 Bonnell-Hickory clay loams, 15 to 30 percent slopes, very severely eroded BodAQ Bonnie silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded	
Cane Caneyville-Rock outcrop complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes	
CcbC2 Caneyville-Zenas silt loams, karst, rolling, eroded	*
CcgD2 Caneyville and Grayford silt loams, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	
Caneyville and Grayford silt loams, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded	
eroded	
CldB2 Cincinnati-Blocher silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	
Cobbsfork silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	
CwaAQ Cuba silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	
Display Dubois silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	*
Disputy Disputy Silt Dam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	*
DtwC2 Deputy silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	
Deputy-Trappist silty clay loams, 6 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded 3,296 EepAQ	
EepAQ Elkinsville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	
EesB2 Elkinsville-Millstone complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	
FdbA Fincastle silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	
GmsF Greybrook silt loam, 15 to 40 percent slopes	0.4
HccB2	
Haymond silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief	
duration	
Haymond silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very	
Haymond silt loam, depression, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently ponded,	
very brief duration	0.3
HeeG	l
HizE2 Hickory-Grayford silt loams, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded 3,119 HizE3 Hickory-Grayford silt loams, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded 1,090 HleAW Holton silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration	
HizE3 Hickory-Grayford silt loams, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded 1,090 HleAW Holton silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration 3,374	
HleAW Holton silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration 3,374	
brief duration 3,374	0.4
Manager and the form of the Community of	1.4
MhyB2 Medora silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded 162	*
MhyC3 Medora silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded 20	
MmoC3 Miami clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded 826	
MmoD3 Miami clay loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes, severely eroded	
MnpC2 Miami silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	
MnpD2 Miami silt loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded 282 NaaA Nabb silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes 600	
NaaB2 Nabb silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded 28,275	

See footnote at end of table.

Table 4.--Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils--Continued

Map	Soil name	Acres	Percent
symbol			<u> </u>
OfaAW	Oldenburg silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration	2 216	1 1 2
OmkC2	Otwell silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	3,216 1,073	
OmkC3	Otwell silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	1,112	
Omz	Orthents, earthen dam	39	
PcrA	Pekin silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	47	
PcrB2	Pekin silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	2,068	0.9
PcrC2	Pekin silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	963	0.4
PhaA	Peoga silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	5,634	2.3
PlpAH	Piopolis silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration	293	 0.1
PlpAHU	Piopolis silty clay loam, undrained, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration	170	 *
Dun 1	ricoded, brief duration Pits, quarry	179 186	
Pml Pm+C	Rohan-Jessietown complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes, rocky	269	
RptG RywB2	Russell silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	559	
RzfA	Ryker-Muscatatuck silt loams, terrace, 0 to 2 percent slopes	210	
RzfB2	Ryker-Muscatatuck silt loams, terrace, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	632	
RzgA	Ryker-Muscatatuck silt loams, karst, nearly level	249	
RzgB2	Ryker-Muscatatuck silt loams, karst, undulating, eroded	4,058	
RzgC2	Ryker-Muscatatuck silt loams, karst, rolling, eroded	3,255	
RzhC3	Ryker-Grayford-Muscatatuck complex, karst, rolling, severely eroded	1,481	0.6
SceA	Scottsburg silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	70	*
ScfB2	Scottsburg-Deputy silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	2,621	1.1
SifE	Senachwine loam, 18 to 25 percent slopes	15	*
SifG	Senachwine loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes	23	*
SldAW	Shoals silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration	30	 *
StaAH	Steff silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief		
a	duration	351	
StaAQ	Steff silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	158	
StdAH	Stendal silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration	1,369	
StdAQ	Stendal silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	543	
SuoAH	Stonelick fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded,	Ï	
	brief duration	101	*
ThbD4	Trappist silty clay loam, 6 to 18 percent slopes, very severely eroded	50	*
ThcD3	Trappist-Rohan complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded	273	0.1
ThdD2	Trappist-Rohan silt loams, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	725	0.3
Uby	Udorthents, loamy	1,256	0.5
UdaB	Urban land-Deputy-Scottsburg complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes	1,108	
UfcB	Urban land-Cincinnati-Nabb complex, 2 to 12 percent slopes	1,284	
UfdA	Urban land-Cobbsfork-Avonburg complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1,488	
Usl	Udorthents, rubbish Water	53	
W WaaAH	Wakeland silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief	1,501	
	duration	1,943	0.8
WaaAW	Wakeland silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very	1 070	
	brief duration	1,079	
WnmA	Whitcomb silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	279	0.1
WokAH	Wilbur silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration	2,036	l
WokAW	Wilbur silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very	2,036	0.8
	brief duration	299	
WooAQ	Wilhite silt loam, overwash, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded	85	
WprAV	Wirt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, very brief duration	326	0.1
WprAW	Wirt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration	6,762	 2.8
WpuAH	Wirt silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration	215	
WufB2	Williamstown silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	7	
		, ,	

See footnote at end of table.

Table 4.--Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils--Continued

	1	1	I
Map	Soil name	Acres	Percent
symbo.	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	I	I	I
XabB2	Xenia silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	1,241	0.5
ZnsB	Zenas silt loam, karst, undulating	l 685	0.3
	1	I	I
	Total	242,278	100.0
	1	I	I

^{*} Less than 0.1 percent.

Table 5.--Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland
(See text for a description of the limitations and hazards listed in this table)

Map symbol	1	
and soil name	Limitations and hazards affecting cropland	Limitations and hazards affecting pastureland
	l	
AddA:	1	1
Avonburg	- Wetness, low pH, crusting, restricted permeability.	Trafficability, low pH.
		'
AddB2:	1	l
Avonburg		Trafficability, low pH, water erosion.
	available water capacity,	l
	restricted permeability.	I
33.	1	<u> </u>
AzoA: Avrshire	 - Wetness, low pH, wind erosion,	 Trafficability, low pH, wind
	_	erosion.
	capacity.	1
BbhA:	1	
	- Wetness, low pH, crusting,	' Trafficability, low pH.
	moderate available water	l
	capacity, restricted	<u> </u>
	permeability.	I I
BgeAH:	i	I
Birds	- Flooding, ponding, wetness,	
	low pH, crusting.	trafficability, low pH.
BgeAHU:	i	I
Birds		Flooding, ponding, wetness,
	low pH, crusting.	trafficability, low pH.
BkeB:	i	I
Bloomfield	_	Low pH, wind erosion, low
	available water capacity.	available water capacity.
Alvin	- Low pH, wind erosion, moderate	Low pH, wind erosion.
	available water capacity.	<u> </u>
BlbB2:	1	I I
Blocher	- - Low pH, crusting, water	Low pH, water erosion.
	erosion, restricted	<u> </u>
	permeability.	
Jennings	- - Limited rooting depth	Limited rooting depth
	(fragipan), low pH, crusting,	
		erosion.
	available water capacity, restricted permeability.	1
	1	I
BlcC2:	-llow pH grusting water	 Low pH water crosson
PTOCHET	- Low pH, crusting, water erosion, restricted	Low pH, water erosion.
	permeability.	i
	1	I

Table 5.--Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland--Continued

	1	1
Map symbol	 Limitations and hazards	
and soil name	affecting cropland	Limitations and hazards affecting pastureland
		l
BlcC2:	i	l
Jennings		Limited rooting depth
	(fragipan), low pH, crusting, water erosion, moderate	(iragipan), low ph, water erosion.
		I
	restricted permeability.]
Deputy	Equipment limitation (slope),	Equipment limitation (slope),
		low pH, water erosion.
	erosion, moderate available water capacity, restricted	I I
	permeability.	I
BlcC3:	l	
Blocher		Low pH, water erosion.
	erosion, restricted permeability.	
	permeability.	'
Jennings	Limited rooting depth	Limited rooting depth
	(fragipan), low pH, crusting, water erosion, moderate	(fragipan), low pH, water erosion.
	available water capacity,	elosion.
	restricted permeability.	1
Deputy	 Equipment limitation (slope),	 Equipment limitation (slope),
		low pH, water erosion.
	erosion, moderate available water capacity, restricted	
	permeability.	i
BlgC2:	1	
Blocher		Low pH, water erosion.
	erosion, restricted permeability.	
	permeability.	I
Cincinnati		Limited rooting depth
	(fragipan), low pH, crusting, water erosion, moderate	(fragipan), low pH, water erosion.
	available water capacity,	elosion.
	restricted permeability.	1
BlgC3:	1	I I
Blocher		Low pH, water erosion.
	erosion, restricted permeability.	I I
Cincinnati	 Wetness, limited rooting depth	 Limited rooting depth
	(fragipan), low pH, crusting,	
	water erosion, low available	· ·
	water capacity, restricted permeability.	capacity.
BlkE2:	1	
	Equipment limitation (slope),	Equipment limitation (slope),
		low pH, water erosion.
	erosion, moderate available water capacity.]
	Hater capacity.	I
Blocher	Equipment limitation (slope),	
	low pH, crusting, water	low pH, water erosion.
	1 amagian magh	
		I I

Table 5.--Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	 Limitations and hazards affecting cropland	 Limitations and hazards affecting pastureland
	1	1
BlkE2: Hickory	Equipment limitation (slope), low pH, crusting, water erosion.	 Equipment limitation (slope), low pH, water erosion.
BnjA:	! 	
Bobtown	Low pH, wind erosion, moderate available water capacity.	e Low pH, wind erosion.
BnuD3:	i	i
Bonnell	Equipment limitation (slope), low pH, crusting, water erosion, moderate available water capacity.	low pH, water erosion.
Hickory	low pH, crusting, water erosion.	Equipment limitation (slope), low pH, water erosion.
Blocher	Equipment limitation (slope), low pH, crusting, water erosion, restricted permeability.	Equipment limitation (slope), low pH, water erosion.
BnxE2:	İ	İ
Bonnell	Equipment limitation (slope), low pH, crusting, water erosion, moderate available water capacity.	Equipment limitation (slope), low pH, water erosion.
Grayford	Equipment limitation (slope), low pH, crusting, water erosion, moderate available water capacity.	Equipment limitation (slope), low pH, water erosion.
BnxE3:	İ	1
Bonnell	Equipment limitation (slope), low pH, crusting, water erosion, moderate available water capacity.	low pH, water erosion.
Grayford	low pH, crusting, water erosion, moderate available water capacity.	Equipment limitation (slope), low pH, water erosion.
BobE4:	1	1
Bonnell	Equipment limitation (slope), low pH, crusting, water erosion, moderate available water capacity.	Equipment limitation (slope), low pH, water erosion.
Hickory	Equipment limitation (slope), low pH, crusting, water erosion.	
BodAQ: Bonnie	 Ponding, wetness, low pH, crusting. 	 Ponding, wetness, trafficability, low pH.

Table 5.--Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland--Continued

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Map symbol	1]
and	Limitations and hazards	Limitations and hazards
soil name	affecting cropland	affecting pastureland
3011 Hame	- arrecting croprand	, arrecting pasturerand
00-		!
CcaG:		l
Caneyville	Equipment limitation (slope),	
	low pH, water erosion, low	low pH, water erosion, low
	available water capacity.	available water capacity.
	1	I
Rock outcrop.	1	I
	1	I
CcbC2:	1	I
Caneyville	Low pH, crusting, water	Low pH, water erosion, low
	erosion, low available water	available water capacity.
	capacity.	I
	i	I
Zenas	· · Low pH, crusting, water	Low pH, water erosion.
Delias	erosion, moderate available	l
	water capacity.	<u> </u>
0	1	!
CcgD2:		1
Caneyville	Equipment limitation (slope),	Equipment limitation (slope),
	low pH, water erosion, low	low pH, water erosion, low
	available water capacity.	available water capacity.
	1	I
Grayford	Equipment limitation (slope),	Equipment limitation (slope),
		low pH, water erosion.
		i ion pii, nater erosion.
	erosion, moderate available	!
	water capacity.	<u> </u>
		I
CcgD3:	1	I
Caneyville	Equipment limitation (slope),	Equipment limitation (slope),
	low pH, crusting, water	low pH, water erosion, low
	erosion, low available water	available water capacity.
	capacity.	I
	1	I
Grayford	Equipment limitation (slope),	 Equipment limitation (slope).
014,1014		low pH, water erosion.
		i low pii, water erosion.
	erosion, moderate available	!
	water capacity.	<u> </u>
		I
CldB2:		I
Cincinnati	Limited rooting depth	Limited rooting depth
	(fragipan), low pH, crusting,	(fragipan), low pH, water
	water erosion, moderate	erosion.
	available water capacity,	I
	restricted permeability.	I
	I continued permeasure of .	1
Blocher	llow pH grueting water	 Low pH, water erosion.
Blocher		Low ph, water erosion.
	erosion, restricted	<u> </u>
	permeability.	I
	I	I
ClfA:	I	I
Cobbsfork	Ponding, wetness, low pH,	Ponding, wetness,
	crusting, restricted	trafficability, low pH.
	permeability.	I
	1	I
CwaAQ:	I	I
Cuba	· ·II.ow nH crusting	Low pH.
	I or pm, or us or my	P
Cda	1	1
CxdA:	1	1
Cyclone		Ponding, wetness,
	I	trafficability.
	1	I

Table 5.--Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland--Continued

Map symbol	1	·
map symbol and	Limitations and hazards	 Limitations and hazards
soil name	affecting cropland	affecting pastureland
OfnA:	1	
	Wetness, limited rooting depth	 Trafficability, limited
	(fragipan), low pH, crusting,	- ·
	restricted permeability.	low pH.
OfnB2:	1	
	Wetness, limited rooting depth	 Trafficability, limited
	(fragipan), low pH, crusting,	- ·
	water erosion, moderate	low pH, water erosion.
	available water capacity,	I
	restricted permeability.	<u> </u>
DtwC2:	1 1	
Deputy	Equipment limitation (slope),	Equipment limitation (slope)
		low pH, water erosion.
	erosion, moderate available	<u> </u>
	water capacity, restricted	<u> </u>
	permeability.	
otzC3:	1	<u> </u>
Deputy	Equipment limitation (slope),	· · · · - ·
	low pH, crusting, water erosion, moderate available	low pH, water erosion.
	water capacity, restricted	! !
	permeability.	l
	<u>. </u>	<u>. </u>
Trappist	Equipment limitation (slope),	
	_	low pH, water erosion, low available water capacity.
	restricted permeability.	l
For NO.	I .	1
EepAQ: Elkinsville	 Low pH. crusting	I Low pH.
	i	i -
EesB2:	I complete and a section	
Elkinsville	erosion.	Low pH, water erosion.
	I	i
Millstone		Low pH, water erosion.
	erosion.	
FdbA:	i	i
Fincastle	Wetness, low pH, crusting	Trafficability, low pH.
FdqB:	! 	!
Fincastle	Wetness, low pH, crusting,	Trafficability, low pH,
	water erosion.	water erosion.
Xenia	 Low pH, crusting, water	 Low pH, water erosion.
	erosion.	l
	!	1
GmsF: Greybrook	 Equipment limitation (slope),	ı Equipment limitation (slope)
•		low pH, water erosion.
	restricted permeability.	- I
HccB2:	1	
	 Limited rooting depth	 Limited rooting depth
	(fragipan), low pH, crusting,	(Ilagipan), iow pn, water
		erosion.

Table 5.--Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland--Continued

Map symbol and	Limitations and hazards	Limitations and hazards
soil name	affecting cropland	affecting pastureland
lcgAH:	i	i I
-	Flooding, low pH, crusting	Flooding, low pH.
	1	1
IcgAW:		
Haymond	Flooding, low pH, crusting	Flooding, low pH.
IcpAP:	i	i I
Haymond	Ponding, low pH, crusting	Ponding, low pH.
	!	!
leeG: Hickory	 Equipment limitation (slope),	 Equipment limitation (slope
HICKOLY		low pH, water erosion.
	1	1
IizE2:	1	I
Hickory	Equipment limitation (slope),	
	low pH, crusting, water erosion.	low pH, water erosion.
	1	1
Grayford	Equipment limitation (slope),	Equipment limitation (slope
		low pH, water erosion.
	erosion, moderate available	1
	water capacity.	1
HizE3:	i	I
Hickory	Equipment limitation (slope),	Equipment limitation (slope
		low pH, water erosion.
	erosion.	1
Grayford	Equipment limitation (slope),	 Equipment limitation (slope
_		low pH, water erosion.
	erosion, moderate available	1
	water capacity.	1
IleAW:	1	!
Holton	Flooding, wetness, low pH,	Flooding, trafficability, 1
	crusting.	pH.
M		1
MhyB2: Medora	 Limited rooting depth	 Limited rooting depth
	(fragipan), low pH, crusting,	
	water erosion, moderate	erosion.
	available water capacity,	!
	restricted permeability.	1
fhyC3:	İ	!
Medora	Wetness, limited rooting depth	Limited rooting depth
	(fragipan), low pH, crusting,	(fragipan), low pH, water
	water erosion, moderate	erosion.
	available water capacity, restricted permeability.	1
	restricted permeability.	! !
fmoC3:	İ	I
Miami	Limited rooting depth (dense	Limited rooting depth (dens
	till), low pH, crusting,	till), low pH, water erosi
	water erosion, low available	
	<pre> water capacity, restricted permeability.</pre>	I I

Table 5.--Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland--Continued

Map symbol	1 1	ı I
and	Limitations and hazards	Limitations and hazards
soil name	affecting cropland	affecting pastureland
W	1	<u> </u>
MmoD3: Miami	 Equipment limitation (slope),	 Equipment limitation (slope).
	limited rooting depth (dense	
	till), low pH, crusting,	till), low pH, water erosion,
	water erosion, low available	
	water capacity, restricted permeability.	
	permeability.	'
MnpC2:	I	I
Miami		Limited rooting depth (dense
	till), low pH, crusting, water erosion, moderate	till), low pH, water erosion.
	available water capacity,	'
	restricted permeability.	I
	I .	I
MnpD2: Miami	 Equipment limitation (slope),	 Equipment limitation (slene)
MIAMI	limited rooting depth (dense	
		till), low pH, water erosion.
	water erosion, moderate	I
	available water capacity, restricted permeability.	1
	restricted permeability.	1 1
NaaA:	I	I
Nabb		Limited rooting depth
	(fragipan), low pH, crusting, moderate available water	(fragipan), low pH.
	capacity, restricted	'
	permeability.	I
	I .	I
NaaB2: Nabb	 Limited rooting depth	 Limited rooting depth
Nabb	(fragipan), low pH, crusting,	
		erosion.
	available water capacity,	<u> </u>
	restricted permeability.	
OfaAW:	1	'
Oldenburg	Flooding, low pH, crusting	Flooding, low pH.
	I .	<u> </u>
OmkC2: Otwell	 Limited rooting depth	 Limited rooting depth
Otwell	(fragipan), low pH, crusting,	
		erosion.
	available water capacity,	<u> </u>
	restricted permeability.	
OmkC3:	1	1
Otwell	Wetness, limited rooting depth	Limited rooting depth
	(fragipan), low pH, crusting,	
	water erosion, low available	
	water capacity, restricted permeability.	Capacity.
	I .	i
Omz.	I .	<u> </u>
Orthents	1	 -
PcrA:	1	1
	Low pH, crusting, moderate	Low pH.
	available water capacity,	1
	restricted permeability.	1
	I	I

Table 5.--Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland--Continued

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Map symbol		1
and	Limitations and hazards	Limitations and hazards
soil name	affecting cropland	affecting pastureland
	1	
PcrB2:	i I	Ì
Pekin	- Low pH, crusting, water	Low pH, water erosion.
	erosion, moderate available	I
	water capacity, restricted	1
	permeability.	1
D62 :		1
PcrC2: Pekin	 - Low pH, crusting, water	 Low pH, water erosion.
1 CALL	erosion, moderate available	I
	water capacity, restricted	i I
	permeability.	İ
	1	I
PhaA:	1	1
Peoga		Ponding, wetness,
	crusting, restricted	trafficability, low pH.
	permeability.	1
PlpAH:	1	1
_	 - Flooding, ponding, wetness,	Flooding, ponding, wetness.
-	low pH, crusting, restricted	
	permeability.	I
	1	1
PlpAHU:	1	1
Piopolis	- Flooding, ponding, wetness,	
	low pH, crusting, restricted	trafficability, low pH.
	permeability.	1
Pml.	1	1
Pits, quarry	i	i i
, <u> </u>	i I	Ì
RptG:	1	L
Rohan	- Equipment limitation (slope),	
	low pH, crusting, water	low pH, water erosion, very
	erosion, very low available	low available water capacity
	water capacity, restricted permeability.	1
	permeability.	1
Jessietown	- - Equipment limitation (slope),	Equipment limitation (slope),
	low pH, water erosion, low	low pH, water erosion, low
	available water capacity,	available water capacity.
	restricted permeability.	I
	1	!
RywB2:	 -	I av all coton openion
Russell	- Low pH, crusting, water erosion.	Low pH, water erosion.
	l	1
RzfA:	i	i I
Ryker	- Low pH, crusting	Low pH.
	1	I
Muscatatuck	- Low pH, crusting, restricted	Low pH.
	permeability.	1
RzfB2:	1	1
	 - Low pH, crusting, water	 Low pH, water erosion.
13.101	erosion.	
	1	i
Muscatatuck	- - Low pH, crusting, water	Low pH, water erosion.
	erosion, restricted	L
	permeability.	1
	1	I

Table 5.--Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland--Continued

Map symbol		I
and	Limitations and hazards	Limitations and hazards
soil name	affecting cropland	affecting pastureland
RzgA:	İ	
Ryker	Low pH, crusting	Low pH.
Muscatatuck	Low pH, crusting, restricted permeability.	Low pH.
RzgB2:	 	1
Ryker	Low pH, crusting, water erosion.	Low pH, water erosion.
Muscatatuck	Low pH, crusting, water erosion, restricted permeability.	Low pH, water erosion.
RzgC2:	İ	İ
Ryker	Low pH, crusting, water erosion.	Low pH, water erosion.
Muscatatuck	Low pH, crusting, water erosion, restricted permeability.	Low pH, water erosion.
RzhC3:	i	1
Ryker	Low pH, crusting, water erosion.	Low pH, water erosion.
Grayford	Low pH, crusting, water erosion, moderate available water capacity.	Low pH, water erosion.
Muscatatuck	Low pH, crusting, water erosion, moderate available water capacity, restricted permeability.	Low pH, water erosion.
SceA:	İ	1
Scottsburg	Low pH, crusting, restricted	Low pH.
ScfB2:	i	1
Scottsburg	Low pH, crusting, water erosion, restricted permeability.	Low pH, water erosion.
Deputy	Low pH, crusting, water erosion, moderate available water capacity, restricted permeability.	Low pH, water erosion.
SifE:	!	1
Senachwine	Equipment limitation (slope), low pH, crusting, water erosion, moderate available water capacity, restricted permeability.	Equipment limitation (slop low pH, water erosion.
SifG:		
Senachwine	Equipment limitation (slope), low pH, crusting, water erosion, moderate available water capacity, restricted permeability.	Equipment limitation (slop low pH, water erosion.

Table 5.--Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland--Continued

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·
Map symbol] 	I 1
<u>-</u> .	Limitations and hazards	Limitations and hazards
soil name	affecting cropland	affecting pastureland
		<u> </u>
SldAW:	I	I
Shoals	Flooding, wetness, high pH	Flooding, trafficability,
	<u> </u>	high pH.
StaAH:	1	1
	 Flooding, low pH, crusting	 Flooding, low pH.
2001		
StaAQ:	I	I
Steff	Low pH, crusting	Low pH.
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
StdAH:	 Flooding, wetness, low pH,	 Flooding trafficability
		Flooding, trafficability, low pH.
	l	10# pii.
StdAQ:	I	I
Stendal	Wetness, low pH, crusting	Trafficability, low pH.
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Stonelick	 Flooding, high pH, moderate	 Flooding high nu
	available water capacity.	Flooding, high pH.
	available water capacity.	I
ThbD4:	I	I
Trappist	Equipment limitation (slope),	Equipment limitation (slope),
	low pH, water erosion, low	low pH, water erosion, low
		available water capacity.
	restricted permeability.	I 1
ThcD3:	' 	'
	Equipment limitation (slope),	Equipment limitation (slope),
	low pH, water erosion, low	low pH, water erosion, low
		available water capacity.
	restricted permeability.	1
Rohan	 Equipment limitation (slope),	 Equipment limitation (slope).
		low pH, water erosion, very
		low available water capacity.
	water capacity, restricted	I
	permeability.	<u> </u>
ThdD2:	 	
	Equipment limitation (slope),	 Equipment limitation (slope).
		low pH, water erosion, low
	available water capacity,	available water capacity.
	restricted permeability.	I
Rehen	 Persimment limit=time (-1-)	
	Equipment limitation (slope), low pH, water erosion, very	
	low available water capacity,	
	restricted permeability.	I
	I	I
Uby.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Udorthents, loamy	1	1
UdaB:	1 1	1 1
Urban land.	I	I
	i I	i I
Deputy	Equipment limitation (slope),	Equipment limitation (slope),
		low pH, water erosion.
	erosion, moderate available	1
]
		!
		•

Table 5.--Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland--Continued

Map symbol	1	
and soil name	Limitations and hazards affecting cropland	Limitations and hazards affecting pastureland
5011 Hame	urreceing croprand	arrecting pastarerand
JdaB:	i	i
Scottsburg	Low pH, crusting, water	Low pH, water erosion.
	erosion, restricted	1
	permeability.	1
fcB:	i	i
Urban land.	1	I
Cinainnati	 Timited meeting denth	
CINCINIACI	<pre> Limited rooting depth (fragipan), low pH, crusting,</pre>	Limited rooting depth (fragipan), low pH, water
	water erosion, moderate	erosion.
	available water capacity,	I
	restricted permeability.	1
Nabb	 Limited rooting depth	 Limited rooting depth
	(fragipan), low pH, crusting,	
	water erosion, moderate	erosion.
	available water capacity,	1
	restricted permeability.	;
fdA:	i	i
Urban land.	1	I
Cobbafork	 Ponding, wetness, low pH,	 Ponding, wetness,
CODDSIOIR	crusting, restricted	trafficability, low pH.
	permeability.	i .
	1	1
Avonburg	Wetness, low pH, crusting, restricted permeability.	Trafficability, low pH.
	restricted permeability.	i I
sl.	Ī	Ĺ
Udorthents, rubbish	1	!
1.		1
Water	i	i
	1	I
aaAH:	 	171 - 11 - 1 - 661 - 1111
wakeland	Flooding, wetness, low pH, crusting.	Flooding, trafficability, low pH.
	Clasting.	10" pii.
aaAW:	1	L
Wakeland	Flooding, wetness, low pH,	Flooding, trafficability,
	crusting.	low pH.
nmA:	i	i
Whitcomb	Wetness, low pH, crusting,	Trafficability, low pH.
	restricted permeability.	1
okah:	i	1
	Flooding, low pH, crusting	Flooding, low pH.
	1	ļ.
okAW: Wilbur	 Flooding low nu crusting	 Flooding low PP
m±±Dut========	Flooding, low pH, crusting	Flooding, low pH.
OOAQ:	i	ĺ
Wilhite		Ponding, wetness,
	crusting, restricted	trafficability, low pH.
	permeability.	1
prAV:	i	İ
Wirt	Flooding, low pH, crusting	Flooding, low pH.
	1	1

Table 5.--Main Limitations and Hazards Affecting Cropland and Pastureland--Continued

	l	1
Map symbol	1	1
and	Limitations and hazards	Limitations and hazards
soil name	affecting cropland	affecting pastureland
WprAW:	1	1
•	Flooding, low pH, crusting	Flooding, low pH.
	1	1
WpuAH:	1	1
Wirt	Flooding, low pH, crusting	Flooding, low pH.
	1	I
WufB2:	1	I
Williamstown	Limited rooting depth (dense	Limited rooting depth (dense
	<pre> till), low pH, crusting,</pre>	till), low pH, water erosion
	water erosion, moderate	1
	available water capacity,	1
	restricted permeability.	1
	1	1
XabB2:	1	1
Xenia	Low pH, crusting, water	Low pH, water erosion.
	erosion.	1
	1	1
ZnsB:	I	1
Zenas	Low pH, crusting, water	Low pH, water erosion.
	erosion, moderate available	1
	water capacity.	1
	1	1

Table 6.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture

(Yields are those that can be expected under a high level of management. They are for nonirrigated areas. Absence of a yield indicates that the soil is not suited to the crop or the crop generally is not grown on the soil)

	Land capability	Corn	Soybeans	Winter wheat	Grass-legume hay	Pasture
	l I	Bu	l Bu	l Bu	Tons	AUM*
	I I		1	1	I I	
AddA	2w	115	40	46	3.8	7.6
Avonburg	! !		1	1	! !	
AddB2		110	 39	 44		7.2
Avonburg			1	i	, 3.0 , I I	
-	i i		i	i	I I	
AzoA	2w	115	1 40	1 46	3.8	7.6
Ayrshire	1		1	I	l l	
			1	1		
BbhA	2w	120	1 42	1 48	4.0	8.0
Bartle	l I		1	1	l I	
BgeAH	ııı I 3w I	110	1 38	· 	' '	
Birds	I I		i	i	I İ	
	ı İ		1	I	ı i	
BgeAHU	5w		I	1	I I	
Birds, undrained	1 1		1	1	I I	
n1n	l l	20	1	1		- 4
BkeB		82	29	33] 2.7	5.4
Bloomfield Alvin			!	1	l !	
Alvin	ı ze ı		1	1	! ! ! !	
B1bB2	i i	101	, J 35	1 40	, , 3.3	6.6
Blocher	2e		1	1	I I	
Jennings	2e		1	I	l l	
-1 -0	! !		1	1		
BlcC2		91	32	37] 2.9	5.8
Blocher Jennings			1	1	l !	
Deputy			1	1	, , , ,	
Deputy	1 1		i	i	I i	
BlcC3	i i	80	28	32	2.6	4.2
Blocher, severely	1		1	1	1	
eroded	4e		1	1	I I	
Jennings, severely			I	1	1 1	
eroded	4e		1	1	l !	
Deputy, severely			!	!	! 	
eroded	4e		1	1	l I	
BlgC2	; ;	91	32	37	2.9	5.8
Blocher		-	1	I		
Cincinnati			1	I	ı i	
	I I		1	I	l l	
BlgC3	I I	85] 30	J 36	2.8	5.6
-			1	1	I I	
eroded			1	1	l l	
Cincinnati, severely eroded			1	1	ı l	
erodea	4e 		1	1		
B1kE2	; ;	66	23	26	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	4.2
Bonnell			. = I	. =- I	, 	- · -
Blocher			i	i I	I I	

Table 6.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture--Continued

			<u> </u>			
	Land Capability	Corn	 Soybeans 	 Winter wheat 	 Grass-legume hay	Pasture
	I I	Bu	Bu	l Bu	Tons	AUM*
BnjA Bobtown		105	 37 	 42 	3.5 3.5	7.0
BnuD3Bonnell, severely		65	 23 	 27 		4.2
eroded Hickory, severely	6e 		 	I I		
eroded Blocher, severely	6e 		 	I I		
eroded	6e 		 	I I		
BnxE2 Bonnell		50	18	20	1.6	3.2
Grayford				i i		
BnxE3 Bonnell, severely	I I	48	, 17	1 19	1.6	3.2
eroded	6e		! 	1	 	
eroded			! 		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
BobE4 Bonnell, very				i	 	
severely eroded Hickory, very	7e 		 	I I		
severely eroded	7e			I I	 	
BodAQ Bonnie	2w 	104	36 	I 35 I	3.4 	6.8
CcaGCaneyville					'	
Rock outcrop.	, ,c ,				, , , , , ,	
CcbC2		70	, 25	28	2.3	4.6
Zenas					, , , ,	
CcgD2		42	15 	17	1.4	2.8
Grayford						
CcgD3 Caneyville, severely		37	13 	15	1.2 	2.4
erodedGrayford, severely						
eroded	6e ! !			I		
CldB2		97	 34 	42	3.2 3.2	6.4
Blocher						
ClfACobbsfork	'	108	 38 	43 	3.6 3.6	7.2
CwaAQCuba, rarely flooded		120	 42 	48 	4.0 4.0 	8.0
CxdA Cyclone	'	151	 53 	 61 	 5.0 	10.0

Table 6.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture--Continued

	,			•		
• •		Corn	 Soybeans 	 Winter wheat 	 Grass-legume hay	 Pasture
	1 1	Bu	l Bu	l Bu	Tons	AUM*
DfnA Dubois		115	 40 	 52 	3.8 3.8	7.6
DfnB2 Dubois		110	 38 	 49 	3.6 3.6	7.2
DtwC2 Deputy		85	 30 	 34 	2.8 2.8	5.6
1	i i	53	 18 	 24 	1.7 1.7	3.4
eroded Trappist, severely eroded	i i		 	 	 	
EepAQ Elkinsville		114	 40 	 46 	3.8 3.8	7.6
EesB2 Elkinsville Millstone	2e	103	 36 	41 41	3.4 3.4	6.8
FdbA	i i	130	 46	 	 	8.6
Fincastle			 	 	l 	
FdqB Fincastle Xenia	2w	126	44 	56 	4.2 	8. 4
GmsF Greybrook			 	 		
HccB2 Haubstadt		93	 33 	 42 		6.2
HcgAH Haymond		118	 41 	 		
HcgAW Haymond, occasionally flooded	2w	122	 43 	 42 	4.0 4.0 	8.0
HcpAP Haymond, frequently ponded, depression	1 1	120	 42 	 	4.0 4.0	8.0
HeeG Hickory	1 7e 7e 		 	 		
HizE2 Hickory Grayford	6e	74	 26 	 31 	2.4 2.4 	4.8
HizE3 Hickory, severely	i i	65	 23 	 27 		4.2
erodedGrayford, severely eroded	i i		 	 	 	
	I		I	I	I i	

Table 6.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture--Continued

						
	 Land capability	Corn	 Soybeans 	 Winter wheat 	 Grass-legume hay	Pasture
	l I	Bu	l Bu	l Bu	Tons	AUM*
HleAW Holton, occasionally flooded		105	 37 	 36 	 3.5 	7.0
MhyB2 Medora		87	 31 	 39 	2.9 2.9	5.8
MhyC3 Medora, severely eroded		73	 26 	 33 	2.4 	4.8
MmoC3 Miami, severely eroded	4e	90	 32 	42 	3.0 3.0 	6.0
MmoD3 Miami, severely eroded	6e	76	, 26 	34 	2.5 	5.0
MnpC2 Miami	' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '	97	 34 	44 	3.2 	6.4
MnpD2 Miami	4e 	81	28 	, 37 	2.7 	5.4
NaaA Nabb	'	98	34 	43 	3.2 	6.4
NaaB2 Nabb	' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '	93	' 33 	41 	 3.1 	6.2
OfaAW Oldenburg, occasionally flooded	2w 	105	37 	35 	3.5 3.5 	7.0
OmkC2Otwell	' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '	80	28 	 36 	2.6 	5.2
OmkC3 Otwell, severely eroded	4e 	75	26 	34 	2.5 	5.0
Omz. Orthents			 			
PcrAPekin	2s 	105	37 	42 	3.5 3.5	7.0
PcrB2 Pekin	2e	100	 35 	40 	3.3 3.3	6.6
PcrC2Pekin	3e	84	 29 	34 	2.7 2.7	5.4
PhaA Peoga	3w 3w 	108	 38 	43 	3.6 	7.2
PlpAH Piopolis	3w 3w 	105	 37 	 	3.5 3.5 	7.0

Table 6.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture--Continued

		Corn	 Soybeans 	 Winter wheat 	 Grass-legume hay	Pasture
	l I	Bu	l Bu	l Bu	Tons	AUM*
	1 1		l	I	l l	
PlpAHU			I	I	I I	
Piopolis, undrained	!!!		l	1	! . !	
Pml.	 -		 -	1		
Pits, quarry	' ' 		 	1 		
RptG	i i			· 	I I	
Rohan			I	Ī	I I	
Jessietown	7e		I	Ī	l I	
	l I		I	1	l I	
RywB2	2e	114	40	52	3.8	7.6
Russell	1 1		I	I	l 1	
	1 1		I	1	l I	
RzfA		119	42	48	4.0	8.0
Ryker, terrace			l	1	I I	
Muscatatuck, terrace	1		1	1	I I	
RzfB2	ı l	112	1 40	1 46	ı 1	7.4
RziB2 Ryker, terrace		113	40	46] 3.7	7.4
Muscatatuck, terrace			l I	1		
Muscatatuck, terrace	2e 		! !	1		
RzgA		119	' 42	48	' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '	8.0
Ryker			, I	1	,, , I I	0.0
Muscatatuck			I	i	I I	
	i i		I	Ī	I I	
RzgB2	I I	106	37	43	3.5	7.0
Ryker	2e		l	1	l I	
Muscatatuck	2e		I	1	l I	
	l I		I	1	l I	
RzgC2		97	J 34	J 39] 3.2	6.4
Ryker			I	1	l I	
Muscatatuck	3e		I	1		
n 1.02	! !	0.4	l	1	l	
RzhC3		84	29	34	2.7	5.5
Ryker, severely eroded	 4e		l	1		
Grayford, severely			l I	1		
eroded			! !	1	! ! ! !	
	, <u>.</u> . ,		! 	1	' '	
severely eroded			I	i	I I	
	I I		I	i	I I	
SceA	2w	105	37	42	3.5	6.9
Scottsburg	1 1		I	I	l l	
	l I		I	I	l I	
ScfB2		99	35	40	3.3	6.6
Scottsburg			I	I	l I	
Deputy	2e		l	1	l I	
			l 	1		
SifE	6e	72	l 26	32	2.4	4.8
Senachwine	ı l]	1	ı İ	
SifG	ı 1		l I	l		
Sig Senachwine	7e 				, I	
Senachwine	, ! '		ı I	1	ı ! 	
SldAW	2w	126	ı 45	45	4.2	8.4
Shoals	, 		, <u>.</u> .		, <u>4.6</u> 	J2
	'		I	I	. ' I	
StaAH	2w	110	38	· i	3.6	7.2
Steff	ı		I	I	ı i	
	ı i		I	1	ı i	

Table 6.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture--Continued

	 Land capability	Corn	 Soybeans 	 Winter wheat 	 Grass-legume hay	Pasture
	1 1	Bu	l Bu	l Bu	Tons	AUM*
StaAQSteff, rarely flooded		120	 42 	 48 	4.0 4.0 	8.0
StdAH Stendal		110	 39 	 44 		7.2
StdAQ Stendal, rarely flooded	2w 2w 	120	 42 	 48 	4.0 4.0	8.0
SuoAH Stonelick		80	 28 	 	2.6 2.6 	5.3
ThbD4 Trappist, very severely eroded	6e 		 	 	 	
eroded Rohan, severely		15	 5 	 6 	0.5 	1.0
eroded ThdD2 Trappist Rohan		24	 	 		1.6
Uby. Udorthents, loamy			 	 		
UdaB Urban land Deputy Scottsburg	8 3e		 	 	 	
UfcB Urban land Cincinnati Nabb	8 3e		 	 		
UfdA Urban land Cobbsfork Avonburg	8 3w		 	 		
Usl. Udorthents, rubbish			' 	' 	 	
W. Water			 	 	 	
WaaAH Wakeland	2w 	120	42 	 	 	
WaaAW Wakeland, occasionally flooded	2w 	121	42 	42 	4.0 	8.0

Table 6.--Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture--Continued

nup olimoor	Land capability	Corn	Soybeans 	Winter wheat	Grass-legume hay	Pasture
	l I	Bu	l Bu	Bu	Tons	AUM*
WnmA Whitcomb		101	l 35 	45 1	3.3 	6.6
WokAH Wilbur		120	 42 		 	
WokAW Wilbur		125	 44 	43	4.1	8.2
NooAQ Wilhite		82	 29 		2.7 	5.4
VprAV Wirt		98	 34 		3.2 	6.4
WorAW Wirt, occasionally flooded	 2w 	102	 36 		3.4 	6.8
VpuAH Wirt		95	 33 		I !	
VufB2 Williamstown		106	 37 	47 1	3.5	7.0
KabB2 Xenia		115	 40 		3.8	7.6
ZnsB Zenas		110	I I 38 I		3.6	7.2

 $[\]star$ Animal unit month: The amount of forage or feed required to feed one mature cow of approximately 1,000 pounds weight, with or without a calf, for 1 month.

Table 7.--Prime Farmland

(Only the soils considered prime farmland are listed. Urban or built-up areas of the soils listed are not considered prime farmland. If a soil is prime farmland only under certain conditions, the conditions are specified in parentheses after the map unit name)

Map symbol	Map unit name
AddA	
AddB2	Avonburg silt loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes, eroded (where drained)
AzoA	Ayrshire fine sandy loam, sandy substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes (where drained)
BbhA	Bartle silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (where drained)
BgeAH	Birds silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration (where drained and either
-	protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season)
BlbB2	Blocher, soft black shale substratum-Jennings silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded
BnjA	Bobtown loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes
BodAQ	Bonnie silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded (where drained)
CldB2	Cincinnati-Blocher silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded
ClfA	Cobbsfork silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes (where drained)
CwaAQ	Cuba silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded
CxdA	Cyclone silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes (where drained)
)fnA)fnB2	Dubois silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (where drained) Dubois silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded (where drained)
ZepAQ	Elkinsville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded
epaQ SesB2	Elkinsville-Millstone complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded
dbA	Fincastle silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (where drained)
dqB	Fincastle-Xenia silt loams, 2 to 4 percent slopes (where drained)
iccB2	Haubstadt silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded
lcgAH	Haymond silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration (where protected from
	flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season)
IcgAW	Haymond silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration
HleAW	Holton silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration (where drained)
lhyB2	Medora silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded
- laaA	Nabb silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
laaB2	Nabb silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded
faAW	Oldenburg silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration
PcrA	Pekin silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
PcrB2	Pekin silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded
PhaA	Peoga silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes (where drained)
PlpAH	Piopolis silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration (where
	drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season)
RywB2	Russell silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded
RzfA	Ryker-Muscatatuck silt loams, terrace, 0 to 2 percent slopes
RzfB2	Ryker-Muscatatuck silt loams, terrace, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded
RzgA	Ryker-Muscatatuck silt loams, karst, nearly level
RzgB2	Ryker-Muscatatuck silt loams, karst, undulating, eroded
ceA	Scottsburg silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
ScfB2	Scottsburg-Deputy silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded
SldAW	Shoals silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration (where drained)
StaAH	Steff silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration (where protected from
StaAQ	flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season) Steff silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded
StdAH	Stendal silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely 1100ded Stendal silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration (where drained and eith
cunn	protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season)
tdAQ	Stendal silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded (where drained)
SuoAH	Stonelick fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration (where protected
	from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season)
laaAH	
	either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season)
laaAW	Wakeland silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration (where drained
7nmA	Whitcomb silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (where drained)
lokAH	Wilbur silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration (where protected from
	flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season)
lokAW	Wilbur silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration
IooAQ	Wilhite silt loam, overwash, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded (where drained)
prAV	Wirt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, very brief duration
	I and the second
	•

Table 7.--Prime Farmland--Continued

	1
Map	Map unit name
symbol	T.
	1
WprAW	Wirt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration
WpuAH	Wirt silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration (where protected from
	flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season)
WufB2	Williamstown silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded
XabB2	Xenia silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded
ZnsB	Zenas silt loam, karst, undulating
	1

Table 8.--Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings

(Absence of an entry indicates that trees generally do not grow to the given height)

Map symbol	I				
and soil name	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35
	1	I	I	1	1
AddA:	1	1	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Avonburg	- American elder,	American hazelnut,		Blackgum, bur oak,	
	black chokeberry,		eastern redcedar,	- ·	-
	common	witchhazel,	northern white-	•	eastern
	buttonbush,	arrowwood,	cedar, Washington		cottonwood, pi
	highbush	cockspur	hawthorn.		oak, red maple
	cranberry,	hawthorn,	l		river birch,
	ninebark,	nannyberry,	l	oak, swamp white	silver maple,
	northern	prairie		oak.	sweetgum.
	spicebush,	crabapple,		 -	!
	redosier dogwood.	-	1	l	!
	1	dogwood.		 	 -
AddB2:	1	1		 	
Avonburg	 - American elder,	 American hazelnut,	 American plum.	 Blackgum, bur oak,	Baldcvpress.
y	black chokeberry,		eastern redcedar,	=	
	common	witchhazel,	northern white-	- ·	eastern
	buttonbush,	arrowwood,	cedar, Washington	•	cottonwood, pi
	highbush	cockspur	hawthorn.		oak, red maple
	cranberry,	hawthorn,	i	oak, Shumard's	river birch,
	ninebark,	nannyberry,	i	oak, swamp white	silver maple,
	northern	prairie	İ	oak.	sweetgum.
	spicebush,	crabapple,	Ī		Ī
	redosier dogwood.	roughleaf	1	I	I
	1	dogwood.	I	I	I
	1	I	I	I	I
AzoA:	1	1	1	<u> </u>	1
Ayrshire	- American elder,	American hazelnut,		Blackgum, bur oak,	
	black chokeberry,		common persimmon,	- ·	
	gray dogwood,	witchhazel,	eastern redcedar,		cottonwood, re
	highbush	arrowwood,		pine, Norway	maple, river
	cranberry,	blackhaw,	cedar, Washington		birch, silver
	ninebark,	cockspur	hawthorn.	shingle oak,	maple,sweetgum
	northern	hawthorn,		swamp chestnut	 -
	spicebush,	nannyberry,		oak, swamp white	! !
	redosier dogwood, silky dogwood.	pawpaw, prairie crabapple,	I I	oak. 	1 1
	SIIRY dogwood.	roughleaf	 	! !	! !
	1	dogwood, speckled		! !	! !
	1	alder.	· I	! 	!
		41461.		' 	I
BbhA:	Ī	i I	İ	I	I
Bartle	- American elder,	American hazelnut,	American plum,	Blackgum, bur oak,	Baldcypress,
	black chokeberry,	American	eastern redcedar,	common hackberry,	cherrybark oak
	common	witchhazel,	northern white-	•	eastern
	buttonbush,	arrowwood,	cedar, Washington		cottonwood, pi
	highbush	cockspur	hawthorn.		oak, red maple
	cranberry,	hawthorn,	I	oak, Shumard's	river birch,
	ninebark,	nannyberry,	I	oak, swamp white	silver maple,
	northern	prairie	1	oak.	sweetgum.
	spicebush,	crabapple,	1	l	I
	redosier dogwood.	-	I	I	I
	1	dogwood.	I	l	l

Table 8.--Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings--Continued

Map symbol	I		<u>.</u>	rage height, in feet	·
and soil name	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35
ma Nu .	1	 -	 -	1	1
geAH: Birds	 American elder,	 Nannyberry,	 Balsam fir,	 Blackgum, bur oak,	l Baldovnress
DIIGS	black chokeberry,		hemlock, jack	-	eastern
		dogwood, speckled			cottonwood, pi
	buttonbush, gray		hickory, sugar	1	oak, red maple
	dogwood, highbush	•	maple.	I	river birch,
	cranberry,	I	. <u>.</u> I	İ	silver maple,
	ninebark,	I	I	ĺ	sweetgum.
	northern	I	I	I	I
	spicebush,	I	I	1	l
	redosier dogwood,	I	I	1	I
	silky dogwood.	I	I	I	l
	1	I	I	1	I
geAHU.	1	1	1	1	
Birds, undrained	!	 -	 -	1	
l-aD.	1	 -	 -	1	1
keB: Bloomfield	ı -lAmerican elder	 American hazelnut,	ı IAmerican nlum	 Black oak, bur	ı I
	•		common persimmon,		I
		· ·	eastern redcedar,	=	1
	cranberry, silky	•		hackberry,	
		crabapple,	hawthorn.	eastern	I
	Ī	roughleaf	I	cottonwood,	
	Ì	dogwood, smooth	I	eastern white	I
	1	sumac.	I	pine, red maple,	l
	1	I	I	scarlet oak,	I
	1	I	I	shingle oak,	l
	1	l	l	white oak.	l
		l	l 	1	l
Alvin	_	American hazelnut,	_	·	Baldcypress, bl
			=	black oak, black	=
	northern spicebush, silky	witchhazel,		walnut, blackgum,	=
		cockspur	Washington	•	eastern white
	i aogwood.	hawthorn,	washington hawthorn.	northern red oak,	pine, pin oak, swamp chestnut
	1	highbush	I nawcholin.		oak, sweetgum,
		blueberry.	' 		tuliptree.
		l Didebelly.	' 	oak, swamp white	_
	i i	I	I	oak, white oak.]
	Ì	I	I	i	I
1bB2:	1	I	I	1	I
Blocher	Black chokeberry,	American hazelnut,	American plum,	Black oak,	Baldcypress,
	gray dogwood,	American	common persimmon,	blackgum, bur	cherrybark oak
		witchhazel,	eastern redcedar,		eastern white
	•	blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,		pine, pin oak,
	spicebush, silky	_	sugar maple,	northern red oak,	
	dogwood.	hawthorn,	Washington		tuliptree.
	!	highbush	hawthorn.	shingle oak,	
	1	blueberry.	 -	swamp chestnut	<u> </u>
	1]] 	oak, swamp white]
	1	! 	! 	oak, white oak.	1 1
Jennings	 American elder,	 American hazelnut,	 American plum,	Black oak,	 Baldcypress,
y	black chokeberry,		chestnut oak,		eastern
	gray dogwood,	witchhazel,	common persimmon,	·	cottonwood,
	highbush	blackhaw,	_	hackberry, Norway	·
	cranberry,	cockspur	shagbark hickory,		pine, red mapl
	ninebark,	hawthorn, prairie		oak, white oak.	·
	northern	crabapple,	Washington	I	I
	spicebush, silky	roughleaf	hawthorn.	1	l
	spicebush, silky dogwood.	roughleaf dogwood, smooth	hawthorn. 	 	

Table 8.--Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings--Continued

Map symbol	Trees having predicted 20-year average height, in feet, of						
and soil name	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35		
BlcC2:	1	1	1	1	1		
	 - Black chokeberry,	 American hazelnut,	 American plum.	Black oak,	 Baldcypress,		
		•	common persimmon,		cherrybark oak		
	ninebark,	witchhazel,	eastern redcedar,		eastern white		
		blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,		pine, pin oak,		
	spicebush, silky			northern red oak,			
	dogwood.	hawthorn,			tuliptree.		
	ı	highbush	· -	shingle oak,			
	İ	blueberry.	I	swamp chestnut	I		
	i	i -	Ī	oak, swamp white			
	Ì	l	Ī	oak, white oak.	l		
T				 			
Jennings		American hazelnut, American			Baldcypress,		
	black chokeberry,				eastern		
		witchhazel,	common persimmon,		cottonwood,		
	highbush	blackhaw,		hackberry, Norway			
	cranberry, ninebark,	cockspur hawthorn, prairie	shagbark hickory,	spruce, sningle oak, white oak.	pine, red maple		
	ninebark, northern	nawthorn, prairie crabapple,	Virginia pine, Washington	Oak, while Oak.	1 		
	spicebush, silky		washington hawthorn.	1	1 		
	dogwood.	dogwood, smooth	I Hawcholli.		! 		
		sumac.			I		
	1	1	1	1	l 		
Deputy		American hazelnut,	· - ·		Baldcypress,		
		American	common persimmon, eastern redcedar,	_	cherrybark oak eastern white		
	ninebark, northern	witchhazel, blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,		eastern white pine, pin oak,		
	spicebush, silky			northern red oak,			
	dogwood.	hawthorn,			tuliptree.		
	l acgreea.	highbush	· -	shingle oak,	l carrières.		
	1	blueberry.	•	swamp chestnut	! 		
	i		I	oak, swamp white	I		
	i	I	I	oak, white oak.	i I		
21 - 02 -	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	1		
Blocker commele	1	 -	1	1	1		
Blocher, severely		 American hazelnut,	l lamonicon mlum	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	l IBaldarmaaa		
eroded	_	American nazemut,	common persimmon,		Baldcypress,		
	gray dogwood, ninebark,	witchhazel,	eastern redcedar,	_	cherrybark oak eastern white		
		blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,		pine, pin oak,		
	spicebush, silky			northern red oak,			
	dogwood.	hawthorn,		•	tuliptree.		
		highbush	· -	shingle oak,	l		
	i I	blueberry.	•	swamp chestnut	I		
	İ	i I	I	oak, swamp white	I		
	!	!	!	oak, white oak.	l		
Jennings, severely	 	1 	! 	! 	I 		
eroded.	i I	I	I	i I			
Deputy, severely	1	 	 	1	 		
	 - Black chokeberry,	 American hazelnut,	 American plum.	 Black oak,	 Baldcypress,		
J_0464	_		common persimmon,		cherrybark oak		
	ninebark,	witchhazel,	eastern redcedar,		eastern white		
		blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,		eastern white pine, pin oak,		
	spicebush, silky		-	northern red oak,			
	dogwood.	hawthorn,			tuliptree.		
	i aognood.	highbush	· -	shingle oak,	,		
	1	blueberry.		swamp chestnut	I		
	i		•	oak, swamp white	I		
	· I	I	I	oak, white oak.	I		
	•	•	•	,,	•		

Table 8.--Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings--Continued

Map symbol	Trees having predicted 20-year average height, in feet, of						
and soil name	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35		
21 02 .	<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	!			
BlgC2: Blocher	 Black chokeherry	 American hazelnut,	l American nlum	 Black oak,	 Baldcypress,		
	gray dogwood,		common persimmon,	•	cherrybark oak		
	ninebark,	witchhazel,	eastern redcedar,		eastern white		
	northern	blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,		pine, pin oak,		
	spicebush, silky	•		northern red oak,			
	dogwood.	hawthorn,			tuliptree.		
	i dogwood.	highbush	·	shingle oak,	ı currpcree.		
	1 1	blueberry.	I Hawcholli.	swamp chestnut	! 		
	! 	Didebelly.	! 	oak, swamp white	! 		
			I	oak, white oak.	· 		
	Ī	Ī	I	Ī	l		
Cincinnati	American elder,	American hazelnut,	American plum,	Black oak,	Baldcypress,		
	black chokeberry,	American	chestnut oak,	blackgum, bur	eastern		
	gray dogwood,	witchhazel,	common persimmon,	oak, common	cottonwood,		
	highbush	blackhaw,	eastern redcedar,	hackberry, Norway	eastern white		
	cranberry,	cockspur	shagbark hickory,	spruce, shingle	pine, red maple		
	ninebark,	hawthorn, prairie	Virginia pine,	oak, white oak.	l		
	northern		Washington	I	l		
	spicebush, silky	roughleaf	hawthorn.	1	l		
	dogwood.	dogwood, smooth	I	1	l		
	1	sumac.	1	1	<u> </u>		
-1 -0	!	!	!	!	l		
BlgC3:	l	1	 -		 -		
Blocher, severely	 	 	1	 	 		
	_	American hazelnut,	_	•	Baldcypress,		
			common persimmon,	_	cherrybark oak,		
	ninebark,	witchhazel,	eastern redcedar,		eastern white		
	northern	blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,	- ·	pine, pin oak,		
	spicebush, silky	_		northern red oak,	_		
	dogwood.	hawthorn, highbush	Washington hawthorn.		tuliptree.		
	1 1	blueberry.	i nawchorn.	shingle oak, swamp chestnut	! !		
	1 1	Didebelly.	! !	oak, swamp white	! !		
	' 	! 	' 	oak, white oak.	! 		
	I	I	I	I	I		
Cincinnati,	Ī	Ī	I	l	l		
severely eroded.	I	I	I	I	I		
	1	1	1	1	<u> </u>		
B1kE2:	 Plack chokoborry	 American hazelnut,	 Amorican nlum	 Plack oak	 Paldamraga		
			common persimmon,		Baldcypress,		
	gray dogwood, ninebark,		eastern redcedar,	_	cherrybark oak, eastern white		
	northern	blackhaw,					
	northern spicebush, silky	•	shagbark hickory, sugar maple,	nackberry, northern red oak,	pine, pin oak,		
	spicebush, sliky dogwood.	hawthorn,	Sugar maple, Washington				
	i aogwood. I	highbush	washington hawthorn.	Norway spruce, shingle oak,	tuliptree. 		
	1 1	blueberry.	i mawciiorii.	swingle oak, swamp chestnut	1 		
	1 1	l videneity.	' 	oak, swamp white	1 		
	' 	' 	' 	oak, white oak.			
	I		I	I			
Blocher	Black chokeberry,	American hazelnut,	American plum,	Black oak,	Baldcypress,		
	gray dogwood,	American	common persimmon,	blackgum, bur	cherrybark oak,		
	ninebark,	witchhazel,	eastern redcedar,	oak, common	eastern white		
	northern	blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,	hackberry,	pine, pin oak,		
	spicebush, silky	cockspur	sugar maple,	northern red oak,	sweetgum,		
	dogwood.	hawthorn,	Washington	Norway spruce,	tuliptree.		
	I	highbush	hawthorn.	shingle oak,	l		
	I	blueberry.	I	swamp chestnut	l		
	I	I		oak, swamp white	I		
	I	I	I	oak, white oak.	l		
	 	 	 	_	 		

Table 8.--Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings--Continued

Map symbol	İ		<u>.</u>	rage height, in fee	·
and soil name	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35
BlkE2:	I	1] 	
Hickory	gray dogwood, ninebark, northern spicebush, silky dogwood.	American hazelnut, American witchhazel, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn, highbush blueberry.	common persimmon, eastern redcedar, shagbark hickory, Washington hawthorn.	black oak, black walnut, blackgum, bur oak, common hackberry, northern red oak, Norway spruce, pecan, shingle oak, swamp white oak, white oak.	cherrybark oak, eastern white pine, pin oak, swamp chestnut oak, sweetgum, tuliptree.
BnuD3:	gray dogwood, ninebark, northern spicebush, silky dogwood. 	American witchhazel, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn, highbush blueberry.	common persimmon, eastern redcedar, shagbark hickory, sugar maple, Washington hawthorn.	oak, common	cherrybark oak, eastern white pine, pin oak, sweetgum, tuliptree.
Bonnell, severely eroded	 - Black chokeberry, gray dogwood, ninebark, northern spicebush, silky dogwood.	American hazelnut, American witchhazel, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn, highbush blueberry.	 American plum, common persimmon, eastern redcedar, shagbark hickory, sugar maple, Washington hawthorn.	blackgum, bur oak, common	tuliptree.
	- Black chokeberry, gray dogwood, northern spicebush, silky dogwood. 	American hazelnut, American witchhazel, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn, highbush blueberry.	common persimmon, eastern redcedar,	black oak, black walnut, blackgum, bur oak, common hackberry, northern red oak, Norway spruce,	cherrybark oak, eastern white pine, pin oak, swamp chestnut oak, sweetgum, tuliptree.
Blocher, severely eroded	 - Black chokeberry, gray dogwood, ninebark, northern spicebush, silky dogwood.	American hazelnut, American witchhazel, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn, highbush blueberry.	American plum, common persimmon, eastern redcedar, shagbark hickory, sugar maple, Washington hawthorn.	blackgum, bur oak, common hackberry, northern red oak,	tuliptree.

Table 8.--Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings--Continued

Map symbol	<u></u>		edicted 20-year ave		
and soil name	<8	8-15	16-25	1 26-35	>35
BnxE2:	i	I	I	I	I
	gray dogwood, ninebark, northern spicebush, silky dogwood. 	American hazelnut, American witchhazel, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn, highbush blueberry. 	common persimmon, eastern redcedar, shagbark hickory, sugar maple, Washington hawthorn.	blackgum, bur oak, common hackberry, northern red oak, Norway spruce, shingle oak, swamp chestnut oak, swamp white oak, white oak.	tuliptree.
oruyroru	gray dogwood,	American	common persimmon,	•	cherrybark oak
BnxE3:	ninebark, northern spicebush, silky dogwood. 	witchhazel, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn, highbush blueberry.	Washington hawthorn. 	hackberry, northern red oak,	tuliptree.
Bonnell, severely	1	I	I	I	I
Grayford, severely	gray dogwood, ninebark, northern spicebush, silky dogwood. 	American witchhazel, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn, highbush blueberry.	Washington hawthorn.	oak, common	tuliptree.
eroded	_	American hazelnut,	_		Baldcypress,
	gray dogwood, ninebark, northern spicebush, silky dogwood. 	American witchhazel, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn, highbush blueberry.	Washington	oak, common hackberry, northern red oak,	tuliptree.
BobE4.	1			I	'
Bonnell-Hickory				 -	
BodAQ:	l	i I	i I	! 	'
Bonnie	American elder, black chokeberry, common buttonbush, gray dogwood, highbush cranberry, ninebark, northern spicebush, redosier dogwood, silky dogwood.	dogwood, speckled alder. 	hemlock, jack	white oak.	Baldcypress, eastern cottonwood, pi oak, red maple river birch, silver maple, sweetgum.

Table 8.--Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings--Continued

 Map symbol	Trees having predicted 20-year average height, in feet, of						
and soil name	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35		
I		I	I	I	I		
caG:			l		l 		
Caneyville	•	American hazelnut,	· • ·		Baldcypress,		
	black chokeberry,			•	eastern		
	gray dogwood,	witchhazel,	common persimmon,		cottonwood,		
	_	blackhaw,	eastern redcedar,	- ·	eastern white		
	cranberry,	cockspur	scarlet oak,	northern red oak,	pine.		
	ninebark, northern	hawthorn, prairie crabapple,		Norway spruce, white oak.	l I		
'	spicebush, silky	'	shingle oak, Virginia pine,	WHILE Oak.	! !		
'	dogwood.	dogwood.	Washington	! !	! 		
' '	aogrood.	l aogrood.	hawthorn.	! 	! 		
i I	· 		I	I	I		
Rock outcrop.	İ		I	l	l		
I		l	I	I	l		
cbC2:		l	I	I	l		
Caneyville	American elder,	American hazelnut,	American plum,	Black oak,	Baldcypress,		
	black chokeberry,			•	eastern		
		witchhazel,	common persimmon,	oak, common	cottonwood,		
	_	blackhaw,	eastern redcedar,		eastern white		
	cranberry,	cockspur	scarlet oak,	northern red oak,	pine.		
	ninebark,	hawthorn, prairie			 		
<u> </u>	northern	crabapple,	shingle oak,	white oak.			
<u> </u>	spicebush, silky	-	Virginia pine,				
!	dogwood.	dogwood.	Washington	!	l		
l I		1	hawthorn.	l	1		
Zenas	Black chokeberry,	l Lamerican hazelnut	l Lamerican nlum	 Black oak,	 Baldcypress,		
Zenas i		American nazemuc,	common persimmon,	•	cherrybark o		
ï	ninebark,	witchhazel,	eastern redcedar,		eastern white		
ï		blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,		pine, pin oa		
i	spicebush, silky	·		northern red oak,			
i	dogwood.	hawthorn,		Norway spruce,	tuliptree.		
İ		highbush	=	shingle oak,	- I		
ı		blueberry.	I	swamp chestnut	I		
ı		_ 	I	oak, swamp white	I		
I		l	I	oak, white oak.	l		
I		l	I	I	l		
cgD2:			<u> </u>	1	I		
-		American hazelnut,	=		Baldcypress,		
	black chokeberry,				eastern		
	gray dogwood,	witchhazel,	common persimmon,		cottonwood,		
	•	blackhaw,	eastern redcedar,	· • ·	eastern whit		
l ·	cranberry,	cockspur		northern red oak,	pine.		
l I	ninebark, northern	· •	shagbark hickory, shingle oak,	Norway spruce, white oak.	I I		
 	spicebush, silky	crabapple, roughleaf	Shingle Oak, Virginia pine,	wille Oak.	1 		
 	dogwood.	dogwood.	Washington	' 	' 		
'			hawthorn.	I	I		
I	· 			I			
Grayford	Black chokeberry,	American hazelnut,	American plum,	Black oak,	Baldcypress,		
I	gray dogwood,	American	common persimmon,	blackgum, bur	cherrybark o		
I	ninebark,	witchhazel,	eastern redcedar,	oak, common	eastern whit		
I	northern	blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,	hackberry,	pine, pin oa		
I	spicebush, silky	cockspur	sugar maple,	northern red oak,	sweetgum,		
I	dogwood.	hawthorn,	Washington	Norway spruce,	tuliptree.		
I		highbush		shingle oak,	l		
I		blueberry.	I	swamp chestnut	l		
			ı	oak, swamp white	i		
ı	 -			oak, white oak.			

Table 8.--Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings--Continued

Map symbol	I I	Trees having pre	edicted 20-year ave	rage height, in fee	t, of
and soil name	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35
	black chokeberry, gray dogwood,	witchhazel, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn, prairie crabapple,	chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern redcedar, scarlet oak,	blackgum, bur oak, common hackberry, northern red oak,	 - Baldcypress, eastern cottonwood, eastern white pine.
Garage and account to	dogwood. 	dogwood.	Washington hawthorn.		
	Black chokeberry, gray dogwood, ninebark, northern spicebush, silky dogwood.	witchhazel, blackhaw,	common persimmon, eastern redcedar, shagbark hickory, sugar maple, Washington	blackgum, bur oak, common	tuliptree.
	black chokeberry, gray dogwood, highbush cranberry,	witchhazel, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn, prairie crabapple,	chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern redcedar, shagbark hickory,	blackgum, bur oak, common hackberry, Norway	 Baldcypress, eastern cottonwood, eastern white pine, red maple
	gray dogwood, ininebark, northern spicebush, silky dogwood.	witchhazel, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn,	common persimmon, eastern redcedar, shagbark hickory, sugar maple, Washington	blackgum, bur oak, common	tuliptree.
	_	blueberry. 	northern white- cedar, shellbark	shingle oak,	 American sycamore baldcypress, eastern cottonwood, pin cak, red maple, river birch, silver maple, sweetgum.

Table 8.--Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings--Continued

Map symbol	Trees having predicted 20-year average height, in feet, of						
and soil name	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35) >35		
:waAQ:		 	 	 	 		
Cuba	Black chokeberry,	 American hazelnut,	 American plum,	 Black oak,	 Baldcypress,		
	gray dogwood,		common persimmon,	•	cherrybark oak		
	ninebark,	witchhazel,	eastern redcedar,		eastern white		
	northern	blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,	•	pine, pin oak,		
	spicebush, silky			northern red oak,			
	dogwood.	hawthorn,		Norway spruce,	tuliptree.		
	i -	highbush	hawthorn.	shingle oak,	Ī		
	I	blueberry.	I	swamp chestnut	I		
	I	I	I	oak, swamp white	I		
	1	I	I	oak, white oak.	I		
	1	I	I	I	I		
xdA:	1	l	1	l 	l 		
Cyclone		American hazelnut,	_	Blackgum, bur oak,	_		
	black chokeberry,		common persimmon,	_			
	gray dogwood,	witchhazel,	eastern redcedar,		cottonwood, re		
	highbush	arrowwood,	northern white-		maple, river		
	cranberry,	blackhaw,	cedar, Washington		birch, silver		
	ninebark, northern	cockspur	hawthorn.	shingle oak,	maple, sweetgu		
	northern spicebush,	hawthorn,	! !	swamp chestnut oak, swamp white	I I		
	spicebush, redosier dogwood,	nannyberry, pawpaw, prairie	! !	oak, swamp white	1 1		
	silky dogwood.	crabapple,	1	l car.	! !		
	SIIRY GOGWOOG.	roughleaf	1	! 	! !		
	i I	dogwood, speckled	I	' 	' 		
	1	alder.	I	I	I		
	Ì	I	I	I	I		
fnA:	1	I	I	I	I		
Dubois		American hazelnut,	·	Blackgum, bur oak,			
	black chokeberry,		eastern redcedar,	- ·	_		
	common	witchhazel,	northern white-	•	eastern		
	buttonbush,	arrowwood,	cedar, Washington		cottonwood, pi		
	highbush	cockspur	hawthorn.	-	oak, red maple		
	cranberry,	hawthorn,	1	•	river birch,		
	ninebark, northern	nannyberry,	1	oak, swamp white	silver maple,		
	•	prairie	1	oak.	sweetgum.		
	spicebush, redosier dogwood.	crabapple, roughleaf	1	 	! !		
	redosier dogwood.	dogwood.	, 	! 	' 		
	1	I	I	I	I		
fnB2:	1	l	1	l 	l 		
Dubois		American hazelnut,	_	Blackgum, bur oak,			
	black chokeberry,	•	eastern redcedar,	_	_		
	common	•		•	eastern		
		arrowwood,	cedar, Washington		cottonwood, pi		
	highbush	cockspur	hawthorn.		oak, red maple		
	cranberry,	hawthorn,	1	oak, Shumard's	river birch,		
	ninebark,	nannyberry,	1	oak, swamp white	silver maple,		
	northern	prairie	1	oak.	sweetgum.		
	spicebush,	crabapple,	1	 	! !		
	redosier dogwood.	roughleaf dogwood.	: 	1 	: 1		
	i I	, 	I	I	I		
twC2:	I	I	I	I	I		
Deputy	Black chokeberry,	American hazelnut,	_		Baldcypress,		
	gray dogwood,	American	common persimmon,		cherrybark oak		
	ninebark,	witchhazel,	eastern redcedar,		eastern white		
	northern	blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,	_	pine, pin oak,		
	spicebush, silky	_	sugar maple,	northern red oak,	sweetgum,		
	dogwood.	hawthorn,	-	Norway spruce,	tuliptree.		
	1	highbush	hawthorn.	shingle oak,	1		
	1	blueberry.	I	swamp chestnut	I		
	1	Didebelly.	•	_	•		
	İ	brueberry.	į	oak, swamp white ak.	i I		

Table 8.--Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings--Continued

Map symbol	Trees having predicted 20-year average height, in feet, of						
and soil name	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35		
	1	1	<u> </u>	1	 -		
OtzC3:	!	1	l	l			
Deputy, severely	I	I	I	I	l		
eroded	- ·	American hazelnut,	· - ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Baldcypress,		
	gray dogwood,	American	common persimmon,	blackgum, bur	cherrybark oak		
	ninebark,	witchhazel,	eastern redcedar,	oak, common	eastern white		
	northern	blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,	hackberry,	pine, pin oak,		
	spicebush, silky	cockspur	sugar maple,	northern red oak,	sweetgum,		
	dogwood.	hawthorn,	Washington	Norway spruce,	tuliptree.		
	I	highbush	hawthorn.	shingle oak,	l		
	I	blueberry.	l	swamp chestnut	l		
	1	I	I	oak, swamp white	l		
	1	1	I	oak, white oak.	I		
	1	I	I	1	l		
Trappist, severely		1.	1				
eroded		American hazelnut,	· - ·		Baldcypress,		
	black chokeberry,				eastern		
	gray dogwood,	witchhazel,	common persimmon,		cottonwood,		
	highbush			hackberry, Norway			
	cranberry,	cockspur	shagbark hickory,		pine, red mapl		
	ninebark,	hawthorn, prairie		oak, white oak.	 		
	northern	crabapple,	Washington	I	l		
	spicebush, silky		hawthorn.	I	l		
	dogwood.	dogwood, smooth	I	I	l		
		sumac.	<u> </u>	!			
EepAQ:	1	1	 	 	l I		
Elkinsville	 Black chokeberry.	American hazelnut,	 American plum.	Black cherry,	ı Baldcypress, bl		
	gray dogwood,		· - ·	black oak, black	:		
	ninebark,	witchhazel,	· - ·	walnut, blackgum,			
	northern	blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,		eastern white		
	spicebush, silky			hackberry,	pine, pin oak,		
	dogwood.	hawthorn,	· •	northern red oak,			
	l acgreca.	highbush	1	Norway spruce,	oak, sweetgum,		
		blueberry.	! !		tuliptree.		
	1	bluebelly.	! !	oak, swamp white	-		
	l I	1	! 	oak, white oak.	! 		
	i i	i I	I	,	I		
EesB2:	1	1	I	I	I		
Elkinsville	Black chokeberry,	American hazelnut,	American plum,	Black oak,	Baldcypress,		
	gray dogwood,	American	common persimmon,	blackgum, bur	cherrybark oak		
	ninebark,	witchhazel,	eastern redcedar,	oak, common	eastern white		
	northern	blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,	· - ·	pine, pin oak,		
	spicebush, silky	cockspur	sugar maple,	northern red oak,	sweetgum,		
	dogwood.	hawthorn,	Washington	Norway spruce,	tuliptree.		
	I	highbush	hawthorn.	shingle oak,	I		
	1	blueberry.	I	swamp chestnut	l		
	1	I	I	oak, swamp white	l		
	1	1	I	oak, white oak.	I		
	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	1	l 		
Millstone	- ·	American hazelnut,	· - ·		Baldcypress,		
			common persimmon,	-	cherrybark oak		
	ninebark,	witchhazel,	eastern redcedar,		eastern white		
	northern	blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,	_	pine, pin oak,		
	spicebush, silky	cockspur	sugar maple,	northern red oak,			
	dogwood.	hawthorn,		Norway spruce,	tuliptree.		
	1	highbush	hawthorn.	shingle oak,	l		
	1	blueberry.	I	swamp chestnut	l		
	I I	blueberry. 	 	swamp chestnut oak, swamp white	 		

Table 8.--Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings--Continued

Map symbol	Trees having predicted 20-year average height, in feet, of						
and soil name	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35		
FdbA:	1	l I	 	 	l I		
	black chokeberry,	witchhazel, arrowwood, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn, nannyberry,	common persimmon, eastern redcedar, northern white- cedar, Washington hawthorn.	pine, Norway	_		
FdqB:	1	I I	1 1	1 1	l 		
Fincastle	black chokeberry, gray dogwood, highbush cranberry, ninebark, northern spicebush, redosier dogwood,	witchhazel, arrowwood, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn, nannyberry,	common persimmon, eastern redcedar, northern white- cedar, Washington hawthorn.	pine, Norway	_		
Xenia	gray dogwood, ninebark,	 American hazelnut, American witchhazel, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn, highbush blueberry.	common persimmon,	black oak, black walnut, blackgum, bur oak, common hackberry, northern red oak, Norway spruce,	cherrybark oak, eastern white pine, pin oak, swamp chestnut oak, sweetgum, tuliptree.		
GmsF: Greybrook	gray dogwood, ninebark,	witchhazel, blackhaw,	 American plum, common persimmon, eastern redcedar, shagbark hickory, sugar maple, Washington hawthorn.	blackgum, bur oak, common hackberry, northern red oak,	Baldcypress, cherrybark oak, eastern white pine, pin oak, sweetgum, tuliptree.		
HccB2:		 	 	oak, swamp white oak.	 		
Haubstadt	American elder, black chokeberry, gray dogwood, highbush cranberry, ninebark, northern spicebush, silky dogwood.	witchhazel, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn, prairie crabapple,	chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern redcedar, scarlet oak,	blackgum, bur oak, common hackberry, northern red oak,	Baldcypress, eastern cottonwood, eastern white pine.		

Table 8.--Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings--Continued

Map symbol	I I	Trees having pr	edicted 20-year ave	rage height, in fee	t, of
and soil name	·	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35
	1	I	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	I
HcgAH: Haymond	_	 American hazelnut, American	_	 Blackgum, bur oak, common hackberry,	
	northern spicebush, redosier dogwood, silky dogwood. 	witchhazel, blackhaw,	eastern redcedar, Washington hawthorn. 	pecan, shingle oak, swamp chestnut oak, swamp white oak.	eastern cottonwood, pin oak, red maple,
HcgAW:		I	I	I	I
Haymond	gray dogwood, northern spicebush, redosier dogwood, silky dogwood.	witchhazel, blackhaw,	common persimmon, eastern redcedar, Washington hawthorn. 	oak, swamp chestnut oak, swamp white oak.	
HcpAP: Haymond, frequently	! 	1 	! ! !	 	
•	gray dogwood, ninebark,	 American hazelnut, American witchhazel, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn, highbush blueberry.	common persimmon, eastern redcedar, shagbark hickory, Washington hawthorn.	black oak, black walnut, blackgum, bur oak, common hackberry, northern red oak, Norway spruce,	cherrybark oak, eastern white pine, pin oak, swamp chestnut oak, sweetgum, tuliptree.
-	gray dogwood, ninebark, northern spicebush, silky dogwood.	witchhazel, blackhaw,	common persimmon, eastern redcedar, shagbark hickory, sugar maple, Washington	blackgum, bur oak, common hackberry, northern red oak,	tuliptree.

Table 8.--Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings--Continued

Map symbol	I I	Trees having pre	edicted 20-year ave	rage height, in fee	t, of
and soil name	l <8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35
r:m0.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>
HizE2: Hickory	 Black_chokeberry.	 American hazelnut,	l LAmerican plum.	 Black cherry,	 Baldcypress, blac
птокоту			common persimmon,	· • ·	
	ninebark,	witchhazel,	· - ·	walnut, blackgum,	
	northern	blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,	bur oak, common	eastern white
	spicebush, silky	cockspur	Washington	hackberry,	pine, pin oak,
	dogwood.	hawthorn,	hawthorn.	northern red oak,	swamp chestnut
	I	highbush	I		oak, sweetgum,
	!	blueberry.	 -		tuliptree.
	 -	 -	 -	oak, swamp white	 -
	! !	! !	l I	oak, white oak. 	! !
Grayford	 Black chokeberry,	 American hazelnut,	American plum,	 Black oak,	 Baldcypress,
_	_	American	common persimmon,	· ·	cherrybark oak,
		witchhazel,	eastern redcedar,	· • • •	eastern white
	northern	blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,	hackberry,	pine, pin oak,
	spicebush, silky	cockspur	sugar maple,	northern red oak,	
	dogwood.	hawthorn,	Washington	Norway spruce,	tuliptree.
	I	highbush	hawthorn.	shingle oak,	I
	I	blueberry.	I	swamp chestnut	I
	I	I	I	oak, swamp white	I
	1	1	1	oak, white oak.	1
	<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
HizE3: Hickory, severely	 -	 -	 -	 -	 -
		 American hazelnut,	l LAmerican nlum	 Black cherry,	ι Baldcypress, blac
eroded	_		common persimmon,	· - ·	
		witchhazel,	_	walnut, blackgum,	=
	spicebush, silky		shagbark hickory,	_	eastern white
	dogwood.	cockspur	Washington	hackberry,	pine, pin oak,
	I	hawthorn,	hawthorn.	northern red oak,	swamp chestnut
	I	highbush	I	Norway spruce,	oak, sweetgum,
	l	blueberry.	I	pecan, shingle	tuliptree.
	I	I	I	oak, swamp white	I
	!	!]	oak, white oak.	!
Considered community	 -	 -	 -	 -	 -
Grayford, severely		 American hazelnut,	l Lamerican nlum	 Black oak,	 Baldcypress,
eroded	_		common persimmon,	· ·	cherrybark oak,
	. 5 - 2 5 /	witchhazel,	eastern redcedar,	-	eastern white
		blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,	•	pine, pin oak,
	spicebush, silky			northern red oak,	
	dogwood.	hawthorn,	Washington	Norway spruce,	tuliptree.
	I	highbush	hawthorn.	shingle oak,	I
	I	blueberry.	I	swamp chestnut	I
	I	I	I	oak, swamp white	I
	!	!]	oak, white oak.	!
	1	1	1	1	 -
TI _ NW.	 American elder,	 American hazelnut,	l Lamerican nlum	 Blackgum, bur oak,	 Baldownress
		•	arrowwood, common	-	
Holton	•	I American		, Joneson Machberry,	, Jack Jak,
Holton	black chokeberry,			l eastern white	eastern
Holton	black chokeberry, common	witchhazel,	persimmon,	•	eastern cottonwood, pin
Holton	black chokeberry, common buttonbush,	witchhazel, cockspur	persimmon, eastern redcedar,	pine, pecan,	cottonwood, pin
Holton	black chokeberry, common buttonbush, highbush	witchhazel, cockspur hawthorn,	persimmon, eastern redcedar, prairie	pine, pecan, shingle oak,	•
	black chokeberry, common buttonbush,	witchhazel, cockspur	persimmon, eastern redcedar,	pine, pecan, shingle oak,	cottonwood, pin ak, red maple,
Holton	black chokeberry, common buttonbush, highbush cranberry,	witchhazel, cockspur hawthorn, nannyberry,	persimmon, eastern redcedar, prairie crabapple,	pine, pecan, shingle oak, swamp chestnut	cottonwood, pin cok, red maple, river birch,
Holton	black chokeberry, common buttonbush, highbush cranberry, ninebark,	witchhazel, cockspur hawthorn, nannyberry, roughleaf	persimmon, eastern redcedar, prairie crabapple, Washington	pine, pecan, shingle oak, swamp chestnut oak, swamp white	cottonwood, pin oak, red maple, river birch, silver maple,

Table 8.--Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings--Continued

Map symbol	Trees having predicted 20-year average height, in feet, of						
and soil name	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35		
MhyB2:	l 	I I	I I	I I	I I		
=	American elder, black chokeberry, gray dogwood, highbush cranberry, ninebark, northern spicebush, silky dogwood.	witchhazel, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn, prairie crabapple,	chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern redcedar, shagbark hickory,	blackgum, bur oak, common hackberry, Norway	Baldcypress, eastern cottonwood, eastern white pine, red maple		
fhyC3.	l	Ī	I	l	l		
Medora, severely eroded	 	 	 	 	 		
MmoC3: Miami, severely		I	 -	 -	 -		
-	American elder, black chokeberry, gray dogwood, highbush cranberry, ninebark, northern spicebush, silky dogwood.	witchhazel, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn, prairie crabapple,	chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern redcedar, scarlet oak,	blackgum, bur oak, common hackberry, northern red oak,	Baldcypress, eastern cottonwood, eastern white pine.		
MmoD3: Miami, severely		 	 	 	 		
	American elder, black chokeberry, gray dogwood, highbush cranberry, ninebark, northern spicebush, silky dogwood.	witchhazel, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn, prairie crabapple,	chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern redcedar, scarlet oak,	hackberry, northern red oak,	Baldcypress, eastern cottonwood, eastern white pine. 		
MnpC2:		1	1		 		
	gray dogwood,	witchhazel, blackhaw,	common persimmon,	black oak, black walnut, blackgum,	eastern white pine, pin oak, swamp chestnut oak, sweetgum, tuliptree.		
MnpD2: Miami	 Black chokeberry,	 American hazelnut,	 American plum,	 Black cherry,	 Baldcypress, blac		
ĺ	gray dogwood, ninebark, northern spicebush, silky dogwood.	American witchhazel, blackhaw,	common persimmon,	black oak, black walnut, blackgum, bur oak, common hackberry, northern red oak, Norway spruce,	cherry, cherrybark oak, eastern white pine, pin oak, swamp chestnut oak, sweetgum, tuliptree.		

Table 8.--Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings--Continued

Map symbol	I I	Trees having pre	edicted 20-year ave	rage height, in feet	t, of
and soil name	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35
NaaA:	1]] 	1	
Nabb	black chokeberry, gray dogwood,	witchhazel, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn, prairie crabapple,	chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern redcedar, shagbark hickory,	blackgum, bur oak, common hackberry, Norway	Baldcypress, eastern cottonwood, eastern white pine, red maple
NaaB2:	1	 -	 -	 -	 -
Nabb	black chokeberry, gray dogwood,	witchhazel, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn, prairie crabapple,	chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern redcedar, shagbark hickory,	blackgum, bur oak, common hackberry, Norway	Baldcypress, eastern cottonwood, eastern white pine, red maple
OfaAW:	1	1	l	1	
Oldenburg	gray dogwood, northern spicebush, redosier dogwood, silky dogwood.	witchhazel, blackhaw,	common persimmon, eastern redcedar, Washington hawthorn. 	oak, swamp chestnut oak, swamp white oak.	cherrybark oak, eastern cottonwood, pin oak, red maple,
OmkC3.	black chokeberry, gray dogwood, highbush	witchhazel, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn, prairie crabapple,	chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern redcedar, shagbark hickory,	blackgum, bur	
Otwell, severely eroded	 	1 	1 	1 	
Omz. Orthents	 	 	 		

Table 8.--Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings--Continued

Map symbol	I I	Trees having pr	edicted 20-year ave	rage height, in fee	E, OI
and soil name	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35
PcrA:	! !	 	! !	! !	l I
Pekin	Black chokeberry, gray dogwood, ninebark, northern spicebush, silky dogwood. 	American hazelnut, American witchhazel, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn, highbush blueberry.	common persimmon, eastern redcedar, shagbark hickory, sugar maple,	blackgum, bur oak, common	Baldcypress, cherrybark oak, eastern white pine, pin oak, sweetgum, tuliptree.
	1	I	I	I	I
PcrB2: Pekin	Black chokeberry, gray dogwood, ninebark, northern spicebush, silky dogwood.	American hazelnut, American witchhazel, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn, highbush blueberry.	common persimmon, eastern redcedar, shagbark hickory, sugar maple,	blackgum, bur oak, common	Baldcypress, cherrybark oak, eastern white pine, pin oak, sweetgum, tuliptree.
PcrC2:	 Black chokeberry,	 American hazelnut,	 Amenican mlum	 Black oak,	 Baldcypress,
	gray dogwood, ninebark, northern spicebush, silky dogwood. 	American witchhazel, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn, highbush blueberry.	common persimmon, eastern redcedar, shagbark hickory, sugar maple, Washington hawthorn.	oak, common	cherrybark oak, eastern white pine, pin oak, sweetgum, tuliptree.
PhaA:	 Plack shokoborry	 Cookspur hawthern	 Fastorn rodgodar	 Plackgym nogan	 Amoriaan awaamor
Peoga	Black chokeberry, common buttonbush, gray dogwood, ninebark, northern spicebush, silky dogwood.	highbush	Eastern redcedar, northern white- cedar, shellbark hickory. 	shingle oak, swamp chestnut oak, swamp white oak.	American sycamore baldcypress, eastern cottonwood, pin oak, red maple, river birch, silver maple, sweetgum.
PlpAH:	1	I	1	I	I
Piopolis	American elder, black chokeberry, common buttonbush, gray dogwood, highbush cranberry, ninebark, northern spicebush, redosier dogwood, silky dogwood.	dogwood, speckled alder. 	hemlock, jack	white oak. 	Baldcypress, eastern cottonwood, pin oak, red maple, river birch, silver maple, sweetgum.
PlpAHU. Piopolis, undrained	1 	 	1 	 	
Pml. Pits, quarry	1 	1 	1 	 	

Table 8.--Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings--Continued

and soil name	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35
1		l	I	1	l
RptG:			I	I	l
Rohan.			1	1	
. !			<u> </u>		
Jessietown		American hazelnut,	=		Baldcypress,
!	black chokeberry,			•	eastern
	gray dogwood,		common persimmon,		cottonwood,
1	highbush	blackhaw,		hackberry, Norway	
	cranberry,	cockspur	shagbark hickory,	_	pine, red mapl
!	ninebark,	hawthorn, prairie		oak, white oak.	
!	northern	crabapple,	Washington		<u> </u>
	spicebush, silky	-	hawthorn.		
!	dogwood.	dogwood, smooth	<u> </u>		
1		sumac.	I	I	l
1			I	I	l
ywB2:			I	I	l
Russell	_	American hazelnut,	_		Baldcypress,
1	gray dogwood,		common persimmon,	_	cherrybark oak
1	ninebark,	witchhazel,	eastern redcedar,		eastern white
1	northern	blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,	- ·	pine, pin oak,
1	spicebush, silky	cockspur	sugar maple,	northern red oak,	sweetgum,
1	dogwood.	hawthorn,	Washington		tuliptree.
1		highbush	hawthorn.	shingle oak,	l
1		blueberry.	I	swamp chestnut	I
1			I	oak, swamp white	I
1			I	oak, white oak.	l
1			I	I	I
RzfA:			I	I	l
Ryker, terrace	_	American hazelnut,	_	_	Baldcypress, bl
1	gray dogwood,		_	black oak, black	_
1	northern	witchhazel,		walnut, blackgum,	cherrybark oak
1	spicebush, silky		shagbark hickory,		eastern white
1	dogwood.	cockspur	Washington	hackberry,	pine, pin oak,
!		hawthorn,	hawthorn.	northern red oak,	-
!		highbush	<u> </u>	Norway spruce,	oak, sweetgum,
!		blueberry.	<u> </u>		tuliptree.
			1	oak, swamp white	
			1	oak, white oak.	
1			I	I	l
Muscatatuck,			I	I	l
terrace		American hazelnut,	=		Baldcypress,
1	black chokeberry,	American	chestnut oak,	blackgum, bur	eastern
1	gray dogwood,	witchhazel,	common persimmon,	oak, common	cottonwood,
1	highbush	blackhaw,	eastern redcedar,	hackberry, Norway	eastern white
1	cranberry,	_	shagbark hickory,	_	pine, red mapl
1	ninebark,	hawthorn, prairie		oak, white oak.	l
1	northern	crabapple,	Washington	I	l
1	spicebush, silky	roughleaf	hawthorn.	I	l
1	dogwood.	dogwood, smooth	I	I	l
1		sumac.	l	1	l
1		l	l	1	l
zfB2:		l	l	1	l
Ryker, terrace	Black chokeberry,	American hazelnut,	American plum,	Black cherry,	Baldcypress, bl
1	gray dogwood,	American	_	black oak, black	_
1	northern	witchhazel,	eastern redcedar,	walnut, blackgum,	cherrybark oak
1	spicebush, silky	blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,	bur oak, common	eastern white
1	dogwood.	cockspur	Washington	hackberry,	pine, pin oak,
		hawthorn,	hawthorn.	northern red oak,	swamp chestnut
i					
, 		highbush	I	Norway spruce,	oak, sweetgum,
, 		highbush blueberry.	I I		oak, sweetgum, tuliptree.
 		-	1 		tuliptree.

Table 8.--Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings--Continued

Map symbol	I I	Trees having pre	edicted 20-year ave:	rage height, in fee	t, of
and soil name	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35
RzfB2: Muscatatuck,	 	 	 	 	
·	American elder,	American hazelnut,	American plum,	Black oak,	Baldcypress,
	black chokeberry,	American	chestnut oak,	blackgum, bur	eastern
	gray dogwood,	witchhazel,	common persimmon,	oak, common	cottonwood,
	highbush	blackhaw,	eastern redcedar,	hackberry, Norway	eastern white
	cranberry,	cockspur	shagbark hickory,	spruce, shingle	pine, red maple.
	ninebark,	hawthorn, prairie	Virginia pine,	oak, white oak.	I
	northern	crabapple,	Washington	I	I
	spicebush, silky	roughleaf	hawthorn.	I	I
	dogwood.	dogwood, smooth	l	I	I
	I	sumac.	I	I	I
RzgA:]]
-	Black chokeberry,	American hazelnut,	 American plum,	Black cherry,	' Baldcypress, blac
	_		_	black oak, black	
		witchhazel,	·	walnut, blackgum,	- ·
	spicebush, silky		shagbark hickory,		eastern white
		cockspur			pine, pin oak,
	I	hawthorn,	hawthorn.	northern red oak,	swamp chestnut
	I	highbush	I	Norway spruce,	oak, sweetgum,
	I	blueberry.	I	pecan, shingle	tuliptree.
	I	I	I	oak, swamp white	I
	I	I	I	oak, white oak.	I
Muscatatuck	 American elder.	 American hazelnut,	 American plum.	 Black oak,	 Baldcypress,
	black chokeberry,			•	eastern
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	witchhazel,	common persimmon,	=	cottonwood,
		blackhaw,	·	hackberry, Norway	
	· -	cockspur	shagbark hickory,		pine, red maple.
	ninebark,	hawthorn, prairie		oak, white oak.	
	northern	crabapple,	Washington	l	I
	spicebush, silky	roughleaf	hawthorn.	l	
	dogwood.	dogwood, smooth	I	I	I
	I	sumac.	I	I	I
RzgB2:]]
-	Black chokeberry,	American hazelnut,	American plum,	Black cherry,	Baldcypress, blac
_	_		_	black oak, black	
	northern	witchhazel,	_	walnut, blackgum,	_
	spicebush, silky	blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,	bur oak, common	eastern white
	dogwood.	cockspur	Washington	hackberry,	pine, pin oak,
	I	hawthorn,	hawthorn.	northern red oak,	swamp chestnut
	I	highbush	I	Norway spruce,	oak, sweetgum,
	I	blueberry.	I	pecan, shingle	tuliptree.
	I	I	I	oak, swamp white	l
	l	1]	oak, white oak.	l
Muscatatuck	 American elder,	 American hazelnut,	 American plum <i>,</i>	 Black oak,	 Baldcypress,
	black chokeberry,		_	•	eastern
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	witchhazel,	common persimmon,	-	cottonwood,
		blackhaw,	_	hackberry, Norway	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	-	cockspur	shagbark hickory,		pine, red maple.
	• • •	hawthorn, prairie		oak, white oak.	
		crabapple,	Washington	I	I
	spicebush, silky		hawthorn.	I	I
	dogwood.	dogwood, smooth	I	I	I
	I	sumac.	I	I	I
	I	I	I	I	I

Table 8.--Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings--Continued

Map symbol	I				
and soil name	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35
RzgC2:	1] 	[
_	- Black chokeberry,	 American hazelnut,	American plum,	Black cherry,	' Baldcypress, blad
	gray dogwood,	American	common persimmon,	black oak, black	cherry,
	northern	witchhazel,	eastern redcedar,	walnut, blackgum,	cherrybark oak,
	spicebush, silky	blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,	bur oak, common	eastern white
	dogwood.	cockspur	Washington	hackberry,	pine, pin oak,
		hawthorn,	hawthorn.	northern red oak,	swamp chestnut
		highbush	1		oak, sweetgum,
	1	blueberry.	<u> </u>		tuliptree.
	1			oak, swamp white	 -
	1]] 	oak, white oak.	
Muscatatuck	 - American elder,	 American hazelnut,	 American plum,	 Black oak,	 Baldcypress,
	black chokeberry,		_	•	eastern
	gray dogwood,	witchhazel,	common persimmon,	oak, common	cottonwood,
	highbush	blackhaw,	eastern redcedar,	hackberry, Norway	eastern white
	cranberry,	cockspur	shagbark hickory,	spruce, shingle	pine, red maple.
	ninebark,	hawthorn, prairie	Virginia pine,	oak, white oak.	I
	•		Washington	1	I
	spicebush, silky		hawthorn.	1	1
	dogwood.	dogwood, smooth		!	 -
	1	sumac.] I] !
RzhC3:	1	! 	I 	' 	I
Ryker, severely	Ì	I	I	I	I
eroded	Black chokeberry,	American hazelnut,	American plum,	Black cherry,	Baldcypress, blac
	gray dogwood,	American	common persimmon,	black oak, black	cherry,
	northern	witchhazel,	eastern redcedar,	walnut, blackgum,	cherrybark oak,
	spicebush, silky	blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,	bur oak, common	eastern white
	•	cockspur	Washington	_	pine, pin oak,
	!	hawthorn,	hawthorn.	northern red oak,	· -
	1	highbush			oak, sweetgum,
	1	blueberry.	1		tuliptree.
	1	! 	! 	oak, swamp white oak, white oak.	ı I
	i	i	I	Ι	I
Grayford, severely			<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>
eroded	Black chokeberry,		_		Baldcypress,
		American witchhazel,	common persimmon, eastern redcedar,	-	cherrybark oak, eastern white
	•	witchhazei, blackhaw,	eastern redcedar, shagbark hickory,		eastern white pine, pin oak,
	spicebush, silky	·		northern red oak,	
		_	Washington		tuliptree.
		·	hawthorn.	shingle oak,	. <u>.</u> I
	Ì	blueberry.		swamp chestnut	I
	1	_ 	I	oak, swamp white	I
	1	l	I	oak, white oak.	I
Muscatatuck,	1]]]
severely eroded	· American elder,	 American hazelnut,	 American plum,	 Black oak,	 Baldcypress,
	black chokeberry,		chestnut oak,	•	eastern
	gray dogwood,	witchhazel,	common persimmon,	_	cottonwood,
	highbush	blackhaw,	eastern redcedar,	hackberry, Norway	eastern white
	cranberry,	cockspur	shagbark hickory,	spruce, shingle	pine, red maple.
	ninebark,	hawthorn, prairie	Virginia pine,	oak, white oak.	I
	northern	crabapple,	Washington	1	1
	spicebush, silky		hawthorn.	!	l
	dogwood.	dogwood, smooth	I	I	I
		sumac.		1	

Table 8.--Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings--Continued

Map symbol	Trees having predicted 20-year average height, in feet, of						
and soil name	<8	l 8-15	16-25	26-35	>35		
SceA:	 	1] 		
	Black chokeberry,	American hazelnut,	American plum,	 Black oak,	 Baldcypress,		
-	gray dogwood,	American	common persimmon,	•	cherrybark oak		
	ninebark,	witchhazel,	eastern redcedar,	•	eastern white		
	northern	blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,		pine, pin oak,		
	spicebush, silky			northern red oak,			
	dogwood.	hawthorn,	Washington	Norway spruce,	tuliptree.		
	I	highbush	hawthorn.	shingle oak,	. <u>-</u> I		
	I	blueberry.	I	swamp chestnut	I		
	I		I	oak, swamp white	I		
	I	i I	I	oak, white oak.	I		
I-600 ·	1	1	1	1	1		
cfB2: Scottsburg	 Black chokeberry,	 American hazelnut,	 American plum,	 Black oak,	 Baldcypress,		
•	gray dogwood,	American	common persimmon,	· ·	cherrybark oak		
	ninebark,	witchhazel,	eastern redcedar,	-	eastern white		
	northern	blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,		pine, pin oak,		
	spicebush, silky	•		northern red oak,			
	dogwood.	hawthorn,		Norway spruce,	tuliptree.		
		highbush	hawthorn.	shingle oak,	 		
	I	blueberry.	1	swamp chestnut	I		
	I	1	I	oak, swamp white	I		
	I	i I	I	oak, white oak.	i		
Donutur	 Plack shokoborry	 American hazelnut,	 Amorican nlum	 Black oak,	 Paldamraga		
Deputy	gray dogwood,	American	common persimmon,	•	Baldcypress, cherrybark oak		
	ninebark,	witchhazel,	eastern redcedar,	-	eastern white		
	northern	blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,				
	spicebush, silky			nackberry, northern red oak,	pine, pin oak, sweetgum,		
		_	sugar maple,				
	dogwood.	hawthorn,	Washington hawthorn.	Norway spruce,	tuliptree.		
	1	highbush	nawthorn.	shingle oak,			
		blueberry.		swamp chestnut			
	! 	1 	! 	oak, swamp white oak, white oak.	l 		
	I	İ	l	İ	!		
SifE: Senachwine	 Black chokeberry,	 American hazelnut,	 American plum,	 Black cherry,	 Baldcypress, bl		
	gray dogwood,	American	_	black oak, black			
	ninebark,	witchhazel,		walnut, blackgum,			
	northern	blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,	_	eastern white		
	spicebush, silky			hackberry,	pine, pin oak,		
	dogwood.	hawthorn,	· -	northern red oak,			
	1	highbush		Norway spruce,	oak, sweetgum,		
	I	blueberry.			tuliptree.		
	I	i	I	oak, swamp white	-		
	I	I	I	oak, white oak.	I		
SifG:	 	 	 	 	 		
	Black chokeberry,	American hazelnut,	American plum,	 Black cherry,	' Baldcypress, bl		
· · · · · ·	gray dogwood,	American	common persimmon,	_			
	ninebark,	witchhazel,	_	walnut, blackgum,	_		
	northern	blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,		eastern white		
	spicebush, silky	· ·			eastern white pine, pin oak,		
	dogwood.	hawthorn,	· -	nackberry, northern red oak,			
	i dognood.	highbush		Norway spruce,	swamp chesthut oak, sweetgum,		
	1 1		! !		_		
	1	blueberry.	! !		tuliptree.		
	I .	I	I	oak, swamp white	I		
	1	1	1	oak, white oak.	ı		

Table 8.--Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings--Continued

Map symbol	! !		<u> </u>	rage height, in feet	
and soil name	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35
SldAW:] I] !		
	American elder,	 American hazelnut,	American plum,	Blackgum, bur oak,	Baldcypress,
	black chokeberry,		arrowwood, common	-	
	common	witchhazel,	persimmon,	eastern white	eastern
	buttonbush,	cockspur	eastern redcedar,	pine, pecan,	cottonwood, pin
	highbush	hawthorn,	prairie	shingle oak,	oak, red maple
	cranberry,	nannyberry,	crabapple,	swamp chestnut	river birch,
	ninebark,	roughleaf	Washington	oak, swamp white	silver maple,
	northern	dogwood.	hawthorn.	oak.	sweetgum.
	spicebush,	1	<u> </u>		
	redosier dogwood.	 -	!		
	 -	 -			
StaAH:	 Amoriann older	l Lamorican hagolnut	 Common norgimmon	Plackoum bur oak	 Paldarmroag
	American elder, black chokeberry,		Common persimmon, eastern redcedar,	-	
	gray dogwood,	witchhazel,		_	eastern
		cockspur	-		cottonwood, pir
	cranberry,	hawthorn,	I	• •	oak, red maple
	ninebark,	nannyberry,		swamp white oak.	
	northern	roughleaf	I		silver maple,
	spicebush, silky	dogwood.	I		sweetgum.
	dogwood.	I	I I		
	!	!	<u> </u>		
StaAQ:	 Black chokeberry,	 American hazelnut,	 Amorican nlum	Plack oak	 Paldarmroag
		American nazeinut,	common persimmon,		Baldcypress, cherrybark oak
		witchhazel,	eastern redcedar,	_	eastern white
		blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,	•	pine, pin oak,
	spicebush, silky	•		northern red oak,	
		hawthorn,			tuliptree.
	l	highbush	-	shingle oak,	-
	I	blueberry.	I	swamp chestnut	
	I	I	I	oak, swamp white	
	I	I	l I	oak, white oak.	l
	<u> </u>	l	!		
StdAH: Stendal	 American elder	 American hazelnut,	 American nlum	Blackgum, bur oak,	Baldomress
	black chokeberry,		arrowwood, common	-	
	· - ·	witchhazel,		_	eastern
	buttonbush,	cockspur	eastern redcedar,		cottonwood, pir
	highbush	hawthorn,			oak, red maple
	cranberry,	nannyberry,	· -	-	river birch,
	ninebark,	roughleaf		oak, swamp white	•
	northern	dogwood.	hawthorn.	oak.	sweetgum.
		, augnota.			
	spicebush,		İ		
	•	I	i I		
	spicebush,	I	1 1		
StdAQ:	spicebush, redosier dogwood. 	 	 	Rlackgum bur och	Baldownress
StdAQ: Stendal	spicebush, redosier dogwood. American elder,	 American hazelnut,	· - ·	Blackgum, bur oak,	
StdAQ: Stendal	spicebush, redosier dogwood. 	 American hazelnut, American	eastern redcedar,	common hackberry,	cherrybark oak
StdAQ: Stendal	spicebush, redosier dogwood. 	 American hazelnut,	eastern redcedar, northern white-	common hackberry,	cherrybark oak eastern
StdAQ: Stendal	spicebush, redosier dogwood. 	 - - American hazelnut, American witchhazel,	eastern redcedar, northern white- cedar, Washington	common hackberry, eastern white pine, Norway	cherrybark oak eastern cottonwood, pi
StdAQ: Stendal	spicebush, redosier dogwood. 	 - - American hazelnut, American witchhazel, arrowwood,	eastern redcedar, northern white- cedar, Washington hawthorn.	common hackberry, eastern white pine, Norway spruce, shingle	cherrybark oak eastern cottonwood, pi
StdAQ: Stendal	spicebush, redosier dogwood. 	 - American hazelnut, American witchhazel, arrowwood, cockspur	eastern redcedar, northern white- cedar, Washington hawthorn.	common hackberry, eastern white pine, Norway spruce, shingle	cherrybark oak eastern cottonwood, pin oak, red maple river birch,
StdAQ: Stendal	spicebush, redosier dogwood. American elder, black chokeberry, common buttonbush, highbush cranberry,	 	eastern redcedar, northern white- cedar, Washington hawthorn.	common hackberry, eastern white pine, Norway spruce, shingle oak, Shumard's	cherrybark oak eastern cottonwood, pi oak, red maple river birch,
StdAQ: Stendal	spicebush, redosier dogwood. American elder, black chokeberry, common buttonbush, highbush cranberry, ninebark, northern	 	eastern redcedar, northern white- cedar, Washington hawthorn.	common hackberry, eastern white pine, Norway spruce, shingle oak, Shumard's oak, swamp white	cherrybark oak eastern cottonwood, pin oak, red maple river birch, silver maple,
StdAQ: Stendal	spicebush, redosier dogwood. American elder, black chokeberry, common buttonbush, highbush cranberry, ninebark, northern		eastern redcedar, northern white- cedar, Washington hawthorn.	common hackberry, eastern white pine, Norway spruce, shingle oak, Shumard's oak, swamp white	cherrybark oak eastern cottonwood, pi oak, red maple river birch, silver maple,

Table 8.--Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings--Continued

Map symbol	! 	Tiees having pre		rage height, in feet	
and soil name	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35
a	!	!	<u> </u>	!	1
SuoAH: Stonelick	highbush	-	eastern redcedar,		eastern
	cranberry, silky dogwood. 	hawthorn, nannyberry, pawpaw, prairie	shagbark hickory, Washington hawthorn.	hackberry, Kentucky coffeetree,	cottonwood, silver maple.
		crabapple, roughleaf dogwood.	 	shingle oak, Shumard's oak.	
ThbD4.] 	 	
Trappist, very	I	I		I	l
severely eroded	<u>l</u>	Į.	1	1	1
ThcD3: Trappist, severely	 	 	 	 	
eroded		American hazelnut,	· • ·		Baldcypress,
	black chokeberry, gray dogwood,	•	chestnut oak, common persimmon,		eastern cottonwood,
		blackhaw,	· - ·	hackberry, Norway	•
	cranberry,	cockspur	shagbark hickory,	spruce, shingle	pine, red maple
	ninebark,	hawthorn, prairie		oak, white oak.	l
	northern spicebush, silky	crabapple, roughleaf	Washington hawthorn.	 	l
	dogwood.	dogwood, smooth sumac.	 	 	
Rohan, severely eroded.	 	 	 	I I I	
ThdD2:	I I	! !	l I	I I	!
	American elder,	American hazelnut,	American plum,	 Black oak,	Baldcypress,
	black chokeberry,				eastern
		witchhazel, blackhaw,	common persimmon,	oak, common hackberry, Norway	cottonwood, eastern white
	cranberry,	cockspur	shagbark hickory,		pine, red maple
		hawthorn, prairie		oak, white oak.	I
	northern spicebush, silky	crabapple, roughleaf	Washington hawthorn.	1	1
	spicebush, sliky dogwood. 	dogwood, smooth sumac.	nawchorn. 	! 	
Rohan.	 	 	 	 	
Uby.]]]]
Udorthents, loamy	' 	' 	 	' 	
UdaB:	I	I		l	
Urban land.	 -	 -	 	 	1
Deputy	• • •	American hazelnut,	•		 Baldcypress,
		American witchhazel,	common persimmon, eastern redcedar,		cherrybark oak eastern white
	•	blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,		pine, pin oak,
	spicebush, silky	· -		northern red oak,	
	dogwood.	hawthorn,	Washington hawthorn.	Norway spruce, shingle oak,	tuliptree.
	! 	highbush blueberry.	nawunorn.	sningle oak, swamp chestnut	1
	I	l .		oak, swamp white	
				oak, white oak.	

Table 8.--Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings--Continued

Man armhal	I	Trees having pro	edicted 20-year ave	rage height, in fee	t, of
Map symbol and soil name	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35
	 Black chokeberry, gray dogwood, ninebark, northern spicebush, silky dogwood. 	American witchhazel, blackhaw,	common persimmon, eastern redcedar, shagbark hickory, sugar maple, Washington	blackgum, bur oak, common	 Baldcypress, cherrybark oak, eastern white pine, pin oak, sweetgum, tuliptree.
UfcB: Urban land.	 	 	 	 	
	black chokeberry, gray dogwood,	witchhazel, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn, prairie crabapple,	chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern redcedar, shagbark hickory,	blackgum, bur oak, common hackberry, Norway	Baldcypress, eastern cottonwood, eastern white pine, red maple.
	black chokeberry, gray dogwood,	witchhazel, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn, prairie crabapple,	chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern redcedar, shagbark hickory,	blackgum, bur oak, common hackberry, Norway	Baldcypress, eastern cottonwood, eastern white pine, red maple.
UfdA:	!	 -	I	I	 -
	 Black chokeberry, common buttonbush, gray dogwood, ninebark, northern spicebush, silky dogwood.	highbush blueberry. 	northern white- cedar, shellbark hickory.	shingle oak, swamp chestnut oak, swamp white oak.	American sycamore baldcypress, eastern cottonwood, pin oak, red maple, river birch, silver maple, sweetgum.
	black chokeberry,	witchhazel, arrowwood, cockspur hawthorn, nannyberry, prairie crabapple,	eastern redcedar, northern white- cedar, Washington hawthorn.	pine, Norway spruce, shingle	cherrybark oak, eastern cottonwood, pin oak, red maple, river birch,

Table 8.--Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings--Continued

Map symbol	I			rage height, in feet	
and soil name	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35
	l	I	I	I	l
W.	<u> </u>	1	1	<u> </u>	
Water		 -	!		
WaaAH:	1] 	
Wakeland	 American elder,	 American hazelnut,	 American plum,	 Blackgum, bur oak,	Baldcvpress,
	black chokeberry,		_	common hackberry,	
	common	witchhazel,	persimmon,	eastern white	eastern
	buttonbush,	cockspur	eastern redcedar,	pine, pecan,	cottonwood, pi
	highbush	hawthorn,	prairie	shingle oak,	oak, red maple
	cranberry,	nannyberry,	crabapple,	swamp chestnut	river birch,
	ninebark,	roughleaf		oak, swamp white	silver maple,
•	northern	dogwood.	hawthorn.	oak.	sweetgum.
	spicebush,	l	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
	redosier dogwood.	 -	l	<u> </u>	
WaaAW:	I I	 	I I	 	1
Wakeland	 American elder,	 American hazelnut,	American plum,	 Blackgum, bur oak,	Baldcypress,
	black chokeberry,		_	common hackberry,	
		witchhazel,		_	eastern
1	buttonbush,	cockspur	eastern redcedar,	pine, pecan,	cottonwood, pi
	highbush	hawthorn,	prairie	shingle oak,	oak, red maple
	cranberry,	nannyberry,		· -	river birch,
•	ninebark,	roughleaf		oak, swamp white	• '
•	northern	dogwood.	hawthorn.	oak.	sweetgum.
	spicebush,	 -	 -	<u> </u>	
	redosier dogwood.]]	
WnmA:	! 	! 	' 	! 	
Whitcomb	American elder,	American hazelnut,	American plum,	Blackgum, bur oak,	Baldcypress,
	black chokeberry,	American	eastern redcedar,	common hackberry,	cherrybark oak
	common	witchhazel,	northern white-	eastern white	eastern
		arrowwood,	cedar, Washington		cottonwood, pi
		cockspur			oak, red maple
	cranberry,	hawthorn,			river birch,
		nannyberry,	 -	oak, swamp white	_
		prairie crabapple,	 -	oak.	sweetgum.
	redosier dogwood.		! !	! !	1
		dogwood.	I	I	
	I	I -	I	l	l
WokAH:	I	I	I	1	l
	_	American hazelnut,		Blackgum, bur oak,	
			_	common hackberry,	_
		•	eastern redcedar,	. •	eastern cottonwood, pi
	spicebush, redosier dogwood,	blackhaw,	Washington hawthorn.	•	cottonwood, pi oak, red maple
	_	hawthorn, common			river birch,
	l sirky dogwood.	pawpaw,	! 	-	silver maple,
		nannyberry,	I		sweetgum.
ĺ		prairie	I	l	-
ĺ		crabapple,	I	l	l
	l	roughleaf	I	I	
 	I	dogwood, smooth	I	I 1	
	 	dogwood, smooth sumac, wild sweet crab.	I I	 	

Table 8.--Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings--Continued

Map symbol	1	Trees having pro			
and soil name	. <8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35
WokAW:] 	 	 	
	black chokeberry, gray dogwood, highbush cranberry, ninebark, northern spicebush,	witchhazel, blackhaw, cockspur hawthorn, common pawpaw, nannyberry,	common persimmon, eastern redcedar, Washington hawthorn.	pecan, shingle oak, swamp chestnut oak, swamp white oak.	cherrybark oak eastern cottonwood, pin oak, red maple
	I I	prairie crabapple, roughleaf dogwood, smooth sumac, wild sweet crab.	 	 	
WooAQ:	1		 		l 18-1-1
Wilhite	black chokeberry,	roughleaf dogwood, speckled alder. 	hemlock, jack	white oak.	Baldcypress, eastern cottonwood, pir oak, red maple, river birch, silver maple, sweetgum.
WprAV:	i	I	I	I	I
Wirt	gray dogwood, northern spicebush, redosier dogwood, silky dogwood. 	witchhazel, blackhaw,	common persimmon, eastern redcedar, Washington hawthorn. 	pecan, shingle oak, swamp chestnut oak, swamp white oak.	cherrybark oak, eastern cottonwood, pir oak, red maple,
WprAW:		I 	! 	! 	I
Wirt	gray dogwood, northern spicebush, redosier dogwood, silky dogwood.	witchhazel, blackhaw,	common persimmon, eastern redcedar, Washington hawthorn. 	pecan, shingle oak, swamp chestnut oak, swamp white oak.	cherrybark oak eastern cottonwood, pir oak, red maple

Table 8.--Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings--Continued

Map symbol	1				
and soil name	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35
	1	I	I	I	I
WpuAH:	1	1	1	1	1
Wirt	- ·	American hazelnut,		Blackgum, bur oak,	
	gray dogwood,	American	common persimmon,	·	· - ·
	northern	witchhazel,	eastern redcedar,		eastern
	spicebush,	blackhaw,	Washington		cottonwood, pin
	redosier dogwood,	_	hawthorn.		oak, red maple,
	silky dogwood.	hawthorn, common	I	swamp white oak.	river birch,
	1	pawpaw,	I	1	silver maple,
	1	nannyberry,	I	I	sweetgum.
	1	prairie	1	I	I
	1	crabapple,	1	I	I
	1	roughleaf	1	I	I
	1	dogwood, smooth	I	I	I
	1	sumac, wild sweet	1	1	I
	1	crab.	1	1	I
	1	I	I	1	I
WufB2:		13	13	151 - 1 - 1 - 1	
Williamstown	- ·	American hazelnut,		·	Baldcypress, blac
	gray dogwood,	American	· - ·	black oak, black	· - ·
	ninebark,	witchhazel,		walnut, blackgum,	_
	northern	blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,		eastern white
	spicebush, silky	•	Washington	· • ·	pine, pin oak,
	dogwood.	hawthorn,	hawthorn.	northern red oak,	· -
	!	highbush	1		oak, sweetgum,
	!	blueberry.	1		tuliptree.
	!	1	1	oak, swamp white	I
				oak, white oak.	 -
XabB2:	1	1	1	1 1	1 1
Xenia	 - Black chokeberry.	American hazelnut,		Black oak, black	 Baldcypress, blac
	gray dogwood,	American	eastern redcedar,	· ·	
	ninebark,	witchhazel,	shagbark hickory,		cottonwood,
	northern	blackhaw,	Washington		eastern white
	spicebush, silky	•	hawthorn.	northern red oak,	
	dogwood.	hawthorn,			tuliptree.
	l acqueca.	highbush	i	pecan, shingle	1
	i	blueberry.	1	oak, swamp white	!
	i	Dideberry.	1	oak, white oak.	I
	i	I	I		I
ZnsB:	İ	Ī	İ	I	· I
Zenas	- Black chokeberry,	American hazelnut,	American plum,	Black oak,	Baldcypress,
	gray dogwood,	American	common persimmon,	blackgum, bur	cherrybark oak,
	ninebark,	witchhazel,	eastern redcedar,	oak, common	eastern white
	northern	blackhaw,	shagbark hickory,	hackberry,	pine, pin oak,
	spicebush, silky	cockspur	sugar maple,	northern red oak,	sweetgum,
	dogwood.	hawthorn,	Washington	Norway spruce,	tuliptree.
	1	highbush	hawthorn.	shingle oak,	1
	1	blueberry.	1	swamp chestnut	1
	1	1	1	oak, swamp white	1
	1	1	1	oak, white oak.	I
	1			1	I.

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity

(An asterisk following a species name indicates that the species is not recommended for planting in low-lying areas of the soil listed. Absence of an entry indicates that information was not available)

	Potential prod	uctivi	ty	I
Map symbol and	1	I	I	I
soil name	Common trees	Site	Volume	Trees to plant
	1	index	of wood	l
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	fiber	<u> </u>
	1	I	cu ft/ac	I
	1	I	I	l
AddA:	1	I	I	l
Avonburg	White oak	70	J 57	American beech,
	Tuliptree	85	l 86	American sycamore
	Sweetgum	80	l 86	baldcypress,
	Northern red oak	75	J 57	bitternut hickory
	ı	I	I	blackgum, bur oak
	1	I	I	cherrybark oak,
	ı	I	I	eastern
	1	I	ı	cottonwood,
	1	I	ı	eastern white
	i	i	I	pine, northern red
	i	i		oak, Norway
	i	i		spruce, pin oak,
	i	i I		shingle oak,
	i	i I		silver maple,
	i	i I		sugar maple, swam
	i	i		chestnut oak,
	i	i		swamp white oak,
	i	i		sweetgum, white
	i	i	•	oak.
	i	' 	!	l car.
AddB2:	i	' 	I	'
Avonburg	' White oak	i 70	ı I 57	 American beech,
urg	Tuliptree	•	•	American sycamore
	Sweetgum		•	baldcypress,
	Northern red oak	•	•	bitternut hickory
	Northern red Oak	1 /3	•	blackgum, bur oak
				cherrybark oak,
	l l	! !		eastern
	!	!	•	•
	l I	!		cottonwood,
	!	!	•	eastern white
	!	!		pine, northern re
	1	1		oak, Norway
		1		spruce, pin oak,
	<u> </u>	1		shingle oak,
	<u> </u>	1		silver maple,
	<u> </u>	I .		sugar maple, swam
	l	1		chestnut oak,
	I	I		swamp white oak,
	I	I	•	sweetgum, white
	1	I	I	oak.
	1	I	I	l

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and	Poter	ductivi	r y] 	
soil name	Common	trees	lindex	Volume of wood fiber	· -
	1		1	cu ft/ac	<u> </u>
AzoA:	l I		1	 	[
Ayrshire	White oak		- 85	72	 American beech,
_	Sweetgum		- 100		baldcypress,
	Tuliptree 		- 100 	 	bitternut hickory bur oak, cherrybark oak, eastern white pine, Kentucky
			 	 	coffeetree, northern red oak, Norway spruce, pecan, pin oak,
			 	 	shingle oak, Shumard's oak, silver maple,
			 	 	sugar maple, swar chestnut oak, swamp white oak, sweetgum,
	 		 		tuliptree, white oak.
BbhA: Bartle	 White oak		l -1 75	l 57	 American beech,
bartle	Sweetgum		•		American beech, American sycamore
BgeAH: Birds	Tuliptree			86	American sycamore American sycamore baldcypress, bitternut hickory blackgum, bur oal cherrybark oak, eastern cottonwood, eastern white pine, northern re oak, Norway spruce, pin oak, shingle oak, silver maple, sugar maple, swar chestnut oak, swamp white oak, sweetgum, white oak. oak.
DILUS	FIN OAK		İ	1	American sycamore baldcypress, blackgum, bur oal overcup oak, pecan, pin oak, red maple, river birch, shellbark hickory, Shumard' oak, silver maple swamp white oak, sweetgum.
BgeAHU:	i		i	I	I

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

	Potential prod			
Map symbol and soil name	Common trees	index	 Volume of wood fiber cu ft/ac	
BkeB: Bloomfield	 	 70 	 57 	Black oak, bur oak, chestnut oak, chinkapin oak, eastern white pine, pignut hickory, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, Virginia pine, white oak.
		90 80	86 57 	American beech, black cherry, black oak, black walnut, bur oak, chinkapin oak, eastern white pine, Kentucky coffeetree, northern red oak, Norway spruce, pecan, pignut hickory, shagbark hickory, Shumard's oak, sugar maple, tuliptree, white oak.
BlbB2: Blocher	- Northern red oak Tuliptree	90 	86 	American beech, black oak, blackgum, bur oak, cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern red oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, tuliptree, white oak.
Jennings	 Northern red oak Tuliptree	100 65 	114 43 	

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

Man	Potential prod			l
Map symbol and soil name	•	•	 Volume	 Trees to plant
SOII Hame	·	•	of wood	•
	i	•	fiber	!
		<u> </u>	cu ft/ac	<u>. </u>
	i		1	'
BlcC2:	i	i	i	I
	Northern red oak	I 76	57	American beech,
	Tuliptree			black oak,
	i	I	I	blackgum, bur oak
	I	I	I	cherrybark oak,
	1	I	I	chestnut oak,
	I	I	I	common persimmon,
	1	I	-	eastern white
	1	I		pine, northern re
	!	!		oak, Norway
	!			spruce, scarlet
	!	!		oak, shagbark
	!	1		hickory, shingle oak, southern red
	-	1		oak, sugar maple,
	i			swamp chestnut
	i	i		oak, tuliptree,
	i	i		white oak.
	Ì	i I	i	
Jennings	Northern red oak	J 70	57	Baldcypress, black
	Tuliptree	100	114	oak, blackgum, bu
	Black oak	65	43	oak, chestnut oak
	I	I	1	common persimmon,
	1	I	-	eastern white
	!	!		pine, scarlet oak
	!	!		shingle oak,
	!	!	-	southern red oak, Virginia pine,
	-	1		virginia pine, white oak.
	-	1	! !	WHILE OAK.
Deputy	Northern red oak	' 71	, J 57	American beech,
	Tuliptree		-	black oak,
	i	l		blackgum, bur oak
	I	I	I	cherrybark oak,
	1	I	I	chestnut oak,
	1	I	I	common persimmon,
	1	I	I	eastern white
	1	I		pine, northern re
	1	I		oak, Norway
	!	I		spruce, scarlet
	1	I		oak, shagbark
	1	I		hickory, shingle
	1	1		oak, southern red
	1	1		oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut
	i	I		oak, tuliptree,
	i			white oak.
	i		I	 I

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

Man armi-1	Poter	ntial prod	uctivi	ty]
Map symbol and soil name	Common 		index	 Volume of wood fiber	
BlcC3:	 		 	cu ft/ac 	
Blocher, severely eroded	Northern re Tuliptree 		90	86 	American beech, black oak, blackgum, bur oak, cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern red oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, tuliptree, white oak.
Jennings, severely eroded	 Northern re	ed oak	l I 70	l I 57	l
	Tuliptree		100 	114 	 American beech,
	Tuliptree			86 	black oak, black oak, cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern red oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, tuliptree, white oak.
BlgC2: Blocher	 Northern re Tuliptree 		90 	86 	American beech, American beech,

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

Man armh-1 d	Pote	ntial pro	ductivi	ty	
Map symbol and soil name	 Common 	trees	index	 Volume of wood fiber	· -
	 			cu ft/ac	!
BlgC2: Cincinnati	 Northern r 	ed oak	80		 Baldcypress, black oak, blackgum, bu oak, chestnut oak common persimmon, eastern white pine, scarlet oak shingle oak, southern red oak, Virginia pine, white oak.
	 Northern r Tuliptree- 			86 	American beech, black oak, blackgum, bur oak cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern re oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, tuliptree, white oak.
Cincinnati, severely eroded	 Northern r 	ed oak	 - 80 	 57 	
	 Northern r Tuliptree- 			86 	American beech, black oak, blackgum, bur oak cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern re oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, tuliptree, white oak,

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

	ıctivi	ty	<u> </u>		
Map symbol and soil name	Common t	rees	index	 Volume of wood fiber	· -
	 		·	cu ft/ac	'
BlkE2: Blocher	Northern red Tuliptree			86 	American beech, black oak, blackgum, bur oak, cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern red oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, tuliptree,
Hickory	 		95	72 100 72 172	white oak. white oak. American beech, black cherry, black oak, black walnut, bur oak, chinkapin oak, eastern white pine, Kentucky coffeetree, northern red oak, Norway spruce, pecan, pignut hickory, shagbark hickory, Shumard's oak, sugar maple, tuliptree, white oak.
BnjA: Bobtown	 Tuliptree White oak 	 		72 	American beech, black oak, blackgum, bur oak, cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern red oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, tuliptree, white oak.

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

		,	Pote	ntial prod			
_	symbol and oil name	i	 Common 	trees	index	 Volume of wood fiber	· -
nn2 -			 		I I	cu ft/ac	
BnuD3: Bonnell,	severely	eroded	 Northern re 	ed oak	70	 	American beech,
Hickory,	severely		 White oak Worthern re Tuliptree 	ed oak	85	72 100 	American beech, American beech, black cherry, black oak, black walnut, bur oak, chinkapin oak, eastern white pine, Kentucky coffeetree, northern red oak, Norway spruce, pecan, pignut hickory, shagbark hickory, Shumard's oak, sugar maple, tuliptree, white oak.
Blocher,	severely		 Northern ro			86 	American beech, Black oak, black oak, blackgum, bur oak, cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern red oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, tuliptree, white oak.

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

	Poter	ntial prod	[
Map symbol and soil name	Common	trees	index	 Volume of wood fiber	· -
	1		1	cu ft/ac	 -
BnxE2:	1		I 	I I	I
Bonnell	Northern re Tuliptree			86 	American beech, black oak, blackgum, bur oak, cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern red oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut
Grayford	 				oak, tuliptree, white oak. White oak. American beech, black oak, blackgum, bur oak, cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern red oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, tuliptree, white oak.
BnxE3: Bonnell, severely eroded	 Northern re 		70 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	 	American beech, black oak, blackgum, bur oak, cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern red oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, tuliptree, white oak.

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

Common trees	Man armbal and	Potent	ial produ	ctivi	ty I	1
### Bonk	Map symbol and soil name	 Common t 		index	of wood	·
Grayford, severely eroded		I			cu ft/ac	
Grayford, severely eroded		1			l	<u> </u>
### Bonnell, very severely		1			 	
White oak		' Tuliptree		98	100	American beech,
		_			72	black oak,
		 				cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern rea
		 			 	spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red
Bonnell, very severely eroded		 			l 	swamp chestnut oak, tuliptree,
### BodAQ:	BobE4:	I .			l	
### BodAQ:		 Northern red 	l oak	65	I 43 	
			 	85	 72	
	BodAQ:	! !			 	
Caneyville	Bonnie	Pin oak		90		blackgum, bur oak overcup oak, pecan, pin oak, red maple, river birch, shellbark hickory, Shumard's oak, silver maple swamp white oak,
Tuliptree	CcaG:	 Black oak		71	 57	 Black cherry black
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Tuliptree		90	86 43	oak, blackgum, bur oak, chestnut oak, chinkapin oak, eastern white pine, northern rec oak, pignut hickory, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, sugar maple, tuliptree, white
Rock outcrop.		İ				
	Rock outcrop.	1			l	

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

	Potential prod		ty	1
Map symbol and	1	1	I	<u> </u>
soil name	Common trees		Volume	· -
		•	of wood	
		<u> </u>	·	<u> </u>
	1	1	cu ft/ac	l I
CcbC2:	 	1	1	
	Black oak	' - 71	57	' Black cherry, black
04.107.1220	White oak	-I 64	•	oak, blackgum, bur
	i	i		oak, chestnut oak,
	i	Ī	1	chinkapin oak,
	1	1	I	eastern white
	1	1	1	pine, northern red
	1	1	1	oak, pignut
	1	1		hickory, scarlet
	1	1		oak, shagbark
	1	1		hickory, shingle
	I	1		oak, sugar maple,
	1	1		tuliptree, white
	. !	!	!	oak.
7	 mail data to the control of the	I 00	1 100	
Zenas	Tuliptree White oak		•	American beech, black oak,
	Wille Oak	-	•	black oak, blackgum, bur oak,
		1		cherrybark oak,
	i	•	-	chestnut oak,
	i	i	•	common persimmon,
	i	i		eastern white
	i	i		pine, northern red
	İ	İ	I	oak, Norway
	I	1	I	spruce, scarlet
	1	1	I	oak, shagbark
	I	1	I	hickory, shingle
	1	1	I	oak, southern red
	1	1	1	oak, sugar maple,
	I	1		swamp chestnut
	I	1		oak, tuliptree,
	!	1	1	white oak.
	!	!	!	 -
CcgD2:	 Black oak	I -I 71	I I 57	 Black chamme black
Caneyville	Tuliptree	•	•	Black cherry, black oak, blackgum, bur
	White oak	•	•	oak, chestnut oak,
		1	•	chinkapin oak,
	i	i		eastern white
	i	i		pine, northern red
	İ	i		oak, pignut
	1	1		hickory, scarlet
	1	1	I	oak, shagbark
	I	1	I	hickory, shingle
	1	1	I	oak, sugar maple,
	1	1		tuliptree, white
	1	1	1	oak.
	1	1	I	I

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

Man armh-1	Potential prod	uctivi	ty '	1
Map symbol and soil name	Common trees		 Volume of wood	· -
	' 		fiber	'
	I	<u> </u>	cu ft/ac	I
GD2:	<u> </u>	1	1	1
CcgD2: Grayford	 White oak	I I 90	I 72	 American beech,
CcgD3:	Tuliptree		100 	black oak, blackgum, bur oak, cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern red oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, tuliptree, white oak.
Caneyville, severely	! 	 	i I	!
eroded				Black cherry, black
	Chinkapin oak		-	oak, blackgum, bu
	Eastern redcedar Scarlet oak 		43 	oak, chestnut oak, chinkapin oak, eastern white pine, northern red oak, pignut hickory, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, sugar maple, tuliptree, white oak.
Grayford, severely eroded	 White oak	l I 90	l 72	 American beech,
	Tuliptree		100 	black oak, blackgum, bur oak, cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern red oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, tuliptree, white oak.

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and	Poten	tial prod	uctivi	ty I	 -
soil name	Common		index	 Volume of wood fiber cu ft/ac	
CldB2: Cincinnati	 - Northern red 	d oak		 	 Baldcypress, black oak, blackgum, bur oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, scarlet oak, shingle oak, southern red oak, Virginia pine, white oak.
BlocherClfA:	- Northern red			86 	American beech, black oak, blackgum, bur oak, cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern red oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, tuliptree, white oak.
Cobbsfork	- Pin oak		100 	 	American sycamore, baldcypress, blackgum, bur oak, eastern cottonwood, overcup oak, pin oak, red maple, Shumard's oak, silver maple, swamp white oak, sweetgum.
CwaAQ: Cuba	 - Tuliptree		100	 	American beech, American beech, black oak, blackgum, bur oak, cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern red oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, tuliptree, white oak.

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

	Potential prod		ty	1
Map symbol and	•	I	I	
soil name			Volume	· -
	!	•	of wood	<u> </u>
	· -	<u> </u>	fiber	l
	•	•	cu ft/ac	I
	!	1	I	1
CxdA:	I	I	I	I
Cyclone	Sweetgum		•	American beech,
	Pin oak	90	•	baldcypress,
	I	I		bitternut hickor
	I	I	I	bur oak,
	ı	I	I	cherrybark oak,
	1	I	I	eastern white
	I	I	I	pine, Kentucky
	1	I	I	coffeetree,
	1	I	I	northern red oak
	1	I	I	Norway spruce,
	I	I	I	pecan, pin oak,
	I	I	I	shingle oak,
	I	I	I	Shumard's oak,
	I	I	I	silver maple,
	1	ı	ı	sugar maple, swa
	i	i		chestnut oak,
	i	i	ı	swamp white oak,
	i	i		sweetgum,
	i	i I		tuliptree, white
	i	i		oak.
	i	i	i	l
OfnA:	i	i	I	I
Dubois	Tuliptree	I 95	100	American beech,
242020	Northern red oak	•	•	American sycamor
	1	1	•	baldcypress,
	i			bitternut hickor
	i			blackgum, bur oa
	-			cherrybark oak,
				eastern
	!		•	cottonwood,
	!			eastern white
	!	!	•	•
		I	I	pine*, northern
	i			mad as 17
	İ	I		_
	i !	 	I	spruce, pin oak,
	1	 	l I	red oak*, Norway spruce, pin oak, shingle oak,
	 	 	 	spruce, pin oak, shingle oak, silver maple,
	 	 	 	spruce, pin oak, shingle oak, silver maple, sugar maple, swa
	 	 	 	spruce, pin oak, shingle oak, silver maple, sugar maple, swa chestnut oak,
		 	 	spruce, pin oak, shingle oak, silver maple, sugar maple, swa chestnut oak, swamp white oak,
		 	 	spruce, pin oak, shingle oak, silver maple, sugar maple, swa

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

	Potential prod	luctivi	ty	<u> </u>
Map symbol and soil name	Common trees	•	 Volume of wood	•
	<u> </u>	1	fiber	<u> </u>
DfnB2:	 	 	cu ft/ac 	
Dubois DtwC2:	Tuliptree		57 57 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	American beech, American sycamore, baldcypress, bitternut hickory, blackgum, bur oak, cherrybark oak, eastern cottonwood, eastern white pine, northern red oak, Norway spruce, pin oak, shingle oak, silver maple, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, swamp white oak, sweetgum, white oak.
Deputy	Northern red oak Tuliptree	•	86 	American beech, black oak, blackgum, bur oak, cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern red oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, tuliptree, white oak.
DtzC3: Deputy, severely eroded		90 	86 	American beech, black oak, black oak, blackgum, bur oak, cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern red oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, tuliptree, white oak.

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

	Pote	ntial pro	odu	ctivi	ty	l
Map symbol and soil name	Common	trees			 Volume of wood	· -
	i		i		fiber	'
	I I		1		cu ft/ac	I I
DtzC3: Trappist, severely eroded	 Virginia p 	ine	 	55	 	 Black oak, blackgum, bur oak eastern white pine, scarlet oak shingle oak, whit oak.
EepAQ: Elkinsville	 White oak- 		 	90		American beech, black cherry, black cak, black walnut, bur oak, chinkapin oak, eastern white pine, Kentucky coffeetree, northern red oak, Norway spruce, pecan, pignut hickory, shagbark hickory, Shumard' oak, sugar maple, tuliptree, white oak.
EesB2: Elkinsville	White oak- 			90		American beech, black oak, blackgum, bur oak cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern re oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, tuliptree, white oak,

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

	Potential prod	uctivi	ty	I
Map symbol and	1	I	I	l
soil name			Volume	_
	1	index	of wood	1
	1	1	fiber	<u> </u>
	1	I	cu ft/ac	l
	1	I	I	l
EesB2:	1	I	I	l
Millstone	- White oak	J 90	72	American beech,
	Northern red oak	80	J 57	black oak,
	I	I	I	blackgum, bur oak
	I	I	I	cherrybark oak,
	I	I	I	chestnut oak,
	I	I	I	common persimmon,
	I	I	I	eastern white
	1	I	I	pine, northern re
	I	I	I	oak, Norway
	1	I	I	spruce, scarlet
	1	I	I	oak, shagbark
	1	I	I	hickory, shingle
	1	I	I	oak, southern red
	1	I	I	oak, sugar maple,
	1	I	I	swamp chestnut
	1	I	I	oak, tuliptree,
	1	I	I	white oak.
	1	I	I	I
FdbA:	1	I	I	I
Fincastle	- Tuliptree	85	J 86	American beech,
	White oak	75	J 57	baldcypress,
	Northern red oak	75	J 57	bitternut hickory
	1	I	I	bur oak,
	1	I	I	cherrybark oak,
	1	1		eastern white
	 	l I		eastern white pine, Kentucky
	 	 	l	
	 	 	 	pine, Kentucky coffeetree,
	1 1 1	 	 	pine, Kentucky coffeetree,
	1 1 1 1	 	 	pine, Kentucky coffeetree, northern red oak,
	1 1 1 1 1	 	 	pine, Kentucky coffeetree, northern red oak, Norway spruce,
	1 1 1 1 1 1	 	 	pine, Kentucky coffeetree, northern red oak, Norway spruce, pecan, pin oak,
	 	 	 	pine, Kentucky coffeetree, northern red oak, Norway spruce, pecan, pin oak, shingle oak,
	 	 	 	pine, Kentucky coffeetree, northern red oak, Norway spruce, pecan, pin oak, shingle oak, Shumard's oak,
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	 	 	pine, Kentucky coffeetree, northern red oak, Norway spruce, pecan, pin oak, shingle oak, Shumard's oak, silver maple,
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	 	 	pine, Kentucky coffeetree, northern red oak, Norway spruce, pecan, pin oak, shingle oak, Shumard's oak, silver maple,
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	 		pine, Kentucky coffeetree, northern red oak, Norway spruce, pecan, pin oak, shingle oak, Shumard's oak, silver maple, sugar maple, swam chestnut oak,
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	 		pine, Kentucky coffeetree, northern red oak, Norway spruce, pecan, pin oak, shingle oak, Shumard's oak, silver maple, sugar maple, swam chestnut oak, swamp white oak,
	 	 		pine, Kentucky coffeetree, northern red oak, Norway spruce, pecan, pin oak, shingle oak, Shumard's oak, silver maple, sugar maple, swam chestnut oak, swamp white oak,

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential prod	•		
		index	 Volume of wood fiber	<u>-</u>
	1	1	cu ft/ac	 -
FdqB:	 	1	 -	[
Fincastle	 Tuliptree	l 85	I 86	 American beech,
	White oak			baldcypress,
	Northern red oak	75	57	bitternut hickory
	Sweetgum	1 80	•	bur oak,
	 -	1		cherrybark oak,
	! 	 		eastern white pine, Kentucky
		i		coffeetree,
	Ī	I		northern red oak,
	I	I	I	Norway spruce,
	!	1		pecan, pin oak,
	 	1		shingle oak, Shumard's oak,
	1 	1		silver maple,
	I	i		sugar maple, swam
	I	I	I	chestnut oak,
	I	I		swamp white oak,
	<u> </u>			sweetgum,
	 	 		tuliptree, white oak.
		i	' 	l our.
Xenia	Tuliptree	98	100	American beech,
	White oak	J 90	72	black cherry,
	!	1		black oak, black
	 	1		walnut, bur oak, chinkapin oak,
	1 	1		eastern white
	I	i I		pine, Kentucky
	I	I	I	coffeetree,
	1	1		northern red oak,
	 -	1		Norway spruce,
	! 	 		pecan, pignut hickory, shagbark
		i		hickory, Shumard'
	I	i I		oak, sugar maple,
	I	I	I	tuliptree, white
	!	1	I	oak.
GmsF:	 	 	 	l
Greybrook	Northern red oak	84	, J 72	American beech,
_	Sugar maple		57	black oak,
	Tuliptree	99		blackgum, bur oak
	!	1		cherrybark oak,
	1	1		chestnut oak,
	! 	 		common persimmon, eastern white
		i		pine, northern re
	I	I		oak, Norway
	1	1		spruce, scarlet
		1	I	oak, shagbark
	1			
	! 	1		hickory, shingle oak southern red
	 	 	I	oak, southern red
	 	 	l I	hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut
	 	 	 	oak, southern red oak, sugar maple,

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

	Pote	enti	al prod	uctivi	ту	I
	l			•	l 	<u> </u>
soil name	Commor	n tı			Volume	-
	! !				of wood fiber	l
	<u>'</u>			·	cu ft/ac	<u> </u>
	! !			 		l 1
HccB2:	I			I	l I	!
	Northern 1	red	oak			Black cherry, black oak, blackgum, bur oak, chestnut oak, chinkapin oak, eastern white pine, northern rec oak, pignut hickory, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, sugar maple, tuliptree, white oak.
HcgAH:	I			i I	i I	I
Haymond	-			 		Baldcypress, bitternut hickory, black walnut, bur oak, cherrybark oak, Kentucky coffeetree, overcup oak, pecan, pin oak, shellbark hickory, shingle oak, Shumard's oak, swamp chestnut oak, swamp white oak,
HcgAW: Haymond	 Black walr 	nut-				Baldcypress, bitternut hickory, black walnut, bur oak, cherrybark oak, Kentucky coffeetree, overcup oak, pecan, pin oak, shellbark hickory, shingle oak, Shumard's oak, swamp chestnut oak, swamp white

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential prod			
	Common trees	index	Volume of wood	-
	<u> </u>	·	fiber	<u> </u>
	1	!	cu ft/ac	 -
HcpAP:	1 1		! !	! !
Haymond, frequently	!		1	!
ponded, depression				American beech,
- ' -	i I	İ		black cherry,
	I	I	I	black oak, black
	1	I	I	walnut, bur oak,
	I	I	-	chinkapin oak,
	1	1		eastern white
	1	!		pine, Kentucky
	1	!		coffeetree, northern red oak
	1			Norway spruce,
	1	i		pecan, pignut
	I	i		hickory, shagbar
	Ì	İ		hickory, Shumard
	1	1	I	oak, sugar maple
	1	I	I	tuliptree, white
	1	I	I	oak.
	I	I	I	I
ieeG:	1		l ===	l
Hickory	White oak Northern red oak		-	American beech, black oak,
	Tuliptree		-	black oak, blackgum, bur oa
		1		cherrybark oak,
	I	i I		chestnut oak,
	I	I	I	common persimmon
	1	I	I	eastern white
	1	I		pine, northern r
	1	1		oak, Norway
	1	!		spruce, scarlet
	1			oak, shagbark
	1 1			hickory, shingle oak, southern re
	1	i		oak, southern re oak, sugar maple
	i	i		swamp chestnut
	Ì	İ		oak, tuliptree,
	1	I	I	white oak.
	1	I	I	I
HizE2:	1	1	l ===	l
Hickory	Northern red oak Tuliptree		-	American beech,
	White oak		-	black cherry, black oak, black
	I			walnut, bur oak,
	I	i		chinkapin oak,
	Ī	ĺ		eastern white
	I	I	I	pine, Kentucky
	I	I		coffeetree,
	I	I		northern red oak
	1	1		Norway spruce,
	1	!		pecan, pignut
	I I	1		hickory, shagbar
	1 			hickory, Shumard oak, sugar maple
	I	i		tuliptree, white
	I	i		oak.
	I	İ		Jan.
	· Control of the cont		-	· ·

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

	Poter	ntial prod	1		
Map symbol and soil name	Common	trees	index	 Volume of wood fiber	I I
uiero.	 		 	cu ft/ac 	
HizE2: Grayford	 White oak Tuliptree 			100 	American beech, black oak, blackgum, bur oak, cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern red oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, tuliptree, white oak.
HizE3: Hickory, severely eroded	 White oak Northern re Tuliptree 	ed oak	85	72 72 100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	American beech, black cherry, black cak, black walnut, bur oak, chinkapin oak, eastern white pine, Kentucky coffeetree, northern red oak, Norway spruce, pecan, pignut hickory, Shumard's oak, sugar maple, tuliptree, white oak.
Grayford, severely eroded	 White oak Tuliptree 		•	100 	American beech, black oak, blackgum, bur oak, cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern red oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, tuliptree, white oak.

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and	Poter	ntial prod	1		
soil name	Common	trees	index	Volume of wood fiber	
HleAW:	 		I I	cu ft/ac 	I I
Holton	Pin oak 		85 	 	American sycamore, baldcypress, blackgum, bur oak, overcup oak, pecan, pin oak, red maple, river birch, shellbark hickory, shingle oak, Shumard's oak, Siver maple swamp chestnut oak, swamp white oak, sweetgum.
MhyB2:	l		1	l	l
	White oak Tuliptree 		•	1 100 	Baldcypress, black oak, blackgum, bu oak, chestnut oak common persimmon, eastern white pine, scarlet oak shingle oak, southern red oak, Virginia pine, white oak.
MhyC3: Medora, severely eroded	 White oak Tuliptree				
MmoC3:	! 		i	i I	I
Miami, severely eroded	Tuliptree White oak 			72 	Black cherry, blac oak, blackgum, bu oak, chestnut oak chinkapin oak, eastern white pine, northern re oak, pignut hickory, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, sugar maple, tuliptree, white oak.
MmoD3: Miami, severely eroded	 Tuliptree White oak 			72 	Black cherry, black oak, blackgum, bu oak, chestnut oak chinkapin oak, eastern white pine, northern re oak, pignut hickory, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, sugar maple, tuliptree, white oak.

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

	Poten	tial prod	<u> </u>		
Map symbol and soil name 	Common		index	 Volume of wood fiber cu ft/ac	
	 White oak Tuliptree 		 90	 72 100	 American beech, black cherry, black oak, black
	 		 	 	walnut, bur oak, chinkapin oak, eastern white pine, Kentucky coffeetree, northern red oak, Norway spruce, pecan, pignut hickory, shagbark hickory, Shumard's oak, sugar maple, tuliptree, white oak.
MnpD2: Miami	 Tuliptree White oak 		 98 90 	72 	 American beech, black cherry, black oak, black walnut, bur oak, chinkapin oak,
NaaA:	 			 	eastern white pine, Kentucky coffeetree, northern red oak, Norway spruce, pecan, pignut hickory, shagbark hickory, Shumard's oak, sugar maple, tuliptree, white oak.
	 Northern re	d oak	I 80	ı 57	 Baldcypress, black
	White oak 		80 	57 	oak, blackgum, bur oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, scarlet oak, shingle oak, southern red oak, Virginia pine, white oak.
	 Northern re White oak 		80 	57 57 57 	 Baldcypress, black oak, blackgum, bur oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, scarlet oak, shingle oak, southern red oak, Virginia pine, white oak.

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

Many annuals 2 and 2	ctivi	ty			
Map symbol and soil name	 Common tr	ا عمد	Sita	 Volume	 Trees to plant
SOII Hame				of wood	-
	! 	' I		fiber	
	<u>'</u> I	<u>'</u>		cu ft/ac	<u> </u>
	! 	' I		l I I I I	
OfaAW:	I	i			
Oldenburg					Baldcypress, bitternut hickory black walnut, bur oak, cherrybark oak, Kentucky coffeetree, overcup oak, pecan, pin oak, shellbark hickory shingle oak, Shumard's oak, swamp chestnut oak, swamp white oak.
OmkC2: Otwell	 White oak 	 	65		Baldcypress, black oak, blackgum, bu oak, chestnut oak common persimmon, eastern white pine, scarlet oak shingle oak, southern red oak, Virginia pine,
OmkC3: Otwell, severely eroded Omz. Orthents	 White oak 	 	65	 	white oak.
Pora.	l I	ı		l I	
	 Sugar maple Tuliptree			•	 American beech, black oak,
	White oak			57	blackgum, bur oak cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern re oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, tuliptree, white oak,

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Common	trees	index	 Volume of wood fiber	•
	 		<u> </u>	cu ft/ac	'
PcrB2: Pekin	 Sugar maplo Tuliptree- White oak 		85	86 57 	American beech, black oak, blackgum, bur oak, cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern red oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut
PorC2: Pekin, eroded	 	e	75	 57 43 86 	oak, tuliptree, white oak. American beech, black oak, blackgum, bur oak, cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern red oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, tuliptree,
PhaA: Peoga	 			 	white oak. American sycamore, baldcypress, blackgum, bur oak, eastern cottonwood, overcup oak, pin oak, red maple, Shumard's oak, silver maple, swamp white oak, sweetgum.

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

	Potential p]
Map symbol and			77-1	
soil name	Common trees		Volume	•
	1	l	fiber	! !
	!	-	cu ft/ac	<u> </u>
	1	i		ı I
PlpAH:	1	i	i	!
=	 Pin oak	I 90	72	 American sycamore
	1	i		baldcypress,
	i	i		blackgum, bur oal
	İ	i		overcup oak,
	1	1	I	pecan, pin oak,
	1	1	I	red maple, river
	1	1	I	birch, shellbark
	1	1	I	hickory, Shumard
	1	1		oak, silver maple
	1	1	I	swamp white oak,
	1	1	I	sweetgum.
	1	I	I	I
PlpAHU:	I	!	!	l
Piopolis, undrained	Pin oak	90	72	
D. 1	1	!	!	 -
Pml.	1	!	!	l 1
Pits, quarry	1	1	!	
RptG:	 	-		!
Rohan.	1	i	i	!
nonum.	1	i	i	'
Jessietown	' White oak	60	43	 Black oak,
	Black oak			blackgum, bur oal
	İ	i	Ī	eastern white
	1	1	I	pine, scarlet oal
	1	1	I	shingle oak, whit
	1	1	I	oak.
	1	1	I	I
RywB2:	1	1	I	I
Russell	Northern red oak-			American beech,
	White oak			black oak,
	Tuliptree	98		blackgum, bur oal
	1	1		cherrybark oak,
	!	!		chestnut oak,
	!	!		common persimmon
	1	!	-	eastern white
	1	1		pine, northern re oak, Norway
	1			oak, Norway spruce, scarlet
	1 1			spruce, scariet oak, shagbark
	i i	i		hickory, shingle
	i i	i		oak, southern red
	i	i		oak, sugar maple,
	I	i		swamp chestnut
	I	i		oak, tuliptree,
	i I	i		white oak.
	1	i	i	I

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

	<u> </u>				
Map symbol and soil name	 Common	trees		 Volume of wood	· -
	<u> </u>			fiber	l
RzfA:	 		 	cu ft/ac 	
Ryker, terrace	White oak White oak 			72 72 	American beech, black cherry, black oak, black walnut, bur oak, chinkapin oak, eastern white pine, Kentucky coffeetree, northern red oak, Norway spruce, pecan, pignut hickory, shagbark hickory, Shumard's oak, sugar maple, tuliptree, white oak.
Muscatatuck, terrace	 Northern re 	ed oak	 80 	 	Baldcypress, black oak, blackgum, bur oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, scarlet oak, shingle oak, southern red oak, Virginia pine, white oak.
RzfB2: Ryker, terrace	_			-	 American beech,
	White oak 		90 		black cherry, black cak, black walnut, bur oak, chinkapin oak, eastern white pine, Kentucky coffeetree, northern red oak, Norway spruce, pecan, pignut hickory, shagbark hickory, Shumard's oak, sugar maple, tuliptree, white oak.
Muscatatuck, terrace	Northern re 	ed oak	I I	 	Baldcypress, black oak, blackgum, bur oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, scarlet oak, shingle oak, southern red oak, Virginia pine, white oak.

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

	Poter	ntial prod			
Map symbol and soil name	Common		index	 Volume of wood fiber	
RzgA: Ryker	 - Tuliptree White oak		 98		American beech, black cherry,
			 	 	black oak, black walnut, bur oak, chinkapin oak, eastern white pine, Kentucky coffeetree, northern red oak, Norway spruce, pecan, pignut hickory, shagbark hickory, Shumard's oak, sugar maple, tuliptree, white oak.
Muscatatuck	Northern re		80 	 	Baldcypress, black oak, blackgum, bur oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, scarlet oak, shingle oak, southern red oak, Virginia pine, white oak.
RzgB2:				 100	
	- Tuliptree White oak 		90 	72 72 	American beech, black cherry, black oak, black walnut, bur oak, chinkapin oak, eastern white pine, Kentucky coffeetree, northern red oak, Norway spruce, pecan, pignut hickory, shagbark hickory, Shumard's oak, sugar maple, tuliptree, white oak.
Muscatatuck	- Northern re		 	 	Baldcypress, black oak, blackgum, bur oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, scarlet oak, shingle oak, southern red oak, Virginia pine, white oak.

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

	Potential prod			
Map symbol and	•	I	I	l
soil name			Volume	-
	1		of wood fiber	
	<u></u>	·	cu ft/ac	
	<u> </u>			
RzqC2:	i I	•	I	
Ryker	· · White oak	90	72	American beech,
_	Tuliptree	98	100	black cherry,
	1	I	I	black oak, black
	1	I		walnut, bur oak,
	1	I		chinkapin oak,
	1	1	-	eastern white
	!	!		pine, Kentucky
	1	1	-	coffeetree, northern red oak,
	1	! !		Norway spruce,
	i			pecan, pignut
	i	i		hickory, shagbark
	1	I	I	hickory, Shumard's
	1	I	l	oak, sugar maple,
	1	I		tuliptree, white
	1	1	•	oak.
Muscatatuck	 Northern red oak	I I 80	'	 Baldcypress, black
Muscacacuck		1	-	oak, blackgum, bur
	i İ	i		oak, chestnut oak,
	i	l		common persimmon,
	1	I	I	eastern white
	1	I	l	pine, scarlet oak,
	1	I		shingle oak,
	1	1		southern red oak,
		!		Virginia pine,
	1	1	l I	white oak.
RzhC3:	1	!	' 	
Ryker, severely eroded	White oak	90	72	American beech,
	Tuliptree	J 98		black cherry,
	1	I		black oak, black
	1	I		walnut, bur oak,
	1	!		chinkapin oak,
	1	1		eastern white pine, Kentucky
	1			coffeetree,
	i I	i		northern red oak,
	i I	l		Norway spruce,
	1	I		pecan, pignut
	1	I	I	hickory, shagbark
	1	I		hickory, Shumard's
	1	I		oak, sugar maple,
	1	I		tuliptree, white
	1	1	 -	oak.
	1	i		

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Common trees		 Volume	-
	1	•	of wood fiber	
	<u>'</u>	<u> </u>	cu ft/ac	
	Ì	İ	I	l
RzhC3:	1	1	l	<u> </u>
Grayford, severely eroded	 	l I 90	l I 72	 American beech,
	Tuliptree			black oak, blackgum, bur oak, cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern red oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, tuliptree,
		1	<u> </u>	white oak.
Muscatatuck, severely	1	I I	 	
eroded	Northern red oak	80 		Baldcypress, black oak, blackgum, bur oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, scarlet oak, shingle oak, southern red oak, Virginia pine, white oak.
SceA:	Ì	l	i i	1
Scottsburg	Northern red oak Tuliptree		86 	American beech, black oak, blackgum, bur oak, cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern red oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, tuliptree, white oak.

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

Man armi-1	Potential productivity					
Map symbol and soil name	Common	n tre		index	 Volume of wood fiber	-
	 			 	cu ft/ac]
ScfB2: Scottsburg						 American beech,
	Tuliptree- 			85 		black oak, blackgum, bur oak, cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, green ash, northern red oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, tuliptree, white oak.
	Northern r Tuliptree- - - - - - - - - - - - - -			•	86 	American beech, black oak, blackgum, bur oak, cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern red oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, tuliptree, white oak.
SifE: Senachwine		ced c	ak			American beech, American beech, black cherry, black oak, black walnut, bur oak, chinkapin oak, eastern white pine, Kentucky coffeetree, northern red oak, Norway spruce, pecan, pignut hickory, Shumard's oak, sugar maple, tuliptree, white oak.

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

	Potential proc	Potential productivity						
Map symbol and	1	1	1	<u> </u>				
soil name	Common trees		Volume	-				
	I	index	of wood	•				
		<u> </u>	·	<u> </u>				
	1	1	cu ft/ac	l				
	I	1	I	l				
SifG:	I	1	1	1				
Senachwine	Northern red oak	· 85	72	American beech,				
	I	1		black cherry,				
	I	1	1	black oak, black				
	I	1		walnut, bur oak,				
	I	1	1	chinkapin oak,				
	I	1	-	eastern white				
	I	I		pine, Kentucky				
	I	I	-	coffeetree,				
	I	I		northern red oak,				
	I	I		Norway spruce,				
	I	I		pecan, pignut				
	I	I		hickory, shagbark				
	I	I		hickory, Shumard'				
	I	I		oak, sugar maple,				
	I	I		tuliptree, white				
	I	I	I	oak.				
	!	1	1	<u> </u>				
SldAW:	!	1	I	l 				
Shoals	Pin oak	· 90		American sycamore,				
	!	!		baldcypress,				
	!	!		blackgum, bur oak				
	!	!		overcup oak,				
	!	!		pecan, pin oak,				
	!	!		red maple, river				
	!	!		birch, shellbark				
	1	!		hickory, shingle				
	1	!		oak, Shumard's oak, silver maple				
	1	!		oak, silver maple swamp chestnut				
	1	1		oak, swamp white				
	1	1		oak, sweetgum.				
	1	:	1	l car, sweetgum.				
StaAH:	i	i	1	1				
Steff	' Sweetgum	· 100	1 143	' American sycamore,				
	1	. =••	-	baldcypress,				
	i	i		blackgum, bur oak				
	i	i		cherrybark oak,				
	i	i		eastern				
	i	i	-	cottonwood,				
	i	i	-	overcup oak, pin				
	i	i		oak, shingle oak,				
	i	i		silver maple,				
	i	i		swamp chestnut				
	i	i		oak, swamp white				
	i	i		oak, sweetgum.				
		:		, can, oncecyum.				

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

Man	Potential productivity					
Map symbol and soil name	 Common 		index	 Volume of wood fiber	· -	
	I		1	cu ft/ac	 -	
StaAQ: Steff	 Tuliptree		 107	 114	 American beech,	
			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	 	black oak, blackgum, bur oak, cherrybark oak, chestnut oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern red oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, tuliptree, white oak.	
	 Pin oak Sweetgum 		90	86 	American sycamore, baldcypress, blackgum, bur oak, overcup oak, pecan, pin oak, red maple, river birch, shellbark hickory, shingle oak, Shumard's oak, silver maple, swamp chestnut oak, swamp white oak, sweetgum.	
	 Sweetgum Tuliptree 			86 	American beech, American sycamore, baldcypress, bitternut hickory, blackgum, bur oak, cherrybark oak, eastern cottonwood, eastern white pine, northern red oak, Norway spruce, pin oak, shingle oak, silver maple, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, swamp white oak, sweetgum, white oak.	

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

***	Potential produ	uctivi	ty	1
Map symbol and soil name	Common trees	 Site	 Volume	 Trees to plant
	•	index	of wood	· -
	1	I	fiber	<u> </u>
	1	I	cu ft/ac	l
0	1	!	l	
SuoAH: Stonelick	l 	l I	l I	 American sycamore,
Dedication		i i		bitternut hickory,
	I	I		black walnut, bur
	I	I	I	oak, chinkapin
	1	l		oak, common
	1	!		hackberry, eastern redcedar, pecan,
	1 1	! !		redcedar, pecan, shagbark hickory,
	I	I		shingle oak,
	1	I	I	Shumard's oak,
	I	I	I	silver maple.
	1	I	l	
ThbD4: Trappist, very severely	1	! !	 	
eroded		ı I 52	ı I 72	
		 I	<u>-</u>	·
ThcD3:	I	I	I	l
Trappist, severely eroded			l 	
eroded	Virginia pine	55 	-	Black oak, blackgum, bur oak,
		i		eastern white
	Ī	l	l	pine, scarlet oak,
	I	I		shingle oak, white
	1	!	 -	oak.
Rohan, severely eroded	 Virginia pine	ı 52	ı 72	
	I	I	I	l
ThdD2:	1		l . 42	
Trappist	Black oak			Black oak, blackgum, bur oak,
	1	 I	-	eastern white
	I	I	I	pine, scarlet oak,
	1	I		shingle oak, white
	! !	 	l I	oak.
Rohan	 Virginia pine	58	86	
	Black oak		43	
	1	I	l	
Uby.	1	!	 -	
Udorthents, loamy	1 1	! 	I I	
UdaB:	Ī	I	I	
Urban land.	I	I	I	l
Damata	 Namethania and and	71		
	Northern red oak			American beech, black oak,
		, 30 I		blackgum, bur oak,
	Ī	I		cherrybark oak,
	I	I		chestnut oak,
	1	l		common persimmon,
	1 1	ı I		eastern white pine, northern red
	I	I		oak, Norway
	I	I		spruce, scarlet
	I	I		oak, shagbark
	1	!		hickory, shingle
	I I	l I		oak, southern red oak, sugar maple,
	I	I		oak, sugar mapie, swamp chestnut
	1	I		oak, tuliptree,
	I	I	I	white oak.
	I	I	I	

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

	Poter	ntial prod	uctivi	ty	I
Map symbol and soil name	Common	trees	index	 Volume of wood	•
UdaB: Scottsburg	 	ed oak	 	fiber cu ft/ac 57 86 	<u> </u>
UfcB: Urban land. Cincinnati	 Northern re 		 80 	 	oak.
	 		 	 	pine, scarlet oak, shingle oak, southern red oak, Virginia pine, white oak.
Nabb	Northern re White oak 			57 	Baldcypress, black oak, blackgum, bur oak, chestnut oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, scarlet oak, shingle oak, southern red oak, Virginia pine, white oak.
UfdA: Urban land. Cobbsfork	 		 	 	American sycamore, baldcypress, blackgum, bur oak, eastern cottonwood, overcup oak, pin oak, red maple, Shumard's oak, silver maple, swamp white oak, sweetgum.

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

Map symbol and	Potential prod	uctivi	LY I	 		
soil name		index	Volume of wood fiber	· -		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>	cu ft/ac	<u> </u> 		
	 	i	Cu 10/40 	! 		
UfdA:	Ì	Ī	l	l		
Avonburg	White oak	•		American beech,		
	Tuliptree			American sycamore		
	Sweetgum Northern red oak			baldcypress, bitternut hickory		
	i	İ		blackgum, bur oal		
	1	1	•	cherrybark oak,		
		!	•	eastern cottonwood,		
	l I	<u> </u>	•	cottonwood, eastern white		
	i	i	•	pine*, northern		
	1	I	I	red oak*, Norway		
	1	!		spruce, pin oak,		
		1		shingle oak, silver maple,		
	i	i		sugar maple, swa		
	1	I	I	chestnut oak,		
	1	1	•	swamp white oak,		
	I I	1		sweetgum, white oak*.		
	 	i	' 	Oak".		
Jsl.	Ì	Ī	l	l		
Udorthents, rubbish	1	1	l	<u> </u>		
Ñ.	!	!	 -	1		
Water	 	i	' 	! 		
	Ì	Ī	l	l		
WaaAH:	1	1	l	<u> </u>		
Wakeland	Pin oak Sweetgum	•		American sycamore baldcypress,		
	Swee cguiii	1	•	baldcypless, blackgum, bur oa		
	i	İ		overcup oak,		
	I	I		pecan, pin oak,		
	!	!		red maple, river		
	-			birch, shellbark hickory, shingle		
	i	i		oak, Shumard's		
	1	I	I	oak, silver mapl		
	1	!	!	swamp chestnut		
	l I	1	 	oak, swamp white oak, sweetgum.		
	i	i	I			
WaaAW:	1	I	I	I		
Wakeland	Pin oak		•	American sycamore		
	Sweetgum	88 	•	baldcypress, blackgum, bur oa!		
	i	i		overcup oak,		
	İ	Ī		pecan, pin oak,		
	1	l		red maple, river		
	1	 		birch, shellbark hickory, shingle		
	 	! 		nickory, sningle oak, Shumard's		
	i	i I		oak, silver maple		
	1	I		swamp chestnut		
	1	1		oak, swamp white		
				oak, sweetgum.		

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

	l Poter	ntial prod		ty	I
Map symbol and soil name	Common	trees	lindex	 Volume of wood fiber	·
	! 		<u> </u>	cu ft/ac	<u> </u>
WnmA: Whitcomb	 White oak 		70		American beech, American sycamore, American sycamore, baldcypress, bitternut hickory, blackgum, bur oak, cherrybark oak, eastern cottonwood, eastern white pine*, northern red oak*, Norway spruce, pin oak, shingle oak, silver maple, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, swamp white oak, sweetgum, white oak*.
Wilbur			 	 	Baldcypress, bitternut hickory, black walnut, bur oak, cherrybark oak, Kentucky coffeetree, overcup oak, pecan, pin oak, shellbark hickory, shingle oak, Shumard's oak, swamp chestnut oak, swamp white oak.
WokAW: Wilbur				 	Baldcypress, bitternut hickory, black walnut, bur oak, cherrybark oak, Kentucky coffeetree, overcup oak, pecan, pin oak, shellbark hickory, shingle oak, Shumard's oak, swamp chestnut oak, swamp white oak,

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

Man armbal and	Poter	ntial prod	1		
Map symbol and soil name	Common	trees	index	 Volume of wood fiber	•
	<u>'</u> I		<u> </u>	cu ft/ac	<u>'</u>
	 Pin oak		 86	•	 American sycamore,
	Sweetgum 		90 	 	baldcypress, blackgum, bur oak overcup oak, pecan, pin oak, red maple, river birch, shellbark hickory, Shumard' oak, silver maple swamp white oak, sweetgum.
WprAV: Wirt	 		 	 	
WprAW: Wirt	 		 	 	oak. Baldcypress, bitternut hickory black walnut, bur oak, cherrybark oak, Kentucky coffeetree, overcup oak,
WpuAH:	 		 	 	pecan, pin oak, shellbark hickory shingle oak, Shumard's oak, swamp chestnut oak, swamp white oak.
Wirt			 	 	Baldcypress, bitternut hickory black walnut, bur oak, cherrybark oak, Kentucky coffeetree, overcup oak, pecan, pin oak, shellbark hickory shingle oak, Shumard's oak, swamp chestnut oak, swamp white oak,

Table 9.--Forestland Productivity--Continued

	Poter	ntial produ	uctivi	ty	I
Map symbol and soil name	Common 	trees	index	 Volume of wood fiber	· -
WufB2:	 		 	cu ft/ac 	
Williamstown	Northern re Tuliptree 			129 	American beech, black cherry, black oak, black walnut, bur oak, chinkapin oak, eastern white pine, Kentucky coffeetree, northern red oak, Norway spruce, pecan, pignut hickory, shagbark hickory, Shumard's oak, sugar maple, tuliptree, white oak.
	 Tuliptree White oak 		98	72 72 	American beech, black cherry, black cak, black walnut, bur oak, chinkapin oak, eastern white pine, Kentucky coffeetree, northern red oak, Norway spruce, pecan, pignut hickory, shagbark hickory, Shumard's oak, sugar maple, tuliptree, white oak.
	 Tuliptree White oak 		98	72 72 	American beech, black oak, black oak, blackgum, bur oak, cherrybark oak, common persimmon, eastern white pine, northern red oak, Norway spruce, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, shingle oak, southern red oak, sugar maple, swamp chestnut oak, tuliptree, white oak.

Table 10a.--Forestland Management

(Onsite investigation may be needed to validate the interpretations in this table and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct.	construction o	of	Suitability fo	r	Soil rutting hazard	
	map		L	 -		 -	
	unit	· ———————	1	<u> </u>	1	1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	177.7
	 	Rating Class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating Class and limiting features	Value
AddA:	I I	 	1	 	1	 	1
Avonburg	-i 85	Moderate	i	 Moderately suited	i	 Severe	i
		Low strength		Low strength		Low strength	11.00
AddB2:	I I	l I	 	 	l I	 	
Avonburg	- 75	Moderate	1	Moderately suited	I	Severe	1
	1	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	1.00
AzoA:	i	l I	İ	! 	I	ı I	i
Ayrshire	- 88	Slight	1	Moderately suited	I	Moderate	I
	1] 	1	Wetness	0.50 	Low strength 	0.50
BbhA:	!	I	i		İ		į
Bartle	- 83			Moderately suited		Severe	
	1	Low strength 	0.50 	Low strength 	0.50 	Low strength 	1.00
BgeAH:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Birds	-1 85			Poorly suited		Severe	11 00
	1	Flooding	1.00	· -	11.00		1.00
	1	Wetness	11.00	·	11.00		!
	1	Low strength 	0.50 	Low strength 	0.50 	I 	1
<pre>BgeAHU: Birds, undrained</pre>	 - 90	 Severe	l I	 Poorly suited	1	 Severe	1
ziras, anaramea	1	Flooding	11.00	=	11.00		11.00
	i	Wetness	11.00	· -	11.00		10.50
	i	Low strength	10.50	·	11.00		1
	į		İ	Low strength	10.50		į
BkeB:	1	 	1	 	1	 	1
Bloomfield	- 50	Moderate	1	Well suited	I	Moderate	1
	1	Sandiness	10.50	 -	1	Low strength	10.50
Alvin	- 4 5	ı Slight	i	 Well suited	i	 Moderate	i
	1] !	1	 	1	Low strength	10.50
BlbB2:	i	i I	i	i I	i	i I	i
Blocher	- 50			Moderately suited		Severe	I
	1	Low strength 	0.50 	Low strength 	0.50 	Low strength 	1.00
Jennings	- 40	Moderate	Ī	Moderately suited	1	Severe	Ī
	1	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	1.00
BlcC2:	1	1 	I	1 	l	1 	1
Blocher	- 42	Moderate	1	Moderately suited	1	Severe	I
	I	Low strength	10.50	·	10.50	Low strength	11.00
	 	Landslides 		Low strength Landslides	0.50 0.04		1
			İ	l	İ	I	1
Jennings				· -		Severe	1
	!	Low strength	10.50	·		Low strength	1.00
	1	Landslides	10.04	· -	10.50		1
	ı	I	1	Landslides	10.04	I	1

Table 10a.--Forestland Management--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	construction o	£	Suitability fo log landings	r	Soil rutting hazard	
	map unit	•		1			
			13721110	Rating class and	17721110	l Pating alage and	Value
	l <u>l</u>	limiting features		limiting features		=	
BlcC2:] 	I I	 	I] 	I I
Deputy	•	•	i	Moderately suited	i	Severe	i
			10.50	_		Low strength	11.00
	I	Landslides	0.04	Low strength	10.50	1	1
!	I	1	I	Landslides	10.04	!	1
BlcC3:	l I	I I	 	 	 		1
Blocher, severely	l		Ī	I	1		1
eroded	40	Moderate	I	Moderately suited	1	Severe	1
	I	Low strength	10.50	Slope	0.50	Low strength	11.00
	I	Landslides	10.04	Low strength	10.50		I
1	!	l	!	Landslides	0.04	l	1
Jennings, severely	l I	I 	 	! 	 	 	1
eroded	31	Moderate	1	Moderately suited	1	Severe	1
	I	Low strength	10.50	Slope	10.50	Low strength	11.00
!	I	Landslides	0.04	Low strength	10.50		1
!	I	I	1	Wetness	0.50		1
1	l	1	1	Landslides	0.04 		1
Deputy, severely	l I	! [l I	! 	i		l
eroded	21	Moderate	I	Moderately suited	1	Severe	1
!	I	Low strength	10.50	Slope	10.50	Low strength	11.00
!	I	Landslides	0.04	Low strength	0.50		1
I	!	<u> </u>	1	Landslides	0.04	•	1
BlgC2:	l I	! [l I	! 	i		l
Blocher	54	Moderate	I	Moderately suited	1	Severe	1
!	I	Low strength	10.50	Slope	0.50	Low strength	1.00
1	I	Landslides	10.04	Low strength	10.50	l	1
I	!	<u> </u>	1	Landslides	0.04 		1
Cincinnati) 35	 Moderate	! 	 Moderately suited	•		l
!	I	Low strength	10.50	Slope	0.50	Low strength	1.00
1	I	Landslides	0.04		10.50		1
I] !	1	Landslides	10.04	 	1
BlgC3:	i	I	i	I	i	İ	i
· -	•	I	I	I	1		I
eroded				Moderately suited		Severe	1
	I	Low strength	10.50	•		Low strength	11.00
				Low strength	10.50		1
	 	Landslides 	10.04 1	Landslides		1	i
	 	 	 		0.04 	 	I I
Cincinnati, severely	 	 	 	Landslides 	0.04 	 	1
	 	 Moderate	 	Landslides Moderately suited	0.04 	 Severe	
Cincinnati, severely	 	 Moderate Low strength	 	Landslides Moderately suited Slope	0.04 0.50	 Severe Low strength	 1.00
Cincinnati, severely	 	 Moderate	 0.50	Landslides Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.04 0.50 0.50	 Severe Low strength	 1.00
Cincinnati, severely	 34 	 Moderate Low strength	 0.50	Landslides Moderately suited Slope	0.04 0.50	 Severe Low strength 	 1.00
Cincinnati, severely eroded	 34 	 Moderate Low strength Landslides 	 0.50 0.04	Landslides Moderately suited Slope Low strength Wetness	0.04 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.04	 Severe Low strength 	 1.00
Cincinnati, severely eroded	 34 1 	 Moderate Low strength Landslides 	 0.50 0.04 	Landslides Moderately suited Slope Low strength Wetness Landslides	0.04 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.04	 Severe Low strength 	 1.00
Cincinnati, severely eroded BlkE2: Bonnell	 34 34 	 Moderate Low strength Landslides 	 0.50 0.04 	Landslides Moderately suited Slope Low strength Wetness Landslides Poorly suited	0.04 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.04	Severe Low strength	 1.00
Cincinnati, severely eroded BlkE2: Bonnell	 34 34 	 Moderate Low strength Landslides 	 0.50 0.04 	Landslides Moderately suited Slope Low strength Wetness Landslides Poorly suited Slope	0.04 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.04	Severe Low strength Severe Low strength	

Table 10a.--Forestland Management--Continued

and soil name	of		£	Suitability fo		Soil rutting hazard	
	map			 -		 -	
	unit	· ————————		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
BlkE2:	 	 	 	 	1	 	1
Blocher	ı I 30	ı Moderate	i	Poorly suited	i	 Severe	i
			0.50	_		Low strength	11.00
	I	_		Low strength	10.50	_	Ī
	I	1	I	Landslides	10.27	I	1
Hickory	l I 20	 Moderate	l I	 Poorly suited	•	 Severe	1
	•	•		Slope	•	Low strength	11.00
	I			Landslides	10.54	_	1
	I	<u>.</u>	I	Low strength	10.50	1	1
BnjA:	l I	l I	 	l I	 	l I	1
Bobtown	92	Moderate	I	Well suited	i	Moderate	i
	I	Sandiness	10.50	I	1	Low strength	10.50
D. D2	!	l	I	I	1	l	!
BnuD3: Bonnell, severely	l I	I 	1	 	1	 	1
eroded	•		i	Poorly suited	i	 Severe	i
	I		10.50	=	11.00	Low strength	11.00
	I	Landslides	10.36	Low strength	10.50	I	1
	I .	l	!	Landslides	10.36	<u> </u>	!
Hickory, severely	! !	l I	! !	I I	1	I I	1
eroded	31	Moderate	I	Poorly suited	i	Severe	i
	I	Slope	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	11.00
	I	Landslides	0.45	Low strength	0.50	I	1
	1	 -	1	Landslides	10.45	 -	1
Blocher, severely	I	! 	' 	! 	i	! 	i
eroded	25	Moderate	I	Poorly suited	1	Severe	1
	I	_	10.50	_		Low strength	11.00
	l	Landslides		Low strength	10.50		!
	l I	I 	! 	Landslides 	0.27 	! 	1
BnxE2:	l	I	l	I	i	I	i
Bonnell	65	•		Poorly suited		Severe	1
		· -	10.50	· -		Low strength	1.00
	l 1	Landslides	10.42	Low strength Landslides	0.50 0.42		1
	i I	I	i			' 	i
Grayford	25	Moderate	I	Poorly suited	1	Severe	1
	I	_		Slope		Low strength	1.00
	 	Restrictive layer Landslides	0.50 0.36		0.50 0.36		1
	I		1		1	I	i
BnxE3:	l	l	l	l	1	l	1
Bonnell, severely	 65	 Madamata	!	 Desmlu quited	1	 	1
eroded	1 62 1		I 0.50	Poorly suited Slope	 1.00	Severe Low strength	1
	I	_	0.42	_	10.50		1
	I	I	I	Landslides	10.42		1
Grauford coversi	l 1] !	1] !	1
Grayford, severely eroded	' 25	ı Moderate	I	 Poorly suited	1	 Severe	i I
	I		0.50	_	11.00		11.00
	I	Restrictive layer	0.50	Low strength	10.50	I	1
		·					

Table 10a.--Forestland Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of	construction o	f	Suitability fo	r	Soil rutting hazard	
	map	•		I			
	unit	·		<u> </u>		l 	
	I	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
	<u> </u>	limiting features	<u> </u>	limiting features	<u> </u>	limiting features	1
	1	1	1	I	I	<u> </u>	1
BobE4:	1	1	1	1	I		1
Bonnell, very	I	1	1	!	1		1
severely eroded				Poorly suited	•	Severe	1
	1		0.54	·		Low strength	11.00
	1	Slope	10.50	Landslides	10.54	•	1
	1	1	1	Low strength	10.50		1
	1	1	1	1	1		1
Hickory, very	!	1	I .	l 	!	<u> </u>	!
severely eroded				Poorly suited	•	Severe	
	!	•	10.54	•		Low strength	1.00
	!	Slope	10.50	•	0.54	•	!
	!	!	I .	Low strength	10.50		!
	!		!	!	!		!
BodAQ:	1	1	1	1	!	1	!
Bonnie		•		Poorly suited	•	Severe	
				Ponding		Low strength	11.00
	!	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	10.50		!
	!		!	!	!		!
CcaG:		1	!	<u> </u>	!		!
Caneyville				Poorly suited	•	Severe	1
		· -		Slope		Low strength	11.00
				Landslides	10.60		!
	!	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	10.50		!
	1	l		l 	!	l 	!
Rock outcrop	1 19	Not rated	I .	Not rated	!	Not rated	!
- 1 -0	!	!		!	!		!
CcbC2:		1	!	l	!		!
Caneyville				Moderately suited		Severe	1
		•		Slope		Low strength	1.00
		Restrictive layer		_	10.50	•	!
	!	Landslides	10.04	Landslides	0.04		!
_	1	1	!	l	!		!
Zenas				Moderately suited		Severe	1
	!	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	11.00
	!		!	!	!		!
CcgD2:		1	!	<u> </u>	!		!
Caneyville				Poorly suited	•	Severe	1
		Restrictive layer		_		Low strength	11.00
		· -	10.50		10.50		!
	!	Landslides	0.42	•	0.42		!
	I	1	•	l 	I .	 -	!
Grayford	1 45			Poorly suited		Severe	1
	!	_	10.50	_	1.00	_	11.00
	!	Restrictive layer		_	10.50		!
	!	Landslides	10.36	Landslides	10.36		!
a	!	!	!	l	!		!
CcgD3:	1	1	I	I	1	1	!
Caneyville, severely		10	I	l December outlief	1	I	!
eroded				Poorly suited		Severe	11 00
		Restrictive layer		-		Low strength	1.00
	1	· -		Low strength	10.50		1
	1	Landslides	0.42		0.42	1	1
O	1	I	I	!	!	1	1
Grayford, severely	•	 	I	l Incoming and the f	1	I	1
eroded				Poorly suited		Severe	1 00
	1	· -	10.50	·	1.00		1.00
	I	Restrictive layer	10.50	Low strength	10.50		I
		Landslides	10 22	Landslides	[0.33		

Table 10a.--Forestland Management--Continued

and soil name	of		f	Suitability fo log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
1	map	haul roads and		l		l	
l l	unit	log landings		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
	I	Rating class and		_		-	
	<u> </u>	limiting features	!	limiting features	<u>!</u>	limiting features	!
CldB2:	 	 	1	 	1	 	1
Cincinnati	ı I 45	ı Moderate	i	 Moderately suited	1	 Severe	i
				Low strength			11.00
	I	I	I	I	1	I	1
Blocher				Moderately suited		Severe	1
	l	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	1.00
ClfA:	! !	! 		! 	1	! 	1
Cobbsfork	85	 Moderate	i i	Poorly suited	i	Severe	i
	I	Low strength	0.50	Ponding	1.00	Low strength	11.00
I	l	I	I	Wetness	10.50	I	I
	l	l	1	Low strength	10.50	<u> </u>	1
Cwa70	 	 -	!	 	1	 	1
CwaAQ: Cuba	ı I 92	ı Moderate	I I	 Moderately suited	i	 Severe	i
				_		Low strength	11.00
j	l	i I	İ	l .	i	i	i
CxdA:	I	I	I	I	1	I	1
Cyclone		•		· -	•	Severe	1
	l					Low strength	1.00
	 	Low strength	10.50	Low strength Wetness	0.50 0.50		1
	l I	' 	i	"eciless	1	' 	i
DfnA:	I	I	İ	I	i	I	i
Dubois	85	Moderate	I	Moderately suited	1	Severe	1
	l	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	11.00
DfnB2:	 -	 -	!	 -	1	 -	1
Dubois	I I 77	 Moderate	 	 Moderately suited	1	 Severe	1
20013				_		Low strength	11.00
İ	I		I	I	I	I	i
DtwC2:	I	I	I	I	1	I	1
Deputy	75			Moderately suited		Severe	1
	 	•		-		Low strength	1.00
	! !	Landslides 	10.04 I	Low strength Landslides	0.50 0.04		i
	I	I	i	l	1	I	i
DtzC3:	I	I	I	I	1	I	1
Deputy, severely		1	1	<u> </u>	1	1	1
eroded				Moderately suited		Severe	I 11 00
	! !			Slope Low strength	10.50		1.00
	' I	l	1	Landslides	10.04		i
	l	l	Ī	I	1	I	1
Trappist, severely	I	I	I	I	1	I	1
eroded] 30			· -		Severe	1
	 	Restrictive layer Low strength	10.50	· -	10.50	_	1.00
	! !	_	10.04	_	0.50 0.04		i
	I	I	1	l	1	I	i
EepAQ:	I	I	I	I	1	I	1
Elkinsville	90			·		Severe	1
	l	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	1.00
EesB2:	i I	 	I I	 	1	 	1
Elkinsville	, 52	 Moderate	i	 Moderately suited	i	 Severe	i
				Low strength		Low strength	11.00
	ı	I	I	I	1	I	1
'							
Millstone				Moderately suited Low strength		Severe Low strength	 1.00

Table 10a.--Forestland Management--Continued

	Pct.		-	Suitability fo	r	Soil rutting	
	of	•		log landings		hazard	
	map			1			
	unit	· ————————		<u>!</u>		<u> </u>	
	l I	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Valu
- n -	!		Ī.	<u>.</u>	<u> </u>		!
FdbA: Fincastle	 01	 Madamata	 	 Madamatalu audtad	 	 Severe	1
rincascie		•	10.50	•	10.50		11.00
	i I	Low screngen	l	Low strength	10.50		1
FdqB:	l	<u> </u>	I	 -			1
Fincastle	ı I 50	ı Moderate	i	Moderately suited	i	 Severe	i
1111000010	1	•	10.50	•	10.50		11.00
	i	l	1	•	10.50	-	1
Xenia	I I 40	 Moderate	I 1	 Moderately suited	I	 Severe	1
venia	1 40	•		Low strength	•	Low strength	11.00
	! 	Low strength	l	Low strength	0.50 	Low strength	11.00
GmsF:	I	 W adanaka	!	 		 	!
Greybrook	ו פא		I 10.60	Poorly suited	11.00	Severe Low strength	11.00
	1	•	•	•	•		11.00
	! !	Slope 	0.50 	Low strength	0.60 0.50		1
	i	I	İ	l		İ	i
HccB2:	1	l 	l	1	l .	l -	1
Haubstadt	84			· -	•	Severe	1
	! 	Low strength 	0.50 	Low strength 	0.50 	Low strength 	1.00
HcgAH:	İ	I	İ	I	İ	l	Ì
Haymond	85			Poorly suited	•	Severe	I
	l		11.00		11.00	-	1.00
	! 	Low strength 	0.50 	Low strength 	0.50 		1
HcgAW:	l	I	İ	l	İ	l	İ
Haymond	82	Severe	I	Poorly suited	1	Severe	I
	I	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	1.00
	 	Low strength	0.50 	Low strength	0.50 	<u> </u>	1
HcpAP:	i I	i I	i	I	i i	ĺ	i
Haymond, frequently		l .	1	1	1		1
ponded, depression	86			Poorly suited	•	Severe	1
	1	Low strength	0.50	Ponding Low strength	1.00 0.50		1.00
	l I	! 	 	Low screngen	l	 	i
HeeG:	I	l	I	I	I	l	1
Hickory	87			Poorly suited	•	Severe	I
	I		1.00			Low strength	11.00
	1	Landslides Low strength	0.60 0.50		0.60 0.50		!
	l I	Low scrength	10.30 I	Low screngen	l		i
HizE2:	I	I	I	I	I	l	I
Hickory	55	•	I	Poorly suited	I	Severe	1
	I		10.54	_	11.00	_	11.00
	 	Slope	0.50 	Landslides Low strength	0.54 0.50		1
	I	I	i I		l		i
Grayford	35			Poorly suited		Severe	I
	I	Slope	10.50	-	11.00		11.00
		Restrictive layer		_	10.50		1
	I	Landslides	0.36 	Landslides	10.36	I	1

Table 10a.--Forestland Management--Continued

		 I		 I		 I	
Map symbol	 Pct.	 Limitations affec	ting	Suitability fo	r	Soil rutting	
and soil name	of	construction o	£	log landings		hazard	
	map	haul roads and		I		I	
	unit	log landings		1		I	
	I	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
	1	limiting features	<u> </u>	limiting features		limiting features	.1
	1	1	l	1	1	1	1
HizE3:	1	l	!	I	1	l	1
	•	<u> </u>	!	1	1	l	1
eroded				Poorly suited		Severe	1
	1	· -	10.50	-		Low strength	11.00
	1	Landslides	0.45	•	10.50		1
	!	!	!	Landslides	10.45	!	!
G	!	 -	!	1	!	 -	!
2 2	1	1	!	 	!	1	!
eroded	1 35			Poorly suited	•	Severe	1 00
	1	· -	10.50	-		Low strength	1.00
	1	Restrictive layer		_	10.50		!
	1	Landslides	10.36	Landslides	10.36	 -	!
HleAW:	1	! !	! !	! !		! !	1
Holton	I 85	Severe	! 	 Poorly suited	¦	 Severe	i
				Flooding	•	Low strength	11.00
	i	-		Low strength	10.50	•	1
	i		0.50	· -	1	I	i
	i		1	I	i	I	i
MhyB2:	İ		I	I	İ	I	i
Medora	88	Moderate	I	Moderately suited	I	Severe	I
	I	Low strength	0.50	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	11.00
	I	I	I	1	I	I	1
MhyC3:	I	I	I	I	1	I	1
Medora, severely	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
eroded	75	Moderate	I	Moderately suited	I	Severe	I
	I	Low strength	10.50	Slope	10.50	Low strength	1.00
	I	Landslides	0.04	Low strength	10.50	I	I
	I	I	I	Wetness	10.50	I	I
	I	I	I	Landslides	0.04	I	I
_	1	1	I	1	I	1	1
MmoC3:	!	!	!		!	!	!
•	•	196. 4	!	186. 1	!	1	!
eroded	97			Moderately suited		Severe	1 00
	!	•	10.50	-	10.50	•	1.00
	!	Landslides	0.04	•	10.50		!
	1	 	! !	Landslides	10.04	1 1	
MmoD3:	1	! 	! !	1	<u> </u>	! 	;
	i	! 	I	1	i	I	i
eroded		 Moderate	I	Poorly suited	i	Severe	i
	i		0.50	· -		Low strength	11.00
	i	· -	0.30	-	10.50	_	i
	İ		I	Landslides	10.30		i
	I	I	I	I	I	I	1
MnpC2:	I	I	I	I	I	I	1
Miami	95	Moderate	I	Moderately suited	1	Severe	1
	I	Low strength	0.50	Slope	10.50	Low strength	1.00
	I	Landslides	0.04	Low strength	10.50	I	I
	I	I	I	Landslides	0.04	I	1
	1	1	I	1	1	1	1
MnpD2:	1	I	I	I	1	I	1
Miami	95	Moderate		Poorly suited		Severe	1
	1	· -	10.50	-	1.00		11.00
	!	Landslides	10.30	•	10.50		1
	1	I	!	Landslides	10.30	I	1
No. 7	1	1	l	1	1	1	1
NaaA: Nabb	 0F	 Moderate	! !	 Moderatols: contact	1	 Severe	1
11abb				Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50		1
	•		10.30 I	i nom screngen	10.50 I	i nom screnden	1
	1	ı	1	ı	1	ı	1

Table 10a.--Forestland Management--Continued

	Pct.	•	-	·	r	Soil rutting	
	of	•		log landings		hazard	
	map	haul roads and	l	I			
	unit	log landings		1		l	
	I	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Valu
	<u> </u>	limiting features	<u> </u>	limiting features	1	limiting features	
NaaB2:	l	1	1	1	1	1	
Nabb	1 1 78	 Moderate	i	 Moderately suited		 Severe	;
Nabb		•		=		Low strength	11.00
	I	l	1	l	1		1
OfaAW:	I	1	1	I	1	l	1
Oldenburg	85	Severe	1	Poorly suited	1	Severe	I
	I	·		•		Low strength	1.00
		Low strength	10.50	Low strength	10.50		!
OmkC2:	l I	1	1	! !	1]]	1
Otwell	•	•	i	 Moderately suited	i	Severe	i
	l	Low strength	0.50	=		Low strength	11.00
	I	Landslides	0.04	Low strength	10.50	1	1
	I	I	1	Landslides	0.04	I	1
	I	1	1	1	1		1
OmkC3:	l	1	1		1	1	!
Otwell, severely eroded	•	 Modorato	1	 Moderately suited	1	 Severe	1
			10.50	=		Low strength	11.00
		•	10.04	-	10.50	•	1
	I	1	1	Wetness	10.50		i
	l	Ī	İ	Landslides	0.04		İ
	I	I	1	I	1	l	1
Omz:	1	1	1	I	1	l 	1
Orthents	100	Not rated	1	Not rated	1	Not rated	!
PcrA:	I I	1	1	1 1	1	1	1
Pekin	90	Moderate	i	Moderately suited	i	Severe	i
	I	Low strength		Low strength		Low strength	11.00
	I	I	1	I	1	I	1
PcrB2:	I	I .	1	1	1		1
Pekin		•		Moderately suited		Severe	
	l 1	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	11.00
PcrC2:	l I	I	i	! 	i		i
Pekin, eroded	72	Moderate	i	Moderately suited	i	Severe	i
	I	Low strength	10.50	_		Low strength	11.00
	I	Landslides	0.04	Low strength	0.50	l	1
	I	I	1	Landslides	0.04	l	1
_, _	1	1	1	I	1		1
PhaA:	l 	114-1	1	 	1		!
Peoga	1 03	Low strength	 0.50	Poorly suited Ponding		Severe Low strength	1
	I	l now bereingen		Wetness	10.50	_	1
	I	I	i	Low strength	10.50		i
	I	1	1	I	1	l	1
PlpAH:	•	I .	1	1	1		1
Piopolis				Poorly suited		Severe	1
		·		Ponding	1.00	_	1.00
	•	Wetness Low strength		Flooding	11.00		1
	•	Low strength		Low strength	0.50 		1
PlpAHU:		! 		! 	i	I	i
Piopolis, undrained	98	Severe	•	Poorly suited	i	Severe	Ī
	I	Flooding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Low strength	11.00
					11 00		10.50
	I	Wetness	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Wetness	10.50
	 	Wetness Low strength 	10.50	_	1.00 1.00 0.50	I	1

Table 10a.--Forestland Management--Continued

	Pct. of	•	-	Suitability fo	r	Soil rutting hazard	
	map			l 10g landings		ı nazaru	
	unit		-	! 		' 	
		· — — — · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Rating class and	IValue	l Rating class and	I Va l 116
	<u>.</u> I	=		limiting features		-	
Pml:	l		1	 -	1	 -	1
Pits, quarry	 100 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
RptG:	i	İ	i	i I	i	I	i
Rohan	45	Severe	I	Poorly suited	•	Severe	I
	I	· -	1.00	-	1.00	_	1.00
	1	Landslides 	0.60 	Landslides Low strength	0.60 0.50	•	1
	i	i I	i	l		I	i
Jessietown	36	Severe	1	Poorly suited	I	Severe	1
	I	Slope	1.00	·	1.00	Low strength	1.00
	I	Landslides	10.60	Landslides	10.60	I	1
	1	Low strength 	0.50 	Low strength	0.50] [1
RywB2:	i	i I	i	i	i	i I	i
Russell	76	•		Moderately suited		Severe	I
	 	Low strength 	0.50 	Low strength 	0.50 	Low strength 	1.00
RzfA:	i	i I	i	i	i	i I	i
Ryker, terrace	52	Moderate	I	Moderately suited		Severe	1
	 	Low strength	0.50 	Low strength	0.50 	Low strength	11.00
Muscatatuck, terrace	48	 Moderate	i	 Moderately suited	i	 Severe	i
	I.	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	11.00
RzfB2:	I I	I 	1	! 	1	I 	l I
Ryker, terrace	52	Moderate	1	Moderately suited	I	Severe	1
	1	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	1.00
Muscatatuck, terrace	 40	 Moderate	1	 Moderately suited	1	 Severe	I
	1	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	11.00
RzgA:	 	l I	1	 	1	l I	1
Ryker	45	Moderate	Ī	Moderately suited	Ī	Severe	1
	I	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	11.00
Muscatatuck	l 45	 Moderate	1	 Moderately suited	1	 Severe	1
	İ	Low strength		Low strength		Low strength	11.00
RzgB2:	1	 	1	 	1] [1
Ryker	I 50	Moderate	i	 Moderately suited	i	Severe	i
•	İ	Low strength		Low strength		Low strength	11.00
Muscatatuck	l I 40	 Moderate	1	 Moderately suited	1	 Severe	1
	l	Low strength		Low strength		Low strength	11.00
RzgC2:] 	1	 	1] !	1
Ryker	I 50	Moderate	í	 Moderately suited		 Severe	i
₄ ===		Low strength		Low strength		Low strength	11.00
	l	Stickiness/slope		_	10.50	· -	1
	l	Landslides	10.02	Landslides	10.02		1
Muscatatuck	ı 35	ı Moderate	1	 Moderately suited	•	 Severe	1
	I	Low strength		Low strength	0.50	Low strength	11.00
	ı	Landslides	10.02		10.50	_	1

Table 10a.--Forestland Management--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of	construction o	f	Suitability fo log landings	r	Soil rutting hazard	
	map	•	<u>.</u>	!			
	unit	·		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
	 	_		Rating class and limiting features		_	Value
RzhC3:	I	 	1	 	I	 	I
Ryker, severely	! !	! 	1	! !	1	1	;
eroded	1 1 37	Moderate	i	 Moderately suited	· ·	Severe	i
020000	, J.	Low strength	0.50	·		Low strength	11.00
	i I	Stickiness/slope		· -	10.50	-	1
	i I	Landslides	10.02	=	10.02		i
Grayford, severely] 	1	 	1 1	 	1
eroded	•	•	i	Moderately suited	i	Severe	i
	i	Low strength	0.50	_	10.50		11.00
	i I	Landslides	0.04		10.50	-	i
	I	I	İ	Landslides	10.04	1	1
Muscatatuck,	l I	l I	 	 	1 1	 	1
severely eroded	28	Moderate	i	Moderately suited	i	Severe	i
-	I	Low strength	10.50	_		Low strength	11.00
	I	Stickiness/slope	10.50	Slope	10.50	1	1
	l	Landslides	10.02	Landslides	10.02	<u> </u>	1
SceA:	I I	I 	l I	! 	1 1	 	l I
Scottsburg	95	Moderate	I	Moderately suited	1 1	Severe	1
	I	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	11.00
ScfB2:	l I	 	1	 	1 1	 	1
Scottsburg	I 50	Moderate	i	Moderately suited	i	Severe	i
-	l	Low strength		Low strength	10.50	Low strength	11.00
Deputy	l I 40	 Moderate	1	 Moderately suited	I	 Severe	1
Dopusi	1	Low strength		Low strength		Low strength	11.00
SifE:	l]	1	1		1	1
Senachwine	1 90	ı Moderate	i	 Poorly suited	1	 Severe	i
56	1	Slope	0.50	=		Low strength	11.00
	I	Landslides	10.45		10.50	-	1
	i I	I	I	Landslides	10.45		i
SifG:] 	1	 	1 1	 	1
Senachwine	90	Severe	i	Poorly suited	i	Severe	i
	i I	Slope	11.00	=	11.00	Low strength	11.00
	I	Landslides	10.60	Landslides	10.60	1	Ī
	!	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	10.50	l	1
SldAW:	ı I	1 	I I	1 	1	 	l I
Shoals	90	Severe	1	Poorly suited	1	Severe	I
	I	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	11.00
	1	Low strength	10.50	•	10.50		1
	! 	1 	l I	Low strength 	0.50 	 	1
StaAH:	I	I	1	I	1	l	1
Steff	88	Severe	1	Poorly suited	1 1	Severe	1
	I	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Low strength	11.00
	l	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	0.50	1	1
	1	1	I	I	1	l	1
StaAQ:	l	I	1	I	1	1	1
StaAQ: Steff	 86	 Moderate	 	 Moderately suited	1 1	 Severe	l I

Table 10a.--Forestland Management--Continued

	 Pct. of	•	-	Suitability fo log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
	map	haul roads and		I		l	
	unit	log landings		<u> </u>		l	
	I	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
	<u> </u>	limiting features	l	limiting features	<u> </u>	limiting features	<u> </u>
StdAH:	 	 	 	 	1	[[1
Stendal	ı I 93	 Severe	i I	 Poorly suited	i	 Severe	i
				Flooding	•	•	11.00
		·		·	10.50	· -	i
	l		0.50		İ	I	İ
StdAQ:]	 	1	1] !	1
Stendal	ı I 88	 Severe	' 	 Moderately suited	i	 Severe	i
		•		_		•	11.00
	I		0.50		I		I
SuoAH:	l	<u> </u>	l	<u> </u>	!	1	1
Stonelick	I I 100	 Severe	 	 Poorly suited	 	 Moderate	1
			, 1.00	_	11.00	•	10.50
	I		 I	_			1
ThbD4:	I	I	l	I	I	I	1
/ -	•	<u> </u>	l	I	1	<u> </u>	1
severely eroded				Poorly suited	•	Severe	1
	!	Restrictive layer		_	•	Low strength	1.00
	! !		10.24	· -	0.50 0.24		1
	! 	Lanusiides 	U . Z 4 	Lanusliues	10.24	l 	i
ThcD3:	l	I	I	I	İ	I	i
Trappist, severely		l	l	I	1	I	1
eroded	44	Severe	I	Poorly suited	I	Severe	1
	I	Restrictive layer		_		Low strength	1.00
	l	· -		Low strength	10.50		1
	 	Landslides	0.30 	Landslides	10.30	[[1
Rohan, severely	I	· I	' 	I	i		i
eroded	29	Severe	I	Poorly suited	I	Severe	1
	I	Restrictive layer	11.00	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
	I	· -		Low strength	10.50		I
	 	Landslides	0.42 	Landslides	10.42] 	1
ThdD2:	' 	! 	' 	! 	i	! 	i
Trappist	49	Moderate	I	Poorly suited	I	Severe	1
	I	Restrictive layer	0.50	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
	I	· -	0.50	· -	10.50		1
	l		0.30 	Landslides	0.30] 	1
Rohan	ı I 33	'	'	 Poorly suited	•	ı Severe	l
	 I	Restrictive layer		_		Low strength	11.00
	l	Slope	0.50	Low strength	10.50	_	Ī
	I	Landslides	0.42	Landslides	0.42	I	I
IIb	l	 -	 	 -	1	1	1
Uby: Udorthents, loamy	1 1100	l Not rated	l I	 Not rated	1	 Not rated	1
odor chemes, rodany	1		' 		i		i
UdaB:	I	I	I	I	I	I	1
Urban land			l	Not rated	I	Not rated	1
Deputy	•	 Moderate	 	 Moderately suited	1	 Severe	1
				_		severe Low strength	1
	I			_	10.50		1
	I				10.04		·
	I	l	I	I		l	1
Scottsburg				Moderately suited		Severe	1
	I	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	11.00

Table 10a.--Forestland Management--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	construction o	f	Suitability fo log landings 		Soil rutting hazard 	
	unit 	·		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	
	ı	I	ī	1	ı	I	ī
UfcB: Urban land	 49 	 Not rated 		 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
Cincinnati		Low strength	 0.50 0.04	Moderately suited Slope Low strength		Low strength 	 1.00
Nabb				 Moderately suited Low strength 		 Severe Low strength 	 1.00
UfdA:	İ	I	Ī	I	i	I	İ
Urban land	57 	Not rated 	 	Not rated 	 	Not rated 	
Cobbsfork		•		Poorly suited Ponding Wetness Low strength			 1.00
Avonburg				 Moderately suited Low strength 		 Severe Low strength 	 1.00
Usl: Udorthents, rubbish	 100 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
W:	I	I	I	I	1	I	I
Water	100	Not rated	1	Not rated		Not rated	I
WaaAH:	i	' 	i	' 		l 	i
Wakeland		Flooding Wetness	1.00	Low strength	•	 Severe Low strength 	 1.00
WaaAW:	i	I	i		i	· [i
Wakeland		Flooding	11.00	Poorly suited Flooding Low strength 	•	Severe Low strength 	 1.00
WnmA:	 	1 1	i	1	1	I I	1
Whitcomb				Moderately suited Low strength		Severe Low strength	1
WokAH: Wilbur	 88	 Severe	 	 Poorly suited	 	 Severe	
	 	_	10.50	Flooding Low strength	10.50	Low strength 	1.00
WokAW: Wilbur		Flooding	 1.00	 Poorly suited Flooding Low strength		 Severe Low strength 	 1.00
WooAQ: Wilhite	 96		i I	 Poorly suited	 	 Severe	
	i		10.50	Ponding Low strength 	1.00 0.50 		1.00

Table 10a.--Forestland Management--Continued

	ī	I		1		I	
Map symbol	Pct.	Limitations affect	cting	Suitability fo	r	Soil rutting	
and soil name	of	construction o	of	log landings		hazard	
	map	haul roads and	l	I		I	
	unit	log landings		1		l	
	I	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
	1	limiting features	1	limiting features	1	limiting features	1
	I	I	I	I	I	I	1
WprAV:	I	I	I	I	I	l	I
Wirt	83	•		Poorly suited	•	Severe	I
	I		1.00		1.00		1.00
	I	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	10.50	I	1
	I	I	1	1	I	I	1
WprAW:	I	I	1	1	I	I	1
Wirt	83	Severe	1	Poorly suited	I	Severe	I
	I	Flooding	11.00	Flooding	11.00	Low strength	11.00
	I	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	10.50	I	I
	I	I	I	1	I	I	I
WpuAH:	I	I	1	1	1	I	1
Wirt	88	Severe	1	Poorly suited	1	Severe	1
	i	Flooding	11.00	Flooding	11.00	Low strength	11.00
	i	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	10.50	i -	i
	i	i I	i	i	i	I	i
WufB2:	i	I	i	İ	i	I	i
Williamstown	I 82	Moderate	i	Moderately suited	i	Severe	i
	 I	Low strength	10.50	· -	•	Low strength	11.00
	i	1	1	1	1	l	1
XabB2:	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
Xenia	1 1 95	 Moderate	i .	Moderately suited	<u> </u>	 Severe	'
Aelita	1 23	Low strength	10.50	· -		Low strength	11.00
	:	i now strength	10.50	i now strength	10.50	l now screngen	1
ZnsB:	1	1		1		! !	
Zenas	1 00	 Madamata		 Madamatalu audtad	!	 Severe	1
Zenas	1 80	•		Moderately suited	•	•	1 00
		Low strength	10.50	Low strength	10.50	Low strength	11.00
	1	1	1	<u> </u>	1	1	

Table 10b.--Forestland Management

(Onsite investigation may be needed to validate the interpretations in this table and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

and soil name	Pct.	or off-trail eros		Hazard of erosi on roads and tra		Suitability for roads (natural surface)		
	map			1		1		
	unit 	· 	13721110	Rating class and	17721110	l Pating glagg and	Value	
	l I	limiting features		limiting features		limiting features	I	
		<u> </u>	1]	!]	!	
AddA:	l 	1011.1.1	!		!	 	!	
Avonburg	85 	Slight	1	Slight 	 	Moderately suited	1	
	l 	! 	<u> </u>	I I	! !	Low strength 	10.50	
AddB2:		I	i	I	i	I	i	
Avonburg	75	Slight	1	Moderate	I	Moderately suited	1	
	l	I	I	Slope/erodibility	10.50	Low strength	10.50	
	l	!	!	[I	l	!	
AzoA: Ayrshire	 00	 	!	 Cl : ~b+	!	 Wadamatalu awitad	!	
Ayrshire	00 	I		Slight 	! !	Moderately suited Wetness	10.50	
	' 	' 	i	! 	i		1	
BbhA:		I	İ	I	İ	I	i	
Bartle	83	Slight	1	Slight	I	Moderately suited	1	
	l	1	I	l	I	Low strength	10.50	
D 3.0		!	!		!		!	
BgeAH: Birds	 0E	 	!	 C1	!	 Desmin suited	!	
BII'us	65 	I		Slight 	! !	Poorly suited Ponding	1 1.00	
) 	I	i	! 	i	Flooding	11.00	
	I	I	i		I	Low strength	10.50	
j		I	İ	I	İ	i -	i	
BgeAHU:	l	I	1	I	I	I	1	
Birds, undrained	90	Slight	1	Slight	1	Poorly suited	1	
		!	!	<u> </u>	!	Ponding	1.00	
	l 1	 -	!	1	!	Flooding Wetness	1.00	
	l I	! 	1	I I	l I	Wethess Low strength	10.50	
	I	I	i	I	i	l	1	
BkeB:	l	I	I	l	I	I	I	
Bloomfield	50	Slight	I	Slight	I	Well suited	I	
	l <u></u>	1	1	l 	I	l 	1	
Alvin	45	Slight	!	Slight	I	Well suited	!	
BlbB2:	l I	1 1] [! !	l I	-	
Blocher	50	 Slight	i	 Moderate	i	 Moderately suited	i	
j	1	i .	İ	Slope/erodibility		=	10.50	
	l	I	1	I	I	I	I	
Jennings	40	Slight	1	Moderate		Moderately suited	1	
		!	!	Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	10.50	
BlcC2:	l I	I I	1	l 	 	I I	1	
Blocher				 Severe	i	 Moderately suited	i	
, I		i I	Ī	Slope/erodibility		_	0.50	
i	l	I	1		I	Low strength	10.50	
	l	I	I	I	I	Landslides	10.04	
		1	1	<u> </u>	I .	<u> </u>	1	
Jennings	27	Slight	!	Severe		Moderately suited	10 50	
	l 1	I	1	Slope/erodibility	υ.95 	_	10.50	
	1		1	I	1	Low strength	10.50	
	I	ı	1	I	1	Landslides	0.04	

Table 10b.--Forestland Management--Continued

and soil name	of	Pct. Hazard of off-road of or off-trail erosion map		Hazard of erosic	Suitability for r (natural surfac 	
		· 		Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Value
BlcC2: Deputy	 25 	 Slight 	 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 	 Moderately suited Slope Low strength Landslides	 0.50 0.50
BlcC3: Blocher, severely eroded	 40 	 Slight 	 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 	 Moderately suited Slope Low strength Landslides	 0.50 0.50 0.04
Jennings, severely eroded	 31 31 	 Slight 	 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 	 Moderately suited Slope Low strength Wetness Landslides	 0.50 0.50 0.50
Deputy, severely eroded	 21 1	 Slight 	 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 	 Moderately suited Slope Low strength Landslides	 0.50 0.50 0.04
BlgC2: Blocher	 54 	 Slight 	 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 	 Moderately suited Slope Low strength Landslides	 0.50 0.50
Cincinnati	 35 	 Slight 	 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 	 Moderately suited Slope Low strength Landslides	 0.50 0.50 0.04
BlgC3: Blocher, severely eroded	 45 	 Slight 	 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 	 Moderately suited Slope Low strength Landslides	 0.50 0.50 0.04
Cincinnati, severely eroded		 Slight 	 	 - Severe Slope/erodibility - 	 Moderately suited Slope Low strength Wetness Landslides	 0.50 0.50 0.50
BlkE2: Bonnell	 40 1 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 	0.50 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 	 Poorly suited Slope Low strength Landslides	 1.00 0.50 0.42

Table 10b.--Forestland Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	or off-trail eros		Hazard of erosi on roads and tra		Suitability for matural surface	
	unit			! 		' 	
	 	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
BlkE2:	!	1	1	1	1	1	1
Blocher	1 30	 Moderate	i	 Severe	 	 Poorly suited	i
	İ	Slope/erodibility	10.50	Slope/erodibility		· -	11.00
	1	1	1	1	1	Low strength	10.50
	1	 -	!	 -	l '	Landslides	10.27
Hickory	1 20	 Moderate	<u> </u>	 Severe	! !	 Poorly suited	1
- · ·	İ	Slope/erodibility	•	•		_	11.00
	I	I	I	I	I	Landslides	10.54
	1] 1	 	 	 	Low strength	10.50
BnjA:	i	! 	i	! 	 	! 	i
Bobtown	92	Slight	Ī	Slight	I	Well suited	Ī
	1]	1	!	I]	!
BnuD3: Bonnell, severely	1	l I	1	 	 	 	1
eroded	•	•	i	Severe	i	Poorly suited	i
	1	Slope/erodibility	10.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	11.00
	!	l	!	!	I	Low strength	10.50
	1	 	1	 	 	Landslides	10.36
Hickory, severely	i	I	i	I	i	I	i
eroded	31	Moderate	I	Severe	I	Poorly suited	I
	!	Slope/erodibility	10.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	=	1.00
	1	! 	<u> </u>	! !	 	Low strength Landslides	0.50 0.45
	i	I	İ	I	i	I	1
Blocher, severely	•	l	1	1	1	<u> </u>	1
eroded	25	Moderate Slope/erodibility	•	Severe Slope/erodibility		Poorly suited Slope	 1.00
	i	Slope/elodibility 	1	Slope/elodibility	1	Low strength	10.50
	I	I	I	I	I	Landslides	10.27
D . TO	!	l	!	!	!	<u> </u>	1
BnxE2: Bonnell	ı I 65	 Moderate	i	 Severe	 	 Poorly suited	1
	I	Slope/erodibility	•	•		_	11.00
	1	1	1	1	1	Low strength	10.50
	1	 	1	 	 	Landslides 	10.42
Grayford	25	 Moderate	i	Severe	i	Poorly suited	i
	I	Slope/erodibility	10.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	1.00
	!	1	!	<u> </u>	!	Low strength Landslides	10.50
	1	l I	1	! !	I I	Landslides	0.36
BnxE3:	i	I	i	I	i	I	i
Bonnell, severely	I	I	I	I	I	I	1
eroded	65		•	Severe		Poorly suited	11 00
	! 	Slope/erodibility 	10.50 	Slope/erodibility 	U.95	Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50
	İ	I	i I	I	i I	Landslides	10.42
	1	l	1	<u>l</u>	I .	l	1
Grayford, severely eroded	l l 25	 Moderate	l I	 Severe	I I	 Poorly suited	1
510aca	, <u>-</u> 3	Moderate Slope/erodibility	•	•		· -	1 1.00
	I	- I	I	- I	I	Low strength	10.50
		ı	1	1	1	Landslides	10.36

Table 10b.--Forestland Management--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	or off-trail eros		Hazard of erosion on roads and trans		Suitability for m (natural surface 	
	unit			I		I	
	I I	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
	1	I	1]	1]	1
BobE4:	!	l		 -	!		!
Bonnell, very		1		1		 Bara Bara Bara Bara Bara Bara Bara Bara Bara Bara Bara Bara Bara Bara Bara Bara	!
severely eroded	1 23		•	Severe		Poorly suited	11 00
		Slope/erodibility	10.50	Slope/erodibility	10.95	Slope Landslides	11.00
		 -	!	 	! !	Landslides Low strength	10.54
		! !	1	 	! !	l Low strength	10.50
Hickory, very		! 		! 	! !	! 	1
severely eroded	136	' Moderate		 Severe	!	Poorly suited	i
beverery croded	1	Slope/erodibility	•	•		_	11.00
		l Siope, croarsirity	1	Biope, elocibility	1	Landslides	10.54
	i	' 		' 	!	Low strength	10.50
	i	' 		' 	!	l Tom Screngen	1
BodAQ:	i	I	i	I	I	· 	i
Bonnie	I 85	Slight	i I	Slight	I	Poorly suited	i
	1	l	i	l	I	Ponding	11.00
	i.	I	i I	I	I	Low strength	10.50
	i.	I	i	I	I		1
CcaG:	i	I	i I	I	i	I	i
Caneyville	55	Severe	ı	Severe	Ī	Poorly suited	i
-	i	Slope/erodibility	0.75	Slope/erodibility		_	11.00
	i	i	ı	ı	Ī	Landslides	10.60
	ĺ	l	I		I	Low strength	10.50
	ĺ	l	I		I	I	1
Rock outcrop	19	Not rated	I	Not rated	I	Not rated	1
	I	I	I	I	I	l	1
CcbC2:	I	I	I	I	I	l	1
Caneyville	45	Slight	I	Severe	I	Moderately suited	1
	I	I	I	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Slope	10.50
	I	I	I	I	I	Low strength	10.50
	I	I	I	I	I	Landslides	10.04
	I	I	I	I	I	l	I
Zenas	40	Slight	I	Moderate	I	Moderately suited	I
	I	I	I	Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	10.50
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
CcgD2:	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Caneyville	45		•	Severe		Poorly suited	I
	I	Slope/erodibility	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	_	1.00
	I	I	I	I	I	Low strength	10.50
	1	l	l	l	l	Landslides	10.42
	!	l	!	<u> </u>	!	l 	1
Grayford	45			•		Poorly suited	1
		Slope/erodibility	10.50	Slope/erodibility	ιυ.95		1.00
	!	!	!	!	!	Low strength	10.50
	I .	I ·	1	I	I	Landslides	10.36
ap3.	!	1	1	l	I	1	1
CcgD3:	!	1	1	l	I	1	1
Caneyville, severely eroded		 Modemoto	1	l Corromo	!	l Doomler outted	1
eroded	415 		•	Severe Slope/erodibility		Poorly suited	1 00
	1	Slope/erodibility	10.50	probeletogrammith	10.93 I	Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50
	1	1 1		1 		Landslides	10.30
	1	1 1	1	1 I	! !	l namusiides	10.42
Grayford, severely	! 	' 		' 	I	ı I	i
eroded	1 45	Moderate	I	 Severe	I	 Poorly suited	i
3-000	, <u>.</u>	Slope/erodibility				-	11.00
	I	,	, I	,	, I	Slope Low strength	10.50
	' 	I	I	' 	I	Landslides	10.33
						,	,

Table 10b.--Forestland Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	or off-trail eros		Hazard of erosic on roads and tra: 		Suitability for : (natural surfact	
	unit	l		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	
CldB2: Cincinnati	 45 	 - Slight 	I I	 Moderate Slope/erodibility	 	 Moderately suited	 0.50
Blocher	 45 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility		 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
ClfA: Cobbsfork	 85 	 Slight 	 	 Slight 	 	 Poorly suited Ponding Wetness Low strength	 1.00 0.50 0.50
CwaAQ: Cuba	 92 	 Slight 	 	 Slight 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
CxdA: Cyclone	 90 	 Slight 	 	 Slight 	 	 Poorly suited Ponding Low strength Wetness	 1.00 0.50 0.50
DfnA: Dubois	 85 	 Slight 	 	 Slight 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
DfnB2: Dubois	 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility		 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
DtwC2: Deputy	 75 	 Slight 		 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Moderately suited Slope Low strength Landslides	 0.50 0.50 0.04
DtzC3: Deputy, severely eroded	 45 	 Slight 	 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Moderately suited Slope Low strength Landslides	 0.50 0.50
Trappist, severely eroded	 - 30 	 Slight 	 	 - Severe Slope/erodibility - 		 Moderately suited Slope Low strength Landslides	 0.50 0.50 0.04
EepAQ: Elkinsville	 90 	Slight 		 Slight 	 	Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
EesB2: Elkinsville	 52 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		Moderately suited Low strength 	I I I0.50
Millstone	43 	Slight 	 	Moderate Slope/erodibility		Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50

Table 10b.--Forestland Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	or off-trail eros		Hazard of erosi on roads and tra 		Suitability for matural surface	
	unit	·	1770 1	 Doting along and	177010	 Rating class and	1770 1
	i I	Rating class and limiting features		limiting features		limiting features	Value
- " -	1	!	!	!	l .	l	1
FdbA: Fincastle	 - 84	 Slight	1	 Slight	1	 Moderately suited	1
1 2000 020	1		i		i	Wetness	10.50
	1	Ī	1	Ī	I	Low strength	10.50
FdqB:	1	 	1	 	 	 	1
Fincastle	- 50	Slight	i	 Moderate	i	Moderately suited	i
	1	I	1	Slope/erodibility	0.50	Wetness	10.50
	1	1	1	1	1	Low strength	10.50
Xenia	 - 40	 Slight	i i	 Moderate	 	 Moderately suited	i
	1	l	1	Slope/erodibility		=	10.50
C	1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	1
GmsF: Greybrook	। -। 89	 Moderate	1	 Severe	I I	 Poorly suited	1
	i	Slope/erodibility	10.50	•		_	11.00
	1	I	1	I	I	Landslides	10.60
	1	1	1	1	1	Low strength	10.50
HccB2:	1	! 	1	! 	 	! 	1
Haubstadt	- 84	Slight	İ	Moderate	İ	Moderately suited	İ
	1	!	1	Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	10.50
HcgAH:	1	 	1	 	 	 	1
Haymond	- 85	 Slight	i	 Slight	i	Poorly suited	i
	1	1	1	I	I	Flooding	11.00
	1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	!	Low strength	10.50
HcgAW:	1	! 	1	! 	 	! 	1
Haymond	- 82	Slight	1	Slight	I	Poorly suited	Ī
	1	I	1	I	I	Flooding	1.00
	1	 	1	 	 	Low strength	10.50
HcpAP:	i	I	i	I	i	I	i
Haymond, frequently		1	1	1	l	l	1
ponded, depression	86	Slight	1	Slight	!	Poorly suited Ponding	11.00
	<u>'</u>	! 	1	! 	 	Low strength	10.50
	i	i I	İ	I	İ	l J	i
HeeG:	1 07	19	1	10	!		1
Hickory	- 8 <i>1</i> 	Slope/erodibility	I 10 75	Severe Slope/erodibility		Poorly suited Slope	1 1.00
	i	blope, elocibility	1		1	Landslides	10.60
	1	Ī	1	Ī	I	Low strength	10.50
HizE2:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hickory	ו - 55	 Moderate	1	 Severe	i I	 Poorly suited	1
-	1	Slope/erodibility					11.00
	1	I	1	I	I	Landslides	0.54
	1	1	1	 	I 1	Low strength	0.50
Grayford	ו -ן 35	 Moderate	i	 Severe	i I	 Poorly suited	i
-	1	Slope/erodibility	10.50			_	11.00
	1	I	1	I	I	Low strength	10.50
	1	I	1	I	I	Landslides	10.36

Table 10b.--Forestland Management--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	or off-trail eros		Hazard of erosion on roads and trans		Suitability for 1 (natural surface 	
	unit 	· 		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	Value
HizE3: Hickory, severely eroded	 55 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Poorly suited Slope Low strength Landslides	 1.00 0.50 0.45
Grayford, severely eroded	 35 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Poorly suited Slope Low strength Landslides	 1.00 0.50 0.36
HleAW: Holton	 85 	 Slight 	' 	 Slight 	' 	 Poorly suited Flooding Low strength	 1.00 0.50
MhyB2: Medora	 88 	 Slight 	1 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
MhyC3: Medora, severely eroded	 75 	 Slight 	 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Moderately suited Slope Low strength Wetness Landslides	
MmoC3: Miami, severely eroded	 97 	 Slight 	1 	 - Severe Slope/erodibility - 		 - Moderately suited Slope Low strength Landslides	 0.50 0.50 0.04
MmoD3: Miami, severely eroded	 97 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Poorly suited Slope Low strength Landslides	 1.00 0.50 0.30
MnpC2: Miami	 95 	 Slight 	 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Moderately suited Slope Low strength Landslides	 0.50 0.50 0.04
MnpD2: Miami	 95 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Poorly suited Slope Low strength Landslides	 1.00 0.50 0.30
NaaA: Nabb	 85 	 Slight 	 	 Slight 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50

Table 10b.--Forestland Management--Continued

	Pct. of map	or off-trail eros		Hazard of erosi on roads and tra 		Suitability for r (natural surfac	
	unit 	· 		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	Value
NaaB2: Nabb	 78 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility		 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
OfaAW: Oldenburg	 85 	 Slight 	 	 Slight 		 Poorly suited Flooding Low strength	 1.00 0.50
OmkC2: Otwell	 72 	 Slight 	 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Moderately suited Slope Low strength Landslides	 0.50 0.50 0.04
OmkC3: Otwell, severely eroded	 72 	 Slight 	 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 	 0.50 0.50 0.50
Omz: Orthents	 100 	 Not rated 	 	' Not rated 	 	' Not rated 	
PcrA: Pekin	 90 	 Slight 	 	 Slight 		 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
PcrB2: Pekin	 85 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
PcrC2: Pekin, eroded	72 	 Slight 	 	Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Moderately suited Slope Low strength Landslides	 1 0.50 0.50 0.04
PhaA: Peoga	 83 	 Slight 		 Slight 	 	 - Poorly suited Ponding Wetness Low strength	 1.00 0.50 0.50
PlpAH: Piopolis	I	 Slight 	 	 Slight 		 Poorly suited Ponding Flooding Low strength	 1.00 1.00 0.50
PlpAHU: Piopolis, undrained	 98 	 Slight 	 	 Slight 	 	 Poorly suited Ponding Flooding Wetness Low strength	 1.00 1.00 1.00

Table 10b.--Forestland Management--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	or off-trail eros		Hazard of erosi on roads and tra		Suitability for a (natural surface	
	unit 	 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	Value
Pml: Pits, quarry	 100 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
RptG: Rohan	45 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Poorly suited Slope Landslides Low strength	 1.00 0.60 0.50
Jessietown	 36 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Poorly suited Slope Landslides Low strength	 1.00 0.60 0.50
RywB2: Russell	 76 	 Slight 	' 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
RzfA: Ryker, terrace	 52 	 Slight 	 	 Slight 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
Muscatatuck, terrace	 48 	 Slight 	 	 Slight 	! ! !	 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
RzfB2: Ryker, terrace	 52 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility		 Moderately suited Low strength	1 10.50
Muscatatuck, terrace	 40 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
RzgA: Ryker	 45 	 Slight 	 	 Slight 		 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
Muscatatuck	 45 	 Slight 	! 	 Slight 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength 	1 10.50
RzgB2: Ryker	 50 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility		 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
Muscatatuck	 40 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		 Moderately suited Low strength	1 0.50
RzgC2: Ryker	 50 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		 Moderately suited Low strength Slope Landslides	 0.50 0.50
Muscatatuck	 35 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility		 Moderately suited Low strength Slope Landslides	 0.50 0.50 0.02

Table 10b.--Forestland Management--Continued

and soil name	Pct. Pct. of map	or off-trail eros		Hazard of erosi on roads and tra 		Suitability for : (natural surface	
	unit 	·		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	Value
RzhC3: Ryker, severely eroded	 37 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		 Moderately suited Low strength Slope Landslides	 0.50 0.50 0.02
Grayford, severely eroded	 30 	 Slight 	 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Moderately suited Slope Low strength Landslides	 0.50 0.50 0.04
Muscatatuck, severely eroded	 28 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		 Moderately suited Low strength Slope Landslides	 0.50 0.50 0.02
SceA: Scottsburg	 95 	 Slight 	 	 Slight 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
ScfB2: Scottsburg	 50 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility		 Moderately suited Low strength	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Deputy	 40 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility		Moderately suited Low strength	1 10.50
SifE: Senachwine	 90 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 - Poorly suited Slope Low strength Landslides	 1.00 0.50 0.45
SifG: Senachwine	 90 	 Very severe Slope/erodibility 		 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Poorly suited Slope Landslides Low strength	 1.00 0.60 0.50
SldAW: Shoals	 90 	 Slight 	 	 Slight 		 Poorly suited Flooding Wetness	 1.00 0.50
StaAH: Steff	 88 	' Slight 	 	 	 	Low strength Poorly suited Flooding Low strength	0.50 1.00 0.50
StaAQ: Steff	 86 	 Slight 	 	 Slight 		 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50

Table 10b.--Forestland Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	or off-trail eros		Hazard of erosi on roads and tra 		Suitability for m (natural surface 	
	unit 	·		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	Value
StdAH: Stendal	 93 	 Slight 	 	 Slight 	 	 Poorly suited Flooding Low strength	 1.00 0.50
StdAQ: Stendal	 88 	 Slight 	 	 Slight 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
SuoAH: Stonelick	 100 	 Slight 	 	 Slight 	 	 Poorly suited Flooding	 1.00
ThbD4: Trappist, very severely eroded	 73 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 - Poorly suited Slope Low strength Landslides	 1.00 0.50 0.24
ThcD3: Trappist, severely eroded	 	 - Moderate Slope/erodibility 	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Poorly suited Slope Low strength Landslides	 1.00 0.50 0.30
Rohan, severely eroded	 29 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Poorly suited Slope Low strength Landslides	 1.00 0.50 0.42
ThdD2: Trappist	 49 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Poorly suited Slope Low strength Landslides	 1.00 0.50 0.30
Rohan	 33 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 		 Severe Slope/erodibility 	•	 Poorly suited Slope Low strength Landslides	 1.00 0.50 0.42
Uby: Udorthents, loamy	 100 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
UdaB: Urban land	 46	 Not rated	I I	 Not rated	I I	 Not rated	
Deputy	 16 	 Slight 	 	 Severe Slope/erodibility 		 Moderately suited Slope Low strength Landslides	 0.50 0.50 0.04
Scottsburg	1	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility 	10.50	 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50

Table 10b.--Forestland Management--Continued

	map	or off-trail eros		Hazard of erosic		Suitability for matural surface	
	unit 	· 		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	Value
UfcB:	1	<u> </u>	1		1	 -	1
Urban land	1 49	Not rated		Not rated	!	Not rated	i
Cincinnati	 16 	 Slight 	•	 Severe Slope/erodibility 	0.95	 Moderately suited Slope Low strength	 0.50 0.50
Nabb	 16 	 Slight 	 	 Moderate Slope/erodibility		Landslides Moderately suited Low strength	0.04 0.50
UfdA:	 57	 	 	 	 	 	
Urban land	5 <i>1</i> 	NOT rated 	 	Not rated 	I I	Not rated 	1
Cobbsfork	17 	Slight 	 	Slight 		Poorly suited Ponding Wetness Low strength	 1.00 0.50 0.50
Avonburg	 16 	 Slight 	 	 Slight 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
Usl: Udorthents, rubbish	 100 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
W: Water	 100	 Not rated	1	 Not rated	 	 Not rated	1
WaaAH: Wakeland	 85 	 Slight 	 	 Slight 		 Poorly suited Flooding Low strength	 1.00 0.50
WaaAW: Wakeland	 82 	 Slight 	! 	 Slight 		 Poorly suited Flooding Low strength	 1.00 0.50
WnmA: Whitcomb	I	I	1	 Slight 	I	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
WokAH: Wilbur	 88 	 Slight 	i I	 Slight 	I I	 Poorly suited Flooding Low strength	 1.00 0.50
WokAW: Wilbur	 83 	 	 	 Slight 		 Poorly suited Flooding Low strength	 1.00 0.50
WooAQ: Wilhite	 96 	 Slight 	 	 Slight 		 Poorly suited Ponding Low strength	 1.00 0.50

Table 10b.--Forestland Management--Continued

Map symbol	Pct.	Hazard of off-ro	ad	Hazard of erosi	on	Suitability for	roads
	•	or off-trail eros		on roads and tra		(natural surface	
	map	1				1	
	unit					I	
	I	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
	1	limiting features	1	limiting features	I	limiting features	1
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
WprAV:	I	I	1	I	I	I	1
Wirt	83	Slight	1	Slight	I	Poorly suited	1
	I	I	I	I	I	Flooding	1.00
	I	I	I	I	I	Low strength	10.50
	1	I	1	I	I	I	1
WprAW:	1	I	1	I	I	I	1
Wirt	83	Slight	1	Slight	I	Poorly suited	1
	I	I	I	I	I	Flooding	1.00
	I	I	1	I	I	Low strength	10.50
	I	I	1	I	I	I	1
WpuAH:	i	Ī	i	l	i	İ	İ
Wirt	1 88	Slight	i	Slight	i	Poorly suited	i
	i	I	i	ı I	i	Flooding	11.00
	i	I	i	I	i	Low strength	10.50
	i	i	i	i	i	l	1
WufB2:	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
Williamstown	1 82	ISlight	i	 Moderate	i	Moderately suited	i
	1	1	i	Slope/erodibility		· -	10.50
			;	Diope, Clouisilley	1	ı	1
XabB2:	;	1		! !		1	
Xenia	I 0E	l IClimbt	-	 Moderate		 Moderately suited	
Aeiiia	1 33	, siigiic	-	Slope/erodibility		· -	10.50
	!		!	Slope/erodibility	10.50	Low strength	10.50
ZnsB:		1	1	I I		1	
	1 00	101:	!	114-4	!	l Madamakalar and to d	!
Zenas	1 80	Slight	1	Moderate		Moderately suited	1
	I	I	I	Slope/erodibility	10.50	Low strength	10.50

Table 10c. -- Forestland Management

(Onsite investigation may be needed to validate the interpretations in this table and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

and soil name	Pct. Pct. of map	hand planting		Suitability fo mechanical plant		Suitability for us harvesting equipm 	
	unit			I		I	
	l I	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
AddA: Avonburg	 85 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
AddB2: Avonburg	I 75 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
AzoA: Ayrshire	 88 	 Well suited 		 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	
BbhA: Bartle	 83 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
BgeAH: Birds	 85 	 Well suited 		 Well suited 	 	 Poorly suited Wetness Low strength	 1.00 0.50
BgeAHU: Birds, undrained	 90 	 Moderately suited Wetness 	 0.50	 Moderately suited Wetness 	 0.50	 Poorly suited Wetness Low strength	 1.00 0.50
BkeB: Bloomfield	 50	' Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	' Well suited 	
Alvin	45 	 Well suited	į	Well suited	i	 Well suited	į
BlbB2: Blocher	 50 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Jennings	 40 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	1 10.50
BlcC2: Blocher	 42 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope	 0.50	 Moderately suited Low strength	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Jennings	 27 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope		 Moderately suited Low strength	1 10.50
Deputy	 25 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope	 0.50	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
	I	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope 	10.50	 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50

Table 10c.--Forestland Management--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of	hand planting		Suitability fo mechanical plant		Suitability for us harvesting equipr 	
	unit 	· 		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	
BlcC3: Jennings, severely eroded		 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope 		 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
Deputy, severely eroded	 21 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope		 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
BlgC2: Blocher	 54 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope		 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
Cincinnati	 35 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope 		 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
BlgC3: Blocher, severely eroded	•	 - Well suited 	 	 - Moderately suited Slope 		 - Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
Cincinnati, severely eroded		 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope		 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
BlkE2: Bonnell		 - Moderately suited Stickiness; high plasticity index 	10.50	· -	0.75 0.50	 - Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
Blocher	 30 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope		 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
Hickory	 20 	 Well suited 	 	· -		 Moderately suited Low strength Slope	 0.50 0.50
BnjA: Bobtown	 92 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	
BnuD3: Bonnell, severely eroded	 37	 Moderately suited Stickiness; high plasticity index 	10.50		0.75 0.50	 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
Hickory, severely eroded	•	 Well suited 	 	 Poorly suited Slope 		 Moderately suited Low strength Slope	 0.50 0.50
Blocher, severely eroded	I	 Well suited 		 Moderately suited Slope	0.50	 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50

Table 10c.--Forestland Management--Continued

and soil name	Pct.	hand planting		Suitability fo mechanical plant		Suitability for us harvesting equipm	
	map			I		I	
	unit 	 Rating class and	17721110	l Pating class and	17721110	l Pating glass and	Value
	 	limiting features		limiting features		limiting features	varue
		1	I	I	I	1	ī
BnxE2:	l	I	I	I	I	I	I
Bonnell		_		· -		Moderately suited	1
		Stickiness; high		_	10.75	· -	10.50
	l	plasticity index	!	Stickiness; high		 -	!
	l I	 	! !	plasticity index	1	 	1
Grayford	1 25	 Well suited	I	Poorly suited	i	Moderately suited	i
				•		Low strength	10.50
	l	l	I	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī
BnxE3:	l	I	I	I	I	I	I
Bonnell, severely	l	I	I	I	I	I	I
eroded	65	Moderately suited		· -		Moderately suited	1
		Stickiness; high		_	10.75	•	10.50
	l 1	plasticity index	!	Stickiness; high		 -	!
	l I	 	! !	plasticity index	1	 	1
Grayford, severely	l I	! 	! !	1 1	i	1 1	<u> </u>
eroded		•	I	Poorly suited	i	 Moderately suited	i
j		I	I	_		Low strength	10.50
	l	I	I	I	I	I	I
BobE4:	l	I	I	I	I	I	I
Bonnell, very	l	I	I	I	I	I	I
severely eroded		_		· -		Moderately suited	I
		Stickiness; high		_		Low strength	10.50
	l 1	plasticity index	! !	Stickiness; high plasticity index		Slope	10.50
	l I	1 1	! !	prasticity index	1	1 1	1
Hickory, very	' 	I	i I	I	i	I	i
severely eroded	36	Well suited	I	Poorly suited	i	Moderately suited	i
	l	I	I	Slope	10.75	Low strength	10.50
	l	I	I	I	I	Slope	10.50
	l	I	I	I	I	I	I
BodAQ:		l 	!	l 	!	l 	!
Bonnie	85	well suited	!	Well suited		Poorly suited Wetness	11 00
	l I	! !	! !	! !		Low strength	1.00 0.50
	' 	I	I	I	i	l Low Screngen	1
CcaG:		I	I	I	İ	I	i
Caneyville	55	Moderately suited	I	Unsuited	I	Poorly suited	I
	l	· -	10.50	· -		Slope	1.00
	l	Stickiness; high		·		Low strength	10.50
		plasticity index	!	plasticity index	!	 -	!
Rock outcrop	l I 10.	 Not rated	! !	 Not rated	1	 Not rated	1
NOCK OUTCIOP	1	I	! !	I	i	I	'
		I	I	I	i	I	i
CcbC2:		 Poorly suited	I	Poorly suited	İ	Moderately suited	İ
CcbC2: Caneyville	45				10 75	Low strength	10.50
Caneyville		Stickiness; high	0.75	Stickiness; high	10.75		
Caneyville		_		plasticity index	I	I	I
Caneyville		Stickiness; high		plasticity index		I	
Caneyville	 	Stickiness; high plasticity index 	 	plasticity index Slope 	 0.50 	 	
Caneyville	 	Stickiness; high plasticity index 	 	plasticity index Slope Moderately suited	 0.50 	 Moderately suited	
Caneyville	 	Stickiness; high plasticity index 	 	plasticity index Slope Moderately suited	 0.50 	 	 0.50
Caneyville	 	Stickiness; high plasticity index 	 	plasticity index Slope Moderately suited	 0.50 	 Moderately suited	 0.50
Caneyville Zenas CcgD2:	 40 	Stickiness; high plasticity index Well suited 	 	plasticity index Slope Moderately suited Slope 	 0.50 0.50	 - Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
Caneyville	 40 	Stickiness; high plasticity index Well suited 	 	plasticity index Slope Moderately suited Slope Poorly suited	 0.50 0.50 	 Moderately suited	
Caneyville Zenas CcgD2:	 40 	Stickiness; high plasticity index Well suited Moderately suited	 	plasticity index Slope Moderately suited Slope Poorly suited	 0.50 0.50 	 	1 1 1

Table 10c.--Forestland Management--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	hand planting	r	Suitability fo mechanical plant		Suitability for us harvesting equipm 	
	unit 	Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	Value
CcgD2: Grayford	 45 	 Well suited 	 	 Poorly suited Slope	 0.75	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
CcgD3: Caneyville, severely eroded		 Poorly suited Stickiness; high plasticity index 	0.75	· -	0.75 0.75		 0.50
Grayford, severely eroded	 45 	 Well suited 	 	· -	 0.75	 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
CldB2: Cincinnati	 45 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	I I 10.50
Blocher	 45 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength 	I I 0.50
ClfA: Cobbsfork	 85 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
CwaAQ: Cuba	 92 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
CxdA: Cyclone	 90 	_	' 0.75 	 Poorly suited Wetness 	 0.75 	 Poorly suited Wetness Low strength	 0.75 0.50
DfnA: Dubois	 85 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
DfnB2: Dubois		 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
DtwC2: Deputy	 75 	 Well suited 	' 	 Moderately suited Slope 	 0.50	 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
DtzC3: Deputy, severely eroded	 45 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope 	 0.50	 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
Trappist, severely eroded	 30 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope	 0.50	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
EepAQ: Elkinsville	 90 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50

Table 10c.--Forestland Management--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	hand planting		Suitability fo mechanical plant 		Suitability for us harvesting equipm 	
	unit 	Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	Value
EesB2: Elkinsville	 52 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
Millstone	 43 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
FdbA: Fincastle	 84 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
FdqB: Fincastle	 50 	 Well suited 	! ! !	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
Xenia	 40 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
GmsF: Greybrook	 89 	 Well suited 	 	 Poorly suited Slope 	 0.75	 Moderately suited Slope Low strength	 0.50 0.50
HccB2: Haubstadt	 84 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
HcgAH: Haymond	I 85 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
HcgAW: Haymond	 82 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
HcpAP: Haymond, frequently ponded, depression		 Well suited 	 	 - Well suited - 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
HeeG: Hickory			 0.50	 Unsuited Slope 	1.00	 Poorly suited Slope Low strength	 1.00 0.50
HizE2: Hickory	 55 	 Well suited 		 Poorly suited Slope 	0.75	 Moderately suited Low strength Slope	 0.50 0.50
Grayford	 35 	 Well suited 	 	 Poorly suited Slope	i	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
HizE3: Hickory, severely eroded	 	 Well suited 	 	 Poorly suited Slope 	0.75 	 Moderately suited Low strength Slope 	 0.50 0.50

Table 10c.--Forestland Management--Continued

and soil name	Pct. Pct. of map	hand planting		Suitability fo mechanical plant 		Suitability for use of harvesting equipment	
	unit 	 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	
HizE3: Grayford, severely eroded	•	 Well suited 	 			 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
HleAW: Holton	 85 	' Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Poorly suited Wetness Low strength	 1.00 0.50
MhyB2: Medora	 88 	 Moderately suited Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	 Moderately suited Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
MhyC3: Medora, severely eroded	 75 	 - Moderately suited Stickiness; high plasticity index 	0.50	 - Moderately suited Slope Stickiness; high plasticity index 	0.50 0.50	·	 0.50
MmoC3: Miami, severely eroded	•	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope 	 0.50	 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
MmoD3: Miami, severely eroded	 97 	 Well suited 	 	· -	 0.75	 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
MnpC2: Miami	 95 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope 		 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
MnpD2: Miami	 95 	 Well suited 	 	· •	 0.75	 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
NaaA: Nabb	 85 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
NaaB2: Nabb	 78 	 Well suited 	' 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
OfaAW: Oldenburg	 85 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
OmkC2: Otwell	 72 	 Well suited 	1 	 Moderately suited Slope 		 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
OmkC3: Otwell, severely eroded	 72 	 Well suited 	 	_	 0.50	 - Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50

Table 10c.--Forestland Management--Continued

and soil name	Pct. Of Map	hand planting		Suitability fo mechanical plant 		Suitability for use of harvesting equipment 	
	unit 	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	Value
Omz: Orthents	 100 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
PcrA: Pekin	 90 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	I I I0.50
PcrB2: Pekin	 85 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
PcrC2: Pekin, eroded	 72 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope	 0.50	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
PhaA: Peoga	 83 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
PlpAH: Piopolis	 97 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Poorly suited Wetness Low strength	 1.00 0.50
PlpAHU: Piopolis, undrained		_	 0.50	 Moderately suited Wetness 	 0.50	 Poorly suited Wetness Low strength	 1.00 0.50
Pml: Pits, quarry	 100 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
RptG:	I	I	1	I	I	I	1
Rohan		_	 0.50 0.50		 1.00 0.75	· -	 1.00 0.50
Jessietown		 Moderately suited Slope 	10.50	 Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	 1.00 0.50	· -	 1.00 0.50
RywB2: Russell		 Well suited 	•	 Well suited 		 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
RzfA: Ryker, terrace	I	ļ.	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Muscatatuck, terrace	•	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength 	I I I0.50
RzfB2: Ryker, terrace	 52 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
Muscatatuck, terrace	I	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50

Table 10c.--Forestland Management--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	hand planting		 Suitability fo mechanical plant 		 Suitability for use of harvesting equipment 	
	unit 	Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
RzgA: Ryker	 45 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
Muscatatuck	 45 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
RzgB2: Ryker	 50 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
Muscatatuck	 40 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 		 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
RzgC2: Ryker	 50 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope		 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
Muscatatuck	 35 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope		 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
RzhC3: Ryker, severely eroded	 37 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope		 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
Grayford, severely eroded	•	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope		 Moderately suited Low strength	1 1 1 0 . 50
Muscatatuck, severely eroded	 28 	 Well suited 	! ! !	 Moderately suited Slope 		 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
SceA: Scottsburg	 95 	 Well suited 	! 	 Well suited 		 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
ScfB2: Scottsburg	 50 	 Well suited 	! 	 Well suited 		 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
Deputy	 40 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
SifE: Senachwine	 90 	 Well suited 	 	 Poorly suited Slope 	 0.75	 Moderately suited Low strength Slope	 0.50 0.50
SifG: Senachwine		_	 0.50	 Unsuited Slope 	 1.00	 Poorly suited Slope Low strength	 1.00 0.50
SldAW: Shoals	 90 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50

Table 10c.--Forestland Management--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	hand planting		Suitability for the second sec		Suitability for use of harvesting equipment 	
	unit 	· 		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	
StaAH: Steff	 88 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
StaAQ: Steff	 86 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 		 Moderately suited Low strength	1 10.50
StdAH: Stendal	 93 	 Well suited 		 Well suited 		 Moderately suited Wetness Low strength	 0.50 0.50
StdAQ: Stendal	 88 	 Well suited 	 	 Well suited 		 Poorly suited Wetness Low strength	 1.00 0.50
SuoAH: Stonelick	 100 	' Well suited 	 	, Well suited 	 	, Well suited 	
ThbD4: Trappist, very severely eroded	 73 	 Well suited 	 	 Moderately suited Slope 	 0.50	 - Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
ThcD3: Trappist, severely eroded	 44 	 Well suited 	 	 Poorly suited Slope 		 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
Rohan, severely eroded	 29 		 	 Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments		 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
ThdD2: Trappist	 49 	 Well suited 	 	 Poorly suited Slope	 0.75	 Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
Rohan	 33 	 Moderately suited Rock fragments 	 0.50 	 Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments		 Moderately suited Low strength 	 0.50
Uby: Udorthents, loamy	 100 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
UdaB: Urban land	 46 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
Deputy	•	Well suited 	 	Moderately suited Slope		Moderately suited Low strength	 0.50
Scottsburg	I	 Well suited 	i !	 Well suited 	 -	 Moderately suited Low strength	1 10.50

Table 10c.--Forestland Management--Continued

	Pct. Of	·		, Suitability fo mechanical plant		, Suitability for us harvesting equipm	
	map			 	9	 	
	unit			I	Ì	I	
	ı	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
	i I	limiting features		limiting features		limiting features	i
	1	I	I	I	I	I	I
UfcB:	I	I	I	l	I	l	I
Urban land	49	Not rated	!	Not rated	!	Not rated	!
Cincinnati	l 1 16	 Woll swited	1	 Moderately suited	1	 Moderately suited	1
CINCINNACI	1 10	Well Sulted		-	10.50	· -	10.50
	I	' 	i	l Siope	1	l non berengen	1
Nabb	16	Well suited	i.	Well suited	i i	Moderately suited	i
	l	l	ĺ		i i	Low strength	10.50
	I	I	I	l	I	l	I
UfdA:	I	I	I	l	1	I	I
Urban land	57	Not rated	I	Not rated	I	Not rated	I
		l 	!	 	!	l 	!
Cobbsfork	17	Well suited	!	Well suited	!	Moderately suited	I 10 F0
	 	 	1	l		Low strength	10.50
Avonburg	ı I 16	 Well suited	i	 Well suited		 Moderately suited	i
	=0	1	i		i	Low strength	10.50
	i	I	i.	I	i i		i
Usl:	l	l	Ī		l		Ī
Udorthents, rubbish	100	Not rated	I	Not rated	I	Not rated	I
	I	I	I	I	1	I	I
₩:	I	I	I	l	I	l	I
Water	100	Not rated	I	Not rated	l .	Not rated	1
T	!	 -	!	1	!	1	1
WaaAH: Wakeland	I I 85	 Well suited	1	 Well suited		 Poorly suited	1
Wakeland	1 03	Well Sulceu	i	Meil Saitea 		Wetness	11.00
	i	I	i		i i	Low strength	10.50
	l	l	Ī		l	l	Ī
WaaAW:	l	I	I	I	I	I	1
Wakeland	82	Well suited	I	Well suited	I	Poorly suited	I
	l	<u> </u>	1]	I .	Wetness	1.00
	!	 -	!	1	!	Low strength	10.50
WnmA:	 	 	1]] 	1
Whitcomb	1 1 87	 Well suited	i	 Well suited	i	 Moderately suited	i
	1	1	i	l	i i	Low strength	0.50
	l	l	ĺ		i i	i I	Ī
WokAH:	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Wilbur	88	Well suited	I	Well suited	I	Moderately suited	I
	1	1	1	1	1	Low strength	10.50
	!	<u> </u>	!		!		!
WokAW: Wilbur	1 02	 Well outtod	!	 Well suited		 Moderately suited	!
WIIDUI	03 	Well Sulced	 	weil suitea 		Low strength	10.50
	i I	' 	i	! 	i	l now bereingen	1
WooAQ:		I	İ		i		i
Wilhite	96	Well suited	I	Well suited	1	Poorly suited	I
	I	I	I	I	I	Wetness	11.00
	1	1	1	<u> </u>	1	Low strength	10.50
	1	l	1]	1]	1
WprAV:	I 62	 	!	 	I .		!
Wirt	1 83	well sulted	1	Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	10 50
	! !	1 	1	1 		l now strength	10.50
WprAW:	' 	' 	i	' 	i	' 	1
Wirt	83	Well suited	İ	 Well suited	i	 Moderately suited	i
	I	I	I	I		Low strength	10.50
		l	İ			I	Ī

Table 10c.--Forestland Management--Continued

Map symbol	 Pct.	 Suitabili	L fam	 Suitabili		 Suitability for u	f
	•		-		-	· -	
and soil name	of	•	nting	mechanical	planting	harvesting equip	ment
	map	I		I		I	
	unit	1		<u> </u>		1	
	I	Rating class	and Valu	e Rating class	and Value	e Rating class and	Value
	1	limiting feat	ures	limiting feat	tures	limiting features	1
	I	I	I	1	1	1	1
WpuAH:	I	I	I	I	1	I	1
Wirt	88	Well suited	I	Well suited	1	Moderately suited	I
	I	I	I	1	1	Low strength	10.50
	1	I	I	1	1	1	1
WufB2:	I	I	1	1	1	1	I
Williamstown	82	Moderately sui	ted	Moderately sui	ited	Moderately suited	I
	I	Stickiness;	high 0.50	Stickiness;	high 0.50	Low strength	10.50
	I	plasticity	index	plasticity	index	1	1
	I	I	1	I	1	1	I
XabB2:	I	I	ı	I	1	1	I
Xenia	95	Well suited	1	Well suited	1	Moderately suited	1
	I	T.	1	1	1	Low strength	[0.50
	i	İ	i	İ	i	i	i
ZnsB:	i	I	i	i	i	i	i
Zenas	1 80	Well suited	i	Well suited	i	Moderately suited	i
	1	I	i	1	i	Low strength	10.50
	1		i		i		1

Table 10d. -- Forestland Management

(Onsite investigation may be needed to validate the interpretations in this table and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. Of map	seedling mortality			
			Value		
AddA: Avonburg		 High Wetness	 1.00		
AddB2: Avonburg		 High Wetness	 1.00		
AzoA: Ayrshire		 High Wetness	 1.00		
BbhA: Bartle		 High Wetness 	 1.00		
BgeAH: Birds	 85 	 High Wetness	 1.00		
BgeAHU: Birds, undrained	 90 	 High Wetness	 1.00		
BkeB: Bloomfield	 50	 Low	 		
Alvin	 45 	Low	! 		
BlbB2: Blocher	 50	 Low	 		
Jennings	 40 	Low	! 		
BlcC2: Blocher	 42	 Low	 		
Jennings	 27	 Low	! 		
Deputy	 25	Low	! !		
BlcC3: Blocher, severely eroded	 40 	 - Low	 		
Jennings, severely eroded		Low	 		
eroded	21	 Low 	1 		

Table 10d.--Forestland Management--Continued

	ı	l		
	Pct.	Potential for seedling mortali		
	or map	-	СУ	
	unit			
		Rating class and	Value	
	<u> </u> 	limiting features	 	
	! 	I 	l I	
Blocher		Low	İ	
Qiiti	•		!	
Cincinnati		l rom	l I	
BlgC3:	l	I	İ	
· -		 	!	
eroded		I I TOM	 	
Cincinnati, severely	i	I	i	
eroded				
	 	Wetness 	11.00	
BlkE2:	i	· 	İ	
Bonnell	40	Low	I	
Blocher	1 3U	 Low		
BIOCHEI	1 30 1	l TOW	i	
Hickory	20	Low	l	
D 3 .			!	
BnjA: Bobtown	l I 92	 Low	l I	
	l	I	Ì	
BnuD3:	!	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
Bonnell, severely eroded		l LT.ow	1	
01000	. J.	 	i	
Hickory, severely		<u> </u>	1	
eroded		Low 	1	
Blocher, severely		i I	i	
eroded			I	
BnxE2:] 	 	
Bonnell	65	Low	i	
	l	<u> </u>	1	
Grayford	25 	Low	 	
BnxE3:	' 	! 	' 	
Bonnell, severely		I	I	
eroded	65 	Low	 -	
Grayford, severely	i I	! 	i	
eroded	25	Low	I	
BobE4:] 		
	ı I	! 	 	
severely eroded	53	Low	I	
	l	 -		
Hickory, very severely eroded	ı I 36	 Low	i	
-	l	I	İ	
BodAQ: Bonnie	l . 05	 TT: =1	!	
	•	High Wetness	1	
	I		I	
	l		!	
Caneyville		Low 	I I	
Rock outcrop	•	 Not rated	l	
	I	l	I	

Table 10d.--Forestland Management--Continued

Map symbol	 Pct.	 	
		seedling mortali	
	map		Сy
	unit		
		 Rating class and	Value
	•	limiting features	varue
	<u> </u>	i illustring reacures	
CcbC2:	I I	! 	1
Caneyville	1 45	ı I T.OW	i
ouncy ville	, <u>.</u> .	1	i
Zenas	I 40	Low	i
	i	I	i
CcgD2:	i	I	i
Caneyville	45	Low	I
	I	I	1
Grayford	45	Low	I
	I	I	1
CcgD3:	I	I	1
Caneyville, severely	I	I	1
eroded	45	Low	1
	I	I	1
	I	I	1
eroded	45	Low	1
	!	 -	!
CldB2:	l 	 -	!
Cincinnati			!
Blocher	•		1
		I TOM	1
ClfA:		! !	:
Cobbsfork	I 85	' High	;
CODDSTOIN	•	Wetness	11.00
	i	1	1
CwaAQ:	i	I	i
Cuba	92	Low	İ
	I	I	1
CxdA:	I	I	1
Cyclone	90	High	1
	I	Wetness	1.00
	I	I	1
DfnA:	I	I	I
Dubois		-	I
	I	Wetness	11.00
	!	 -	!
DfnB2: Dubois	l . 77	 ****	!
Dubois	•	High Wetness	1 1.00
	l I	Wechess	1
DtwC2:	•	! 	i
Deputy	•	Low	i
• •		I	Ī
DtzC3:	I	I	I
Deputy, severely	I	I	1
eroded	45	Low	1
	I	I	1
	I	I	1
eroded	30	Low	I
	I	l	1
	l	<u> </u>	1
Elkinsville	90	Low	I
T 70		l	1
EesB2:	l 	I 	1
Elkinsville	52	Low	I
Millstone	I 43	l Tow	1
miliscone	•	Low 	1
	I	ı	1

Table 10d.--Forestland Management--Continued

		<u> </u>	
and soil name	Pct. of map	seedling mortali	
		Rating class and	Value
FdbA: Fincastle		 High Wetness	 1.00
FdqB: Fincastle		 - High Wetness	 1.00
Xenia	I 40 	 Low 	
GmsF: Greybrook	 89 	' Low 	
HccB2: Haubstadt	 84 	 Low 	
HcgAH: Haymond	 85 	 Low 	
HcgAW: Haymond	l 82 	 Low 	
HcpAP: Haymond, frequently ponded, depression		 - Low 	
HeeG: Hickory	 87 	 Low	
HizE2: Hickory	 55 	 Low	
Grayford	35 	Low 	
HizE3: Hickory, severely eroded	 55 	 - Low 	
Grayford, severely eroded		 Low 	
Holton		 High Wetness	 1.00
MhyB2: Medora	 88 	 Low	
eroded		 High Wetness	 1.00
eroded	 97 	 - Low	
eroded	•	 - Low 	

Table 10d.--Forestland Management--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct.	seedling mortali	
	unit		
		Rating class and limiting features	
MnpC2: Miami	I	 Low 	
Miami			1
	 85		
NaaB2: Nabb	 78		
OfaAW: Oldenburg	I	 Low	
Otwell		 Low 	
OmkC3: Otwell, severely eroded	 72	 	
Omz:	I	I	
PcrA: Pekin	 90	 Low	
PcrB2: Pekin	ı 85	 Low	
Pekin, eroded		 - Low	
PhaA: Peoga	 83	I	 1.00
	I	 High Wetness	
PlpAHU: Piopolis, undrained	 98	 High Wetness	 1.00
_	l	 Not rated	
Rohan	45	 Low	
Jessietown	36	 Low 	
RywB2: Russell		 Low 	

Table 10d.--Forestland Management--Continued

Map symbol	 Pct.	 	
		seedling mortali	
	map		
	unit		
		Rating class and	Value
		limiting features	
	ı	<u> </u>	ī
RzfA:	I	I	I
Ryker, terrace	52	Low	I
	I	l	I
Muscatatuck, terrace	48	Low	1
	I	l	I
	I	l	1
Ryker, terrace			1
	•	 -	!
Muscatatuck, terrace			!
	l I		!
Ryker	•	I LT.OW	
Nykei	1 1 3	I TOW	<u> </u>
Muscatatuck	ı I 45	Low	i
	 I	I	i
RzgB2:	l	I	İ
Ryker	50	Low	Ī
	I	I	I
Muscatatuck	40	Low	1
	I	I	I
RzgC2:	I	I	I
Ryker	50	Low	1
	l 	 -	1
Muscatatuck	35	Low	!
RzhC3:	l	1	!
	l I	 	
eroded		ı Liow	
CIOGCG	1	1	i
Grayford, severely	I	I	i
eroded		Low	Ī
	I	I	I
Muscatatuck,	I	I	I
severely eroded	28	Low	I
	1	1	1
SceA:	l 	 -	!
Scottsburg	95	Low	!
ScfB2:	 	l 1	1
Scottsburg	I I 50	I Low	
Scotesburg	1 30 1	I TOW	
Deputy	I 40	Low	i
		I	i
SifE:	l	I	İ
Senachwine	90	Low	I
	l	I	I
SifG:	I	I	I
Senachwine	90	Low	I
	I	1	I
		l : .	1
Shoals		_	I 11 00
	 	Wetness	11.00
	l I	1 	I I
Steff		' Low	I
	•	I LOW	i I
		! 	i I
Steff	•	•	I
		I	I

Table 10d.--Forestland Management--Continued

		 	
Map symbol and soil name		seedling mortali	ty
	map		
		 Rating class and limiting features	
	I	I	ı
StdAH: Stendal		-	 1.00
StdAQ: Stendal		-	 1.00
SuoAH: Stonelick		Carbonate content	 0.50 0.50
ThbD4: Trappist, very severely eroded	 73 	 - Low 	1
ThcD3: Trappist, severely eroded		 - Low 	
Rohan, severely eroded	 29	 Low	
ThdD2: Trappist	 49	 Low	1
Rohan	33	Low	İ
Uby: Udorthents, loamy	 100 	 Not rated 	
UdaB: Urban land	 46	 Not rated	
Deputy	1 16	Low	! !
Scottsburg	 16 	 Low 	I I I
UfcB: Urban land	 49 	 Not rated 	
Cincinnati		Low	! !
Nabb	 16 	 Low 	
UfdA: Urban land	 57 	 Not rated 	
Cobbsfork		-	 1.00
Avonburg		-	 1.00
Usl: Udorthents, rubbish	 100 	 Not rated 	
Water	 100 	 Not rated 	

Table 10d.--Forestland Management--Continued

WaaAH: Wakeland	map unit 85		
WaaAH: Wakeland	map unit 85	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Wakeland	 85 	Rating class and limiting features	
Wakeland	 - 85 	limiting features High	
Wakeland	 	 High	
Wakeland	 	 High	
Wakeland	 	• •	1
NaaAW:	 	• •	
	i I	wethess	11.00
	 82	1	1
Walas I am d	1 00	I	i
Wakeland	1 82	High	I
	I	Wetness	11.00
	I	I	1
VnmA:		l 	1
Whitcomb		High	1 00
	1	Wetness	11.00
Vokah:	i	! 	i
Wilbur	88	Low	i
	I	l	Ī
WokAW:	1	I	1
Wilbur	83	Low	I
√ooAQ:	1	1	1
Wilhite	•	l lHigh	1
WIIIIICE	1 30	Wetness	11.00
	i	1	I
VprAV:	I	I	I
Wirt	· 83	Low	I
	!	!	1
<pre>VprAW: Wirt</pre>		 Low	1
wirt	.1 92	I I TOM	1
VpuAH:	i		i
Wirt	88	Low	Ī
	I	I	I
WufB2:	1	1	1
Williamstown	· 82 -	Low	1
(abB2:	1	1 	I I
Xenia	· ·I 95	Low	i
	i	I	i
InsB:	I	I	1
Zenas	· 80	Low	1

Table 11a. -- Recreational Development

(Onsite investigation may be needed to validate the interpretations in this table and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

reas	Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
	1		!	
	1		 	
and Value	Rating class and	IValue	Rating class and	Value
tures	limiting features		limiting features	
I	!	I	!	1
1	1	1	1	1
	Very limited		Very limited	1
1.00	•	11.00	•	1.00
zone 0.88	saturated zone	I 0.88	saturated zone	10.88
10.88	Slow water movement	U. 00 	Slow water movement	10.00
1	1	!	I	1
!	1***	!	1***	!
	Very limited		Very limited	11.00
1.00 zone	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	11.00
10.88		10.88	Slow water	10.88
1	movement	1	movement	1
i	1	i	Slope	0.15
i	I	i		1
İ	Ī	Ī	Ī	1
1	Very limited	I	Very limited	I
1.00	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	11.00
zone	saturated zone	I .	saturated zone	1
i	1	! 	! 	l
1	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
1.00	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00
zone	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	I
10.88	•	10.88	Slow water	10.88
l I	movement	 	movement	1
i	i I	i i	I	i
	Very limited		Very limited	I
1.00	· -	11.00	· -	11.00
zone	Depth to	11.00	saturated zone	1
1.00		1 40	Flooding	1.00
1.00 	Flooding	0. 4 0 	Ponding 	1.00
İ	Ī	I	I	1
	Very limited		Very limited	1
1.00	· -	1.00	· -	11.00
zone	Depth to	1.00	•	11 00
1.00 1.00		10 40	Flooding	1.00
10.21		0.40 0.21	· -	1.00 0.21
1	movement	1	movement	1
I I	1	l I	<u> </u>	1
ted	 Somewhat limited		 Somewhat limited	1
10.98		10.98		10.98
1		1	Slope	10.55
l ted l	 Somewhat limited	l I	 Somewhat limited	
				10.92
	· -		·	10.55
	ted 0.92	ted Somewhat limited 0.92 Too sandy 	ted Somewhat limited	ted Somewhat limited Somewhat limited 0.92 Too sandy

Table 11a.--Recreational Development--Continued

	Pct.	-		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
	of			1		1	
	map unit			! 		! 	
		· 	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
	1	limiting features	1	limiting features	1	limiting features	1
BlbB2:	1	 	1	1	1	1	1
Blocher	•	•	i	 Somewhat limited	i	Somewhat limited	i
		Slow water	10.96	Slow water	10.96		10.96
	I	movement	1	movement	1	movement	1
	!	!	!	1	1	Slope	10.55
Jennings	I I 40	 Not limited	1	 Not limited	i	 Somewhat limited	i
y -	İ	I	i	1	i	Slope	0.55
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
BlcC2: Blocher	1 42	 Somewhat limited	1	 Somewhat limited	1	 Very limited	1
Diochei	42 	Slow water		Slow water	10.96	_	11.00
	i	movement		movement		Slow water	10.96
	Ī	Slope	0.04	Slope	10.04	movement	1
T	1 27		!		1		1
Jennings	21 	Slope		Somewhat limited Slope		Very limited Slope	1
	i		1		I		1
Deputy	25			Somewhat limited		Very limited	I
	1	Depth to		Slow water		Slope	1.00
	!	saturated zone Slow water	•	movement		Depth to	10.98
	 	Slow water movement		Depth to saturated zone	0.75 	saturated zone Slow water	I 10.96
	i	Slope	10.04		10.04	•	1
	Ī	Ī	1	Ī	I	Ī	1
Blocks:	1	1	1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	1
Blocher, severely eroded		 Somewhat limited		 Somewhat limited	1	 Very limited	<u> </u>
CIOGCA	1	Slow water		Slow water	10.96	_	11.00
	i	movement		movement		Slow water	10.96
	I	Slope	0.04	Slope	10.04	movement	1
Jennings, severely	 	 	I	1	1	1	1
eroded			i	 Somewhat limited	i	 Very limited	<u>'</u>
02000	1	Depth to		Depth to	0.75	_	11.00
	Ī	saturated zone		saturated zone	1	Depth to	10.98
	I	Slope	10.04	Slope	10.04	saturated zone	1
Deputy, severely	l I	 	I I	 	1	 	1
eroded	•	•	i	 Somewhat limited	i	 Very limited	i
	 I		0.98			Slope	1.00
	Ī	_	Ī			Depth to	10.98
	I	Slow water	10.96	Depth to	0.75	saturated zone	1
	1	movement	•		•	Slow water	10.96
	1	Slope	0.04 	Slope	0.04 	movement	1
BlgC2:	i	I	i			I	i
Blocher	54	Somewhat limited	1	Somewhat limited	1	Very limited	1
	I	Slow water	10.96	Slow water	10.96	•	1.00
	!	movement	1			Slow water	10.96
	l I	Slope 	0.04 	Slope 	0.04 	movement	1
Cincinnati	35	Somewhat limited	•	Somewhat limited	•	 Very limited	i
	I	Depth to	10.39	Depth to	0.19	Slope	11.00
	1	saturated zone	•	saturated zone		Depth to	10.39
		Slope	10.04	=	10.04		1
	I	I	1	1	I	1	I

Table 11a.--Recreational Development--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	 		Picnic areas 		Playgrounds 	
	unit 	· 		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	Value
BlgC3: Blocher, severely	 	 	 	 	 	 	
eroded	4 5 	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	10.96	movement	10.96	Slow water	 1.00 0.96
Cincinnati, severely	 	526 2 6		52020			į
eroded		Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.96 	saturated zone	 1.00
-11-0	 	Slope 	0.04 	Slope 	0.04 	Slope 	1.00
BlkE2: Bonnell	 40 	 Very limited Slope Slow water movement	 1.00 0.04	•	 1.00 0.04	•	 1.00 0.04
Blocher	 30 	 Somewhat limited Slope Slow water movement	 0.96 0.96	•	 0.96 0.96	· -	 1.00 0.96
Hickory	 20 	 Very limited Slope	 1.00	 Very limited Slope	 1.00	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
BnjA: Bobtown	 92 	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Too sandy	10.88	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Too sandy	 0.56 0.24	saturated zone	 0.88 0.24
BnuD3: Bonnell, severely	 	 	 	 	 	 	
eroded	37 	 Slope Slow water movement	 1.00 0.21	·	 1.00 0.21	· -	 1.00 0.21
Hickory, severely eroded	 31 	 Very limited Slope	 1.00	 Very limited Slope	 1.00	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
Blocher, severely eroded		 Somewhat limited Slope Slow water movement	i	_	 0.96 0.96	_	 1.00 0.96
BnxE2: Bonnell		 Very limited Slope Slow water	 1.00 0.04	_	 1.00 0.04	_	 1.00 0.04
Grayford	I	movement Very limited Slope 	1.00	movement Very limited Slope 	1.00	movement Very limited Slope 	 1.00

Table 11a.--Recreational Development--Continued

	Pct. of	· -				Playgrounds 	
	map	•		I		I	
	unit	· 		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
	I I	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
	i 		i I		<u>.</u>		i i
BnxE3:	l	I	1	I	I	I	1
Bonnell, severely	I	1	I	I	I	I	1
eroded	65	=		Very limited		Very limited	1
	 	Slope Slow water	1.00 0.21	· -	1.00 0.21	· -	1.00 0.21
	' 	movement	10.21	movement	10.21	movement	10.21
	İ	I	İ	I	İ	I	i
Grayford, severely	I	I	1	I	I	I	1
eroded	25	· -		Very limited		Very limited	1
	 	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
BobE4:	 	ı I	1	! 	1	! 	1
Bonnell, very	i I	I	i	I	i	I	i
severely eroded	53	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
	I	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	11.00
	1	Slow water	10.43	•	10.43	•	10.43
	 -	movement	!	movement	!	movement	!
Hickory, very	 	ı I	1	ı I	1	ı I	1
severely eroded	, 36	' Very limited	i	' Very limited	i	' Very limited	i
-	l	Slope	11.00	_	11.00	_	11.00
	I	I	1	I	I	I	1
BodAQ:	1	l 	!	l 	I .	l 	1
Bonnie	85	_		Very limited		Very limited	1
	 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Ponding Depth to	1.00 1.00	· -	1
	i I	Flooding	11.00	· -		Ponding	11.00
	i	Ponding	11.00		0.21	· -	0.21
	l	Slow water	0.21	movement	I	movement	1
	I	movement	I	I	I	I	1
00:	!	1	!	<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	!
CcaG: Caneyville	I I 55	 Very limited	<u> </u>	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
ouncyville	1	Slope	11.00	_	11.00	_	11.00
	i	Slow water	0.21	· -	0.21	· -	0.21
	I	movement	I	movement	I	movement	1
	1	1	1	l	1	Depth to bedrock	10.20
Rock outcrop	 10	 Not moted	!	 Not rated	1	 Not rated	1
Rock outerop	1 19	NOL Fated 		NOT Tated	1	NOT Fated	;
CcbC2:	i I	I	i	I	i	I	i
Caneyville	45	Somewhat limited	I	Somewhat limited	I	Very limited	1
	I	Slow water	0.21		0.21	Slope	1.00
	1	movement	1	movement	•	Slow water	10.21
	 -	Slope	10.04	Slope	0.04		10.06
	 	l I		! 	1	Depth to bedrock	10.06
Zenas	40	Not limited	i	Not limited	i	 Somewhat limited	i
	l	I	1	I	I	Slope	10.88
	I	I	1	I	I	I	1
CcgD2:	1	177	!	177	!	177	!
Caneyville		_		Very limited	 1.00	Very limited	 1.00
	 	Slope Slow water	1.00 0.21	_	0.21	· -	10.21
	I	movement	1	movement	1	movement	1
	I	I	I	I	I	Depth to bedrock	
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Grayford	45	_	 1.00	Very limited		Very limited	1
		Slope		Slope	1.00	Slope	11.00

Table 11a.--Recreational Development--Continued

	Pct. of	·		Picnic areas 		Playgrounds 	
	map unit						
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
CcgD3: Caneyville, severely eroded		 Very limited Slope Slow water movement 	 1.00 0.21	·	 1.00 0.21 	· -	 1.00 0.90 0.21
Grayford, severely eroded	45	 Very limited Slope	 1.00	 Very limited Slope	 1.00	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
CldB2: Cincinnati	 45 	 Not limited 	 	 Not limited 	 	 Somewhat limited Slope	 0.55
Blocher	' 45 	 Somewhat limited Slow water movement 	 0.96 	 Somewhat limited Slow water movement 	 0.96 	 Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	 0.96 0.55
ClfA: Cobbsfork	85 85 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding Slow water movement	11.00	Depth to saturated zone		Ponding	 1.00 1.00 0.88
CwaAQ: Cuba	 92 	· -	 1.00	 Not limited 	 	 Not limited 	
CxdA: Cyclone		· -	11.00	Depth to		 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding	 1.00 1.00
DfnA: Dubois	 85 	Depth to	11.00	 	 1.00 	 - Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00
DfnB2: Dubois	77 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone 	 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone 	 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 1.00 0.55
DtwC2: Deputy		 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Slope	0.98 0.96	movement Depth to saturated zone	0.96 0.75	Depth to saturated zone Slow water	 1.00 0.98 0.96

Table 11a.--Recreational Development--Continued

		<u> </u>		<u> </u>			
Map symbol	 Pct.	Camp areas		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
and soil name	of	I		I		I	
	map	I		I		I	
	unit	1		I .		I	
	i	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
	İ	limiting features		limiting features		limiting features	i
	ı	1	ī	I	Ī	l .	ı
DtzC3:	I	I	1	I	I	I	1
Deputy, severely	I	I	I	I	I	I	1
eroded	45	Somewhat limited	1	Somewhat limited	I	Very limited	I
	1	Depth to	10.98	Slow water	10.96	Slope	1.00
	1	saturated zone	1	movement	I	Depth to	10.98
	I	Slow water	10.96	Depth to	10.75	saturated zone	1
	1	movement	1	saturated zone	I	Slow water	10.96
	I	Slope	10.04	Slope	0.04	movement	1
	I	1	1	I	I	I	1
Trappist, severely	I	I	1	I	I	I	I
eroded	30	Somewhat limited	1	Somewhat limited	I	Very limited	I
	I	Slow water	10.96	Slow water	10.96	Slope	1.00
	1	movement	1	movement	I	Slow water	10.96
	1	Slope	10.04	Slope	10.04	movement	1
	I	1	1	I	I	Depth to bedrock	10.90
	I	1	1	I	I	I	1
EepAQ:	I	1	1	I	I	I	I
Elkinsville	90	Very limited	1	Not limited	I	Not limited	I
	I	Flooding	11.00	I	I	I	I
	I	I	1	I	I	I	I
EesB2:	I	1	1	I	I	I	I
Elkinsville	52	Not limited	1	Not limited	I	Somewhat limited	I
	I	1	1	1	I	Slope	10.55
	1	I	1	I	1	l	1
Millstone	43	Not limited	1	Not limited	1	Somewhat limited	1
	I	1	1	1	I	Slope	10.55
	I	I	I	1	I	I	I
FdbA:	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Fincastle		_		Very limited		Very limited	I
	I	Depth to	1.00	· -	1.00	· -	1.00
	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	I
	1	1	1	1	I	1	I
FdqB:	!	1	!	1	!	l 	!
Fincastle		_		Very limited		Very limited	1
	!	Depth to	11.00	-	11.00	· -	11.00
	!	saturated zone	!	saturated zone	!	saturated zone	
	!	1	!	1	!	Slope	0.15
V	1 40	10	!		!		!
Xenia				Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	10.00
		Depth to	10.98	· -		Depth to	10.98
	•	saturated zone	!	saturated zone	!	saturated zone	10 15
		 	!	1	!	Slope	0.15
GmsF:	:	1	:	1	;	! !	;
Greybrook	1 80	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	;
Gleyblook	1 05	Slope	11.00	_	11.00	· -	11.00
		Slow water	10.96	•	10.96	_	10.96
	:	movement		movement		movement	10.50
	:	I movement	<u> </u>	I movement	;	MOVEMENT	;
HccB2:	i I	I	i	I	i	I	i
Haubstadt	I 84	Somewhat limited	i	Somewhat limited	i	 Somewhat limited	i
	•	Depth to	10.98		0.75		0.98
	i I	saturated zone		saturated zone		saturated zone	1
	i I		i		i	Slope	10.55
		•	:		:	. 5-0-0	1
	ı						
HcgAH:	 	 	i	 	1	! 	i
HcgAH:	 85	 Very limited	 	 Somewhat limited	 	 Very limited	
HcgAH: Haymond	 85 	 Very limited Flooding	 1.00		 0.40	 Very limited Flooding	 1.00

Table 11a.--Recreational Development--Continued

	Pct.	-		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
	of map			 		 	
	unit			' 		' 	
		Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
	<u> </u>	limiting features	<u> </u>	limiting features	<u> </u>	limiting features	<u> </u>
HcgAW:	 	 	1] [1] [
Haymond	82	Very limited	i	Not limited	i	Somewhat limited	i
-	I	Flooding	1.00	I	1	Flooding	10.60
HcpAP:	l I	 	1	 	1	 	l I
Haymond, frequently	l		İ		İ		i
ponded, depression	86	Very limited	1	Very limited	1	Very limited	1
	l	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00
HeeG:	! !	! 	1	I 	1	I 	1
Hickory	87	Very limited	1	Very limited	1	Very limited	I
	l	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
HizE2:	! 	! 	i	! 	İ	! 	İ
Hickory	55	Very limited	1	Very limited	1	Very limited	1
	!	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Grayford	ı 35	 Very limited		 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
-	I	Slope	1.00	Slope	11.00	Slope	11.00
HizE3:	l I	 	1	 	 	 	l I
	I	I	i	I	i	I	i
eroded	55	Very limited	1	Very limited	1	Very limited	I
	!	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Grayford, severely	i I	! 	l	l I	l	l I	İ
eroded	35	Very limited	1	Very limited	1	Very limited	I
	 	Slope	11.00	Slope	11.00	Slope 	1.00
HleAW:	i	' 	i	i I	i	i I	i
Holton	85	· -	I	Very limited	1	Very limited	I
		Depth to	11.00	•	11.00	•	11.00
	1	saturated zone Flooding	 1.00	saturated zone	1	saturated zone Flooding	1 10.60
	i	l	1	i I	i	l	1
MhyB2: Medora	l 	 Somewhat limited	1	 Somewhat limited	1	 Somewhat limited	1
nedora	1	Depth to	10.88	•	10.56	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	10.88
	l	saturated zone	İ	saturated zone	i	saturated zone	i
	!	!	1	l	!	Slope	10.55
MhyC3:	I 	I I	1	I I	1	I I	1
Medora, severely	I	I	1	I	1	I	1
eroded		_		Very limited		Very limited	1
	l .	Depth to	1.00	· -	1.00	-	1.00
	I 	saturated zone Slope	 0.04	saturated zone Slope	 0.04	saturated zone Slope	 1.00
MmoC2.	l	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	1
MmoC3: Miami, severely	1	I !	1] 	1] 	1
eroded	ı I 97	 Somewhat limited	1	 Somewhat limited	1	 Very limited	1
	. <i></i> I	Slow water	0.21	•	0.21	_	11.00
	l	movement	•	movement		Slow water	10.21
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	movement	

Table 11a.--Recreational Development--Continued

• •	Pct.	•		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
	of			 -		<u> </u>	
	map unit			l I		l I	
		 Rating class and	Value	 Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
		limiting features		limiting features		limiting features	
MmoD3:		 -	1] !	I 1] !	1
Miami, severely		' 	i	' 	i	' 	i
eroded	97	 Verv limited	i	' Very limited	i	' Very limited	i
		Slope	11.00	_	11.00	_	11.00
i		Slow water	10.21	· -	10.21	· -	10.21
i		movement	İ	movement	İ	movement	İ
 MnpC2:		1	1	1	1	1	1
	95	 Somewhat limited	1	 Somewhat limited	1	 Very limited	
I I		Slow water	10.21		0.21	_	11.00
i		movement	•	movement		Slow water	10.21
i		Slope	0.04	•	0.04	•	i
1		I	1	I	I	I	I
MnpD2:		1	I	l	1	l	1
Miami	95	=		Very limited		Very limited	I
		•	11.00	•	11.00	•	1.00
		Slow water	0.21	•	0.21	•	0.21
		movement	1	movement	1	movement	1
NaaA:		I	i	I	i	I	i
Nabb	85	Somewhat limited	1	Somewhat limited	I	Somewhat limited	I
ı		Depth to	0.98	Depth to	10.75	Depth to	0.98
!		saturated zone	1	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	1
NaaB2:		1	1	 -	1	 -	1
	78	 Somewhat limited	1	 Somewhat limited	1	 Somewhat limited	1
Nabb	, , ,	Depth to	10.98		10.75		10.98
i		saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
i			i		i	Slope	10.55
ı		I	1	I	I	I	I
OfaAW:	0.5		!		1		!
Oldenburg	85	_		Somewhat limited	I 10.75	Somewhat limited	I 0.98
		Flooding Depth to	1.00 0.98	· -	10.75	Depth to saturated zone	10.96
		saturated zone	1	Sacuraced Zone	<u>'</u>	Flooding	10.60
			i		i		1
OmkC2:		I	1	I	1	I	1
Otwell	72	•	•	Somewhat limited		Very limited	1
!		Slope	10.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	1.00
OmkC3:		! 	1	! 	1	ı I	
Otwell, severely		I	i	I	i	' 	i
eroded			•	 Somewhat limited		Very limited	i
i				Depth to	10.75	_	11.00
i				_		Depth to	0.98
I		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	saturated zone	I
		!	1]	1]	I .
Omz: Orthents	100	 Not rated	1	 Not rated	1	 Not rated	1
or chemics	100	INOL TALEG	i I	Inot raced	i I	Inot raced	i I
PcrA:		i I	i I	I	i I	I	i
Pekin	90	Somewhat limited	1	Somewhat limited	I	Somewhat limited	I
ı		Depth to	0.98	Slow water	10.88	Depth to	10.98
I		saturated zone	I	movement	I	saturated zone	1
		saturated zone Slow water movement		movement Depth to saturated zone		saturated zone Slow water	 0.88

Table 11a.--Recreational Development--Continued

Map symbol	ı Pct.	 Camp areas		 Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
	of	l camp areas		l richie dicub		l raygrounds	
	map	· [I		· 	
	unit			I			
		' Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
	I	limiting features		limiting features		limiting features	1
	<u> </u>	<u>. </u>	i	<u>. </u>	i i	<u>. </u>	i
PcrB2:	I	I	i	I	i	I	i
Pekin	85	Somewhat limited	i	Somewhat limited	i	Somewhat limited	i
	I	Depth to	10.98	Slow water	10.88	Depth to	10.98
	I	saturated zone	1	movement	I	saturated zone	1
	I	Slow water	10.88	Depth to	0.75	Slow water	10.88
	I	movement	1	saturated zone	I	movement	1
	I	I	1	I	I	Slope	10.55
	I	l	1	I	I	l	1
PcrC2:	I	l	1	I	1	l	1
Pekin, eroded	72	Somewhat limited	1	Somewhat limited	1	Very limited	1
	I	Depth to	10.98	Slow water	10.88	Slope	1.00
	I	saturated zone	1	movement	I	Depth to	10.98
	I	Slow water	10.88	Depth to	0.75	saturated zone	1
	I	movement	I	saturated zone	I	Slow water	10.88
	I	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	movement	1
	I		I	I	I		I
PhaA:	I	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	1
Peoga	83	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	1
	!	Depth to	11.00		1.00	· -	11.00
	!	saturated zone	•	Depth to	11.00	•	1
		Ponding	1.00		1	Ponding	1.00
	!	Slow water	10.88	•	10.88	•	10.88
	!	movement	!	movement	!	movement	!
Dl-AU.		1	!	 -	1	1	!
PlpAH: Piopolis	I I 97	 Very limited		 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
FIOPOIIS	1 31	Depth to	11.00	=	11.00	=	11.00
		saturated zone		Depth to	11.00	· -	1
		Flooding	11.00	· -		Flooding	11.00
	i	Ponding	11.00		, 0.96	·	11.00
	i	Slow water	10.96	•		Slow water	10.96
	i	movement	1	Flooding	0.40	•	1
	I	 I	i		i	, 	i
PlpAHU:	ı		i		i		i
Piopolis, undrained	98	Very limited	Ī	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
_	I	Depth to	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to	1.00
	I	saturated zone	1	Depth to	1.00	saturated zone	1
	I	Flooding	1.00	saturated zone	I	Flooding	11.00
	I	Ponding	1.00	Slow water	10.96	Ponding	11.00
	I	Slow water	10.96	movement	I	Slow water	10.96
	I	movement	1	Flooding	0.40	movement	1
	I	l	1	I	I	I	1
Pml:	I	l	1	I	1	l	1
Pits, quarry	100	Not rated	1	Not rated	I	Not rated	1
	I	1	I	I	I		1
RptG:	I		I	I	I		I
Rohan		_		Very limited		Very limited	I
	l	Slope	1.00	·	1.00	_	1.00
	!	Depth to bedrock		_		_	
	!	Gravel		Gravel	10.27	Gravel	1.00
	1	l 	!	1	1	 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1
Jessietown		· -		Very limited		Very limited	1
	!	Slope		Slope	1.00	· -	11.00
	!	1	!	!	!	Depth to bedrock	ιυ.46
D D0	!	1	1	I	1	1	1
RywB2:	l . 70	 	I	197-4-1-4-4-3	1	 Camarahah 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1
Russell	1 /6	Not limited	I	Not limited	I	Somewhat limited	I
		ı				Slope	10.50

Table 11a.--Recreational Development--Continued

and soil name	Pct.	i -		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
	map unit			 		 	
		· 		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
	ı	I	1	1	ī	1	ı
RzfA: Ryker, terrace	 52	 Not limited	I I	 Not limited	 	 Not limited	
Muscatatuck, terrace	 48 	 Somewhat limited Slow water movement 	 0.88 	 Somewhat limited Slow water movement	 0.88 	 Somewhat limited Slow water movement	 0.88
RzfB2: Ryker, terrace	 52 	 Not limited 		. Not limited		 Somewhat limited Slope	 0.55
Muscatatuck, terrace	 40 	 Somewhat limited Slow water movement 	 0.88 	 Somewhat limited Slow water movement 	 0.88 	 Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	
RzgA: Ryker	 45	 Not limited	 	 Not limited	 	 Not limited	
Muscatatuck	 4 5 	 Somewhat limited Slow water movement	 0.88 	 Somewhat limited Slow water movement	 0.88 	 Somewhat limited Slow water movement	 0.88
RzgB2:	i	i I	i	i i	i	i I	i
Ryker	50 	Not limited 	 	Not limited	 	Somewhat limited Slope	 0.55
Muscatatuck	 40 	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	 0.88 	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	 0.88 	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	 0.88 0.55
RzgC2: Ryker	 50 	 Not limited 	 	 Not limited 	 	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
Muscatatuck	 35 	 Somewhat limited Slow water movement 	 0.88 	 Somewhat limited Slow water movement 	 0.88 	 Very limited Slope Slow water movement	 1.00 0.88
RzhC3: Ryker, severely eroded	I	 Not limited 	i	 Not limited 	I	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
Grayford, severely eroded	•	 Somewhat limited Slope	10.04	 Somewhat limited Slope	10.04	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
Muscatatuck, severely eroded	 	 Somewhat limited Slow water movement 	0.88 	 Somewhat limited Slow water movement 	 0.88 	 Very limited Slope Slow water movement	 1.00 0.88

Table 11a.--Recreational Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	 		Picnic areas 		Playgrounds 	
	unit 	Rating class and		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	Value
	ı	I	I	I	ı	I	ı
SceA: Scottsburg		 Somewhat limited Depth to	 0.98	 Somewhat limited Slow water	I I 10.88	 Somewhat limited Depth to	 0.98
		saturated zone Slow water movement	•	movement		saturated zone	 0.88
	İ	I	i	I	İ	I	i
ScfB2: Scottsburg		 Somewhat limited Depth to	 0.98	 Somewhat limited Slow water	 0.88	 Somewhat limited Depth to	 0.98
	İ	saturated zone	•	movement	•	saturated zone	i
	 	Slow water movement	0.88 	Depth to saturated zone	0.75 	Slow water movement Slope	0.88 0.15
	i	i I	i	i I	İ	l stope	1
Deputy	40 	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.98	•	10.96	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.98
	 	Saturated zone Slow water movement	10.96		0.75		 0.96
	İ	İ	İ	l	İ	Slope	10.55
SifE:	l I	 	1	 	1	 	1
Senachwine	90	=		Very limited		Very limited	1
	1	Slope Slow water	1.00 0.98	· -	1.00 0.98	•	1.00 0.98
	 	movement	1	movement	1	movement	10.98
SifG:	i	i I	i	I	i	i I	i
Senachwine	90 	Very limited Slope	 1.00	Very limited Slope	 1.00	Very limited Slope	 1.00
	i I	Slow water	10.98	•	10.98	•	10.98
	!	movement	1	movement	1	movement	1
SldAW:	İ	! 	i	ı I	l	I 	İ
Shoals	90	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	11 00
	l I	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
	İ	Flooding	1.00		1	Flooding	10.60
StaAH:	 	! 	1	 	1	I 	1
Steff	88	_		Somewhat limited		Very limited	1
	1	Flooding Depth to	10.98	Depth to saturated zone	0.75 	Flooding Depth to	1.00 0.98
	į	saturated zone		Flooding	0.40	· -	I
StaAQ:	 	I I	1	I I	1	I I	I
Steff		· -		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	1
	•	Flooding Depth to	1.00 0.98	· -	0.75 	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
	 	saturated zone 	1] 	 	 	
StdAH:	•	İ	i	İ	İ		İ
Stendal	93	_		Very limited		Very limited	11 00
	l I	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
					-		

Table 11a.--Recreational Development--Continued

Map symbol	 Pct.	 Camp areas		 Picnic areas		 Playgrounds	
and soil name	of	I		I		I	
	map			!		l	
	unit	· 	177- 7	 Dation alone and	177-1	 Dation 1000 1000	177- 1
	1	limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		limiting features	
	ī	I	Ī	I	ı	I	ī
StdAQ:	I	I	I	1	I	I	I
Stendal		_		Very limited		Very limited	1
	!	Depth to	1.00	-	1.00	· -	1.0
		saturated zone Flooding	 1.00	saturated zone	 	saturated zone 	
	İ	I	Ī	I	i	I	i
SuoAH:	1	I	1	I	1	I	1
Stonelick	- 100	_		Somewhat limited		Very limited	I
	1	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	10.40	Flooding	1.00
ThbD4:	<u>'</u>	! 	i	! 	i	! 	<u> </u>
Trappist, very	i	I	İ	I	İ	I	i
severely eroded	- 73	Very limited	I	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
	1	Slow water	1.00	Slow water	11.00	Slow water	1.00
	1	movement	•	movement	I	movement	I
	1	Slope	0.84	Slope	0.84	Slope	11.00
	!	!	!	<u> </u>	1	Depth to bedrock	10.46
ThcD3:	1	1 1		1 1		l I	1
Trappist, severely	i	I	i	I	i	I	i
eroded		Very limited	i	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
	i	Slope	11.00	_	11.00	_	11.00
	1	Slow water	10.96	Slow water	10.96	Slow water	10.96
	1	movement	I	movement	I	movement	1
	1	1	1	1	I	Depth to bedrock	10.71
Rohan, severely	1	 -	1	 	1	 	
eroded		 Verv limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	<u> </u>
		Slope	1.00	_		Slope	11.00
	i	Depth to bedrock		=		_	
	1	Gravel	10.39	Gravel	10.39	Gravel	1.00
	!	I	1	I	1]	1
ThdD2: Trappist	-I 49	 Vorus limited	1	 Very limited	l I	 Very limited	1
Trappisc		Slope	 1.00	_	1 .00	_	11.00
	i	Slow water	10.96	=	10.96	=	10.9
	i	movement		movement	I	movement	i
	1	I	1	I	I	Depth to bedrock	10.10
	1	I	1	1	1	l 	1
Rohan		Very limited Slope		Very limited		Very limited	11 0
		•		Slope Depth to bedrock		Slope	1.00
	i	Depth to Dedrock	1	Depth to Dedrock	1	Depth to Dedlock	1
Uby:	Ī	l	Ī	I	I	l	I
Udorthents, loamy	- 100	Not rated	1	Not rated	1	Not rated	1
JdaB:	1	 	1	 	1	 	1
Urban land	- 46	Not rated	i	 Not rated	i	 Not rated	i
	1	I	1	I	I	I	I
Deputy			•	Somewhat limited		Very limited	1
		Depth to				Slope	1.0
		saturated zone				Depth to	10.9
	1	Slow water	10.96	Depth to	0.75		1
		1 management of the contract o		1			
	1	movement Slope	 0.04		 0.04		0.96

Table 11a.--Recreational Development--Continued

	Pct. of map	i -		Picnic areas 		Playgrounds 	
	unit 	 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	Value
UdaB: Scottsburg		Depth to	0.98	movement	0.88 0.75	saturated zone	 0.98 0.88 0.15
UfcB: Urban land			 	 Not rated	 	 Not rated	
Cincinnati	•	•	 0.04	 Somewhat limited Slope	 0.04	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
Nabb		Depth to	 0.98 	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone 	 0.75 	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Slope 	 0.98 0.55
UfdA: Urban land	l 57	 Not rated	I I	 Not rated	I I	 Not rated	
Cobbsfork	 	_	1.00 1.00 0.96	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 0.96	Ponding	 1.00 1.00 0.96
Avonburg		Depth to	1.00	saturated zone	1.00	saturated zone	 1.00 0.88
Usl: Udorthents, rubbish	 100	 Not rated	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated	
W: Water	 100	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 		 Not rated 	
WaaAH: Wakeland	85 	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	 1.00 1.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	 1.00 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	 1.00 1.00
WaaAW: Wakeland	 82 	Depth to saturated zone	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone 	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	 1.00 0.60
WnmA: Whitcomb	87 	Depth to	 1.00 0.88	saturated zone	1.00 0.88 	saturated zone	 1.00 0.88

Table 11a.--Recreational Development--Continued

Map symbol	Pct.	Camp areas		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
and soil name	of	I		I		I	
	map unit] !] !	
		· 	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	IValue
	i	limiting features		limiting features		limiting features	
	1	I	I	I	I	I	1
WokAH:	1	l 	1	l 	1	l 	1
Wilbur	-1 88	very limited Flooding	 1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to		Very limited Flooding	1
	i	Depth to	10.98	· -		Depth to	10.98
	i	saturated zone		Flooding	0.40	-	1
	1	I	1	I	1	I	1
WokAW:	1	I	1	l	1	l	1
Wilbur	- 83	· -		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	I 10.98
	-	Flooding Depth to	10.98	Depth to saturated zone	10.75	Depth to saturated zone	10.96
	i	saturated zone	1	l	i	Flooding	10.60
	1	I	1	I	1	I	1
WooAQ:	1	1	1	I	1	I	1
Wilhite	- 96	· -		Very limited		Very limited	1
	1	Depth to saturated zone		Ponding Depth to	11.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
	i	Flooding	11.00	•		Ponding	11.00
	i	Ponding	11.00		0.96	•	10.96
	1	Slow water	10.96	movement	1	movement	1
	1	movement	1]	1]	1
WprAV:	-	 -	1	 	1	 	1
Wirt	-I 83	 Verv limited	1	 Somewhat limited	i	 Very limited	i
	i	Flooding		Flooding	0.40	· -	11.00
	1	I	1	I	1	I	1
WprAW:	1	l 	1	l • •	1	l 	1
Wirt	- 83	Very limited Flooding	 1.00	Not limited	1	Somewhat limited Flooding	10.60
	i	Flooding 	1	! 	i	Flooding 	10.00
WpuAH:	i	I	i	I	i	I	i
Wirt	-1 88	Very limited	1	Somewhat limited	1	Very limited	1
	1	Flooding	11.00	Flooding	10.40	Flooding	11.00
WufB2:	!	 -	1	 -	1	 -	!
Williamstown	I -1 82	 Somewhat limited	1	 Somewhat limited	i	 Somewhat limited	i
		Depth to	•	Depth to		Depth to	10.98
	1	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	1	Slow water	0.21	Slow water	0.21	Slope	10.55
	1	movement	1	movement	1	Slow water	10.21
	1	 	1	 	1	movement	
XabB2:	i	! 	1	! 	i	! 	i
Xenia				Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	i
	1	Depth to	0.98	Depth to	10.75	Depth to	10.98
	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	
	l I	 	1] !	1	Slope	10.55
ZnsB:		' 	i	' 	i	' 	1
Zenas	-I 80	 Not limited	i	Not limited	i	 Somewhat limited	i
	1	1		1		Slope	10.55

Table 11b. -- Recreational Development

(Onsite investigation may be needed to validate the interpretations in this table and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this this table)

	Pct. of		.s		ls	Golf fairways 	3
	map			I		I	
	unit	·	177- 1	 Dation 1000 1000	177-1	 Dating along and	177- 1
	l L	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating Class and limiting features	Value
AddA:] 	1] 	1	 	1
Avonburg	85	Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
_	l	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00
	l	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	I .
AddB2:		i I	i	ı İ	i	! 	i
Avonburg	75	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
I	l	Depth to	1.00	•	1.00	•	1.00
	 	saturated zone 	1	saturated zone 	 	saturated zone	
AzoA:	1	 	İ	 	İ	1	1
Ayrshire		· -		Very limited		Very limited	1 00
	l 1	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
	l 	saturated zone	l I	saturated zone	İ	saturated zone	İ
BbhA: Bartle	 83	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	I 1	 Very limited	1
Bar cre	1 03	Depth to	11.00	· -	11.00	· -	11.00
		saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
BgeAH:] 	1] 	 	 	
-	85	Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
i	l	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	11.00	Ponding	11.00
	l	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	I	Flooding	11.00
	l	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to	11.00
	 	Flooding 	0.40 	Flooding 	0.40 	saturated zone	I I
BgeAHU:	i	I	i	i I	i	i	i
Birds, undrained	90	· -		Very limited		Very limited	1
		Depth to	1.00	•	11.00		1.00
	l 1	saturated zone Ponding	11.00	saturated zone Ponding	 1.00	Flooding Depth to	1.00 1.00
	l I	Flooding	10.40		10.40	-	1
	! 	l	1	l	1		i
BkeB: Bloomfield	l I 50	 Somewhat limited	I I	 Somewhat limited	 	 Somewhat limited	
	1	Too sandy	0.98		0.98		10.02
Alvin	l I 45	 Somewhat limited	1	 Somewhat limited	 	 Not limited	
	i	Too sandy	0.92	•	0.92	•	į
BlbB2:	 	I I	 	I I	 	 	
Blocher	50	Not limited	I	Not limited	I.	Not limited	!
Jennings	 40	 Not limited	 	 Not limited	! !	 Not limited	1
BlcC2:		! 	İ	! 	i I	' 	İ
Blocher	42	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Somewhat limited	1
	l 1	Water erosion	1.00	Water erosion	1.00	Slope	10.04
Jennings	l 27	ı Very limited	1	 Very limited	 	 Somewhat limited	1

Table 11b.--Recreational Development--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	İ	.s	Off-road motorcycle trai	.ls	Golf fairways 	3
		Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	
BlcC2:		_	1.00 0.44		1.00 0.44	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 0.75 0.04
Bloc3: Blocher, severely eroded		_		 Very limited Water erosion		 Somewhat limited Slope	 0.04
Jennings, severely eroded		_	1.00 0.44	 Very limited Water erosion Depth to saturated zone	11.00	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 0.75 0.04
Deputy, severely eroded		· -	1.00 0.44	Depth to	1.00 0.44	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 0.75 0.04
BlgC2: Blocher	 54 	 Very limited Water erosion		 Very limited Water erosion	 1.00	 Somewhat limited Slope	 0.04
Cincinnati	 35 	 Very limited Water erosion 		 Very limited Water erosion 		 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 0.19 0.04
BlgC3: Blocher, severely eroded	•	 Very limited Water erosion		 Very limited Water erosion		 Somewhat limited Slope	 0.04
Cincinnati, severely eroded	34 	 Very limited Water erosion Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.92	•	1.00 0.92	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 0.96 0.04
BlkE2: Bonnell	 40 	-			 1.00	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00
Blocher		_	İ	 Very limited Water erosion		 Somewhat limited Slope	 0.96
Hickory		 Somewhat limited Slope	0.92	 Not limited 		 Very limited Slope	1 1.00
BnjA: Bobtown	92	 Somewhat limited Too sandy Depth to saturated zone	0.24 0.18 	Depth to	0.24 0.18 	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone 	 0.56

Table 11b.--Recreational Development--Continued

	 Pct. of		.s	 Off-road motorcycle trai	ls	 Golf fairways	3
		 Rating class and				 	
	<u> </u>	limiting features	<u> </u>	limiting features	<u> </u>	limiting reatures	
•		 Somewhat limited Slope	10.08	 Not limited 		 Very limited Slope	 1.00
	31	 Somewhat limited Slope	 0.50	 Not limited 	 	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00
Blocher, severely eroded		_		 Very limited Water erosion 	 1.00	 Somewhat limited Slope 	 0.96
BnxE2: Bonnell		Water erosion		 Very limited Water erosion 		 Very limited Slope 	 1.00
Grayford		Water erosion		 Very limited Water erosion 		 Very limited Slope 	 1.00
BnxE3:	I	l	I	I	I	l .	1
•	65	 Somewhat limited Slope 	 0.32	 Not limited 	 	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00
Grayford, severely eroded		Water erosion			 1.00	Very limited Slope 	 1.00
BobE4: Bonnell, very severely eroded		 Somewhat limited Slope 	 0.92	 	' 	 - Very limited Slope 	 1.00
Hickory, very severely eroded		· -	 0.92 		 	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
BodAQ: Bonnie	 85 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	 Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00
CcaG: Caneyville	 55 	· -	Ī	Very limited Slope 	 1.00	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock	 1.00 0.20
Rock outcrop	 19 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
CcbC2: Caneyville	 45 	_	 1.00	 Very limited Water erosion 	 1.00	 Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Slope	 0.06 0.04
Zenas	I 40 	 Not limited 	 	 Not limited 	 	 Not limited 	

Table 11b.--Recreational Development--Continued

and soil name	Pct.	Ī	s	Off-road motorcycle trai	ls	Golf fairways 	3
	map unit			 		! !	
	I	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
CcgD2: Caneyville	45		 0.32	 Not limited 		 	 1.00
Grayford		Water erosion			 1.00	Depth to bedrock Very limited Slope	0.20 1.00
CcgD3: Caneyville, severely eroded		Water erosion	 1.00 0.32			 	 1.00 0.90 0.47 0.01
Grayford, severely eroded		_				 Very limited Slope 	 1.00
CldB2: Cincinnati	 45	 Not limited	 	 Not limited	 	 Not limited	
Blocher	45	 Not limited	i	 Not limited	i	 Not limited	i
ClfA: Cobbsfork	 85 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding	1.00	 Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00
CwaAQ: Cuba	 92	 Not limited	1	 Not limited	1	 Not limited	
CxdA: Cyclone	 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Depth to	1.00 	 Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00
DfnA: Dubois		· -	1.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00
DfnB2: Dubois	 77 	_	1.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone 		 Very limited Depth to saturated zone 	 1.00
DtwC2: Deputy	 75 	Water erosion Depth to	1.00 0.44 	 Very limited Water erosion Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.44 	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Slope 	 0.75 0.04

Table 11b.--Recreational Development--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	i I	.s	Off-road motorcycle trai	ls	Golf fairways 	;
	unit	I		Rating class and limiting features			
DtzC3: Deputy, severely eroded	 45 	 	1 1 1	 Very limited Water erosion	 	 - Somewhat limited Depth to	 0.75
	 	saturated zone		· •	 	Slope	0.0 4
Trappist, severely eroded	•	 Very limited Water erosion 		 Very limited Water erosion 	 1.00 	 Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Slope Droughty	 0.90 0.04 0.03
EepAQ: Elkinsville	 90 	 Not limited 	 	 Not limited 	 	 Not limited 	
EesB2: Elkinsville	 52	. Not limited		 Not limited		 Not limited	
Millstone	 43 	 Not limited 	 	 Not limited 	 	 Not limited 	
FdbA: Fincastle		 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	:		Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00
FdqB: Fincastle	 50 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	· •		 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00
Xenia		Depth to	0.44	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0.44	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.75
GmsF: Greybrook	 89 	 Very limited Water erosion Slope		Water erosion	 1.00	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00
HccB2: Haubstadt	 84 	Depth to	 0.44 	Depth to	 0.44 	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.75
HcgAH: Haymond	•	 Somewhat limited Flooding	1 10.40	 Somewhat limited Flooding	 0.40	 - Very limited Flooding	 1.00
HcgAW: Haymond	 82 	 Not limited 	 	 Not limited 	 	 Somewhat limited Flooding 	 0.60
HcpAP: Haymond, frequently ponded, depression	86 	 Very limited Ponding 	1.00	 Very limited Ponding 	11.00	 Very limited Ponding 	 1.00

Table 11b.--Recreational Development--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	I	s	Off-road motorcycle trai	ls	Golf fairways	3
	unit	I		 Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
HeeG: Hickory		_	11.00	· -	 1.00	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
HizE2: Hickory		Slope	0.92	 Not limited 		 Very limited Slope	 1.00
Grayford		Very limited Water erosion	•	•	 1.00 	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00
eroded	•		 0.50	 Not limited 	 	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
Grayford, severely eroded		Water erosion	 1.00 0.08		 1.00	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00
HleAW: Holton	85	_	 1.00 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone 	 1.00 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	 1.00 0.60
MhyB2: Medora		Depth to	 0.18	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.18	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.56
MhyC3: Medora, severely eroded	•	Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00	saturated zone	11.00	saturated zone	 1.00 0.04
MmoC3: Miami, severely eroded	97	 Not limited 		 - Not limited - 		 Somewhat limited Slope	 0.04
eroded	97 	Slope	0.01	•	 	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
MnpC2: Miami	 95	 Very limited	Ī		 1.00	 Somewhat limited Slope	 0.04
	95 	Water erosion	 1.00 0.01	Very limited Water erosion 	 1.00	 Very limited Slope	 1.00

Table 11b.--Recreational Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	İ		ls	Golf fairways 		
	unit 	· 		 Rating class and limiting features		:	Valu
NaaA: Nabb		 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.44	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.44	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.75
NaaB2: Nabb	 78 	 Somewhat limited Depth to		 Somewhat limited Depth to		 Somewhat limited Depth to	 0.75
OfaAW:	 - -	saturated zone 	1 1 1	saturated zone 	 	saturated zone 	
Oldenburg		Depth to		Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone 	•	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	 0.75 0.60
OmkC2: Otwell	 72 	 Very limited Water erosion	 1.00	 Very limited Water erosion	 1.00	 Somewhat limited Slope	 0.04
OmkC3: Otwell, severely eroded	 72 	Water erosion Depth to	 1.00 0.44			 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 0.75 0.04
Omz: Orthents	 100	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
PcrA: Pekin	 90 	Depth to		 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone		 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.75
PcrB2: Pekin	 85 	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	•	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone		 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.75
PorC2: Pekin, eroded	 72 	 Very limited Water erosion Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.44 		 1.00 0.44 	_	 0.75 0.04
PhaA: Peoga		Depth to	1.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding	11.00	 Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00
PlpAH: Piopolis	 	Depth to	 1.00	-	1.00	_	 1.00 1.00 1.00

Table 11b.--Recreational Development--Continued

and soil name	 Pct. of map	l	s	Off-road motorcycle trai 	ls	Golf fairways 		
		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features		
PlpAHU: Piopolis, undrained		Depth to saturated zone Ponding	1.00 1.00	Depth to saturated zone Ponding	1.00	Flooding Depth to	 1.00 1.00 1.00	
Pml: Pits, quarry	 100	 Not rated		 Not rated		 Not rated	! !	
RptG: Rohan	 45 	_	 1.00 	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00 	 Very limited Slope Droughty Depth to bedrock Gravel Large stones	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.27 0.01	
Jessietown		Slope	 1.00 1.00	•	 1.00 0.96	-	 1.00 0.46	
RywB2: Russell	, 76	 Not limited	 	 Not limited		 Not limited	!	
RzfA: Ryker, terrace Muscatatuck, terrace	I	I	İ	 Not limited Not limited	İ	 Not limited Not limited	 	
RzfB2: Ryker, terrace	 52 	 Not limited 	 	 Not limited 	 	 Not limited 	 	
Muscatatuck, terrace	4 0	Not limited	 	Not limited	 	Not limited	I I	
RzgA: Ryker	I	I	I	 Not limited 	l	 Not limited 	 	
Muscatatuck RzgB2:	4 5 	Not limited 	 	Not limited 	 	Not limited 	 	
Ryker	l	l	I	Not limited Not limited	l	Not limited Not limited	 	
RzgC2:	 50	 Not limited	 	 Not limited	 	 Not limited	 	
Muscatatuck	 35	 Not limited	 	 Not limited	 	 Not limited	 	
RzhC3: Ryker, severely eroded	 37 	 Not limited 	 	 Not limited 	' 	 Not limited 	 	
Grayford, severely eroded		_	 1.00	 Very limited Water erosion 	 1.00	 Somewhat limited Slope	 0.04	
Muscatatuck, severely eroded		 Not limited 	 	 Not limited 	 	 Not limited 	 	

Table 11b.--Recreational Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	I	s	Off-road motorcycle trai 	ls	Golf fairways 	3
	unit 	· 		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	Value
SceA: Scottsburg		Depth to	0.44	:	0.44	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.75
ScfB2:	1	I I	1	! 	1	l I	1
Scottsburg			0.44	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone		 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.75
Deputy		Depth to	0.44	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.44	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.75
SifE: Senachwine	 - 90 	 Very limited Water erosion Slope				 Very limited Slope	 1.00
SifG:	i	I	i	i I	i	l	i
Senachwine	- 90 	Very limited Slope Water erosion	1.00 1.00		 1.00 1.00	· -	 1.00
SldAW: Shoals	 - 90 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone 	i	 Very limited	11.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	 1.00 0.60
StaAH: Steff	 - 88 	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	0.44	saturated zone	0.44	Depth to	 1.00 0.75
StaAQ: Steff	 - 86 	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.44	:	0.44	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.75
StdAH: Stendal	- 93 	_	 1.00 0.40	Depth to	 1.00	-	 1.00 1.00
StdAQ: Stendal	88 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00
ThbD4: Trappist, very severely eroded	 - 73 	 	 1.00	 	1.00 	 Somewhat limited Slope Depth to bedrock Droughty	 0.84 0.46 0.43

Table 11b.--Recreational Development--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	I	s	. Off-road motorcycle trai	ls	Golf fairways 	3
	unit 	· 		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	
ThcD3: Trappist, severely eroded	 44 	· -	 1.00 0.01	•	 1.00	 Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock	 1.00 0.71
Rohan, severely eroded	•	 Somewhat limited Slope 	 0.32 	 		Very limited Droughty Depth to bedrock Slope Gravel Large stones	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.39 0.01
ThdD2:	I	I	1	I	I I	l	I
Trappist	49 	Very limited Water erosion Slope 		•	 1.00 	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock	 1.00 0.10
Rohan	33 	Very limited Water erosion Slope 	 1.00 0.32 		 1.00 	Very limited Droughty Depth to bedrock Slope	 1.00 1.00 1.00
Uby: Udorthents, loamy	 100 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
UdaB: Urban land	 46	 Not rated	 	 Not rated	 	 Not rated	
Deputy	16 	Water erosion Depth to	 1.00 0.44	Water erosion Depth to		Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	 0.75 0.04
Scottsburg		Depth to		Depth to		Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.75
UfcB: Urban land	 49	 Not rated	I I	 Not rated		 Not rated	
Cincinnati	 16 	_		 Very limited Water erosion	1 1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	1 10.04
Nabb	 16 	Depth to	0.44	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	•	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.75
UfdA:	I	I	I	I	ı	I	I
Urban land	57 	Not rated 	I I	Not rated 	1 1	Not rated 	I I
Cobbsfork		Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	saturated zone	11.00	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00
Avonburg	I I	Very limited Depth to saturated zone 	1.00 	saturated zone	1.00 	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00

Table 11b.--Recreational Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	İ	.s	Off-road motorcycle trai	ls	Golf fairways -		
	unit 			 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features		
Usl: Udorthents, rubbish	 100 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	
W: Water	1	 Not rated	 	 Not rated	 	 Not rated	 	
WaaAH: Wakeland	 85 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding			11.00	 Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00	
WaaAW: Wakeland	 82 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone 	 1.00 	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 1.00 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	 1.00 0.60	
WnmA: Whitcomb	 87 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone 		 Very limited Depth to saturated zone		 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00	
WokAH: Wilbur	 88 	Depth to	0.44	Depth to saturated zone	0.44	 Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 0.75	
WokAW: Wilbur	 83 	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone 		 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone 		 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	 0.75 0.60	
WooAQ: Wilhite	 96 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding	1.00 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding	1.00	 Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00	
WprAV: Wirt	83	•	 		1	 Very limited Flooding	 1.00	
WprAW: Wirt	•	 Not limited 		 Not limited 	•	 Somewhat limited Flooding	10.60	
WpuAH: Wirt	•	•		 Somewhat limited Flooding		 Very limited Flooding	 1.00	
WufB2: Williamstown	1	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.44	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.44 	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.75 	

Table 11b.--Recreational Development--Continued

	1	1		1		1		
Map symbol	Pct.	Paths and trai	ls	Off-road		Golf fairways		
and soil name	of	1		motorcycle tra:	ils	I		
	map	1		I		I		
	unit	:1		I		I		
	1	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	
	1	limiting features	1	limiting features	I	limiting features	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
XabB2:	1	1	1	I	I	I	1	
Xenia	95	Somewhat limited	1	Somewhat limited	I	Somewhat limited	1	
	1	Depth to	0.44	Depth to	0.44	Depth to	10.75	
	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	1	
	1	1	1	I	I	I	1	
ZnsB:	1	1	1	I	I	I	1	
Zenas	80	Not limited	1	Not limited	I	Not limited	1	
	1	1	1	I	I	I	1	

Table 12.--Wildlife Habitat

(See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Absence of an entry indicates that no rating is applicable)

	<u> </u>	Pe	otential	for habit	at elemen	ts		Potentia	l as habi	tat for
Map symbol	1		Wild			1		i i	1	 I
	Grain	Grasses	-	Hardwood	Conif-	Wetland	Shallow	Openland	Woodland	Wetland
	and seed			trees		plants		_	wildlife	
		legumes	plants		plants	1	areas	i	i	I
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	i I	<u> </u>	<u>.</u> I	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
AddA:	i I	i	I	i	I	i	i	i	i	I
Avonburg	' Fair	l Good	' Good	l Good	' Good	 Fair	 Fair	 Good	 Good	' Fair.
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
AddB2:	I	I		i	I	i	i	i		I
Avonburg	Fair	Good	I Good	Good	I Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor.
	1	I	1	1	1	1	i	1	1	,
AzoA:	i	I	I	i	I	i	i	i	i	I
Ayrshire	Fair	Good	Good	l Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	l Good	Fair.
_	Ī	I	Ī	i	İ	İ	i	i	Ī	ı
BbhA:	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	1	I
Bartle	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair.
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
BgeAH:	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Birds	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good.
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	1	I
BgeAHU:	I	I	1	I	1	I	I	I	1	I
Birds, undrained	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good.
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	1	I
BkeB:	1	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	1	I
Bloomfield	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very	Very	Poor	Poor	Very
	1	I	I	I	I	poor.	poor.	I	1	poor.
	1	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	1	I
Alvin	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very	Good	Good	Very
	I	I	1	I	I	I	poor.	I	1	poor.
	I	I	1	I	I	I	I	I	1	I
BlbB2:	1	I	I	1	I	I	I	I	1	l
Blocher	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very	Good	Good	Very
	1	I	I	I	I	I	poor.	I	1	poor.
	1	I		1	<u> </u>	I	I	1	1	
Jennings	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very	Good		Very
	!	!	!	!	!	!	poor.	1	1	poor.
-1 -0	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!		l
BlcC2:	1	l 10 - 1	101	1	101	1	1	1	1	
Blocher	Fair	Good	Good	Good		Very	Very	Good		Very
	1	!	!	!	!	poor.	poor.	!	1	poor.
T	l Lendon	101	I IGood	10	10	177	177	l Good	10	 ***
Jennings	Fair	Good	1 GOOG	Good		Very	Very	Good		Very
	1	! !	! !	1	I I	poor.	poor.	!	1	poor.
Deputy	 Fair	ı I Good	। Good	l Good	I Good	 Very	 Very	 Good	l Good	ı Very
Deputy	1	1	1	1		poor.	poor.	1		poor.
	i	!		i		1	1	i	1	ı poor.
BlcC3:	I	I	I	i i	I	i	i	i	I	I
Blocher, severely	I	i I	i I	i I	' 		i I	i I	i I	'
eroded			 Good				Very			 Very
	 I		I	I		_	poor.	I	-	poor.
	I	I	I	I	I	. <u>.</u>		I	I	. <u>.</u>
Jennings, severely	1	I	I	l	I	l	l	l	i	I
eroded		Good	Good	 Good	Good	Very	Very	Good	Good	Very
	I	I	I	I		poor.	poor.	I		poor.
	I	I	I	I	I	1	1	I	1	- I
Deputy, severely	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
eroded	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very	Very	Good	Good	Very
	I	I	I	I		poor.	poor.	I		poor.
	I	I	I	I		Ī	I	I	1	I

Table 12.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

		P	otential	for habit	at elemen	ts.		Potentia	l as habi	tat for
Map symbol	<u>'</u>		Wild	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
and soil name	 Grain	 Grasses	-	Hardwood	 Conif-	 Wetland	 Shallow	Openland	' Woodland	Wetland
	and seed			trees			water	wildlife		
	•	legumes	plants	1	plants	Pidnes	areas	#1141110	1	1
	ı crops	ı	ı pranco	<u>'</u>	ı pranco	<u>'</u>	1	<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>
BlgC2:	1	1	! !		! !	1	! !	1	! !	! !
Blocher	l IPair	 Good	। Good	 Good	। Good	 Very	 Very	l Good	ı Good	I Worst
BIOCHEI	Fall	1 GOOG	1 GOOG	I GOOG	1 4000	. –	: -	I GOOG		Very
	1	1		-		poor.	poor.	1		poor.
Cincinnati	l IPair	l Good	। Good	 Good	। Good	 Very	 Very	l Good	ı I Good	 Very
CINCILIACI	I	1	1	1	1	. –	: -	1		: -
	1	1		-		poor.	poor.	1		poor.
BlgC3:	1	1		-		1		1		1
Blocher, severely	1	1						1		
eroded		 Good	 Good	 Good	। Good	Very	 Very	 Good	ı Good	170277
eroded	Fall	1 GOOG	1 GOOG	I GOOG	1 4000	: -	: -	I GOOG		Very
	1	1		-		poor.	poor.	1		poor.
Cincinnati,	1	1		-		1		1		1
severely eroded	l IPair	 Good	। Good	 Good	। Good	1770 277	 Very	l Good	ı Good	 Very
severely eloded	Fall	I GOOG	I GOOG	I GOOG	1 4000	: -	: -	I GOOG		: -
	1	1		-		poor.	poor.	1		poor.
BlkE2:	1	1	! !	-	! !		! !	1		! !
Bonnell	I Boom	 Fair	I Good	 Good	। Good	1770 277	 Very	 Fair	ı I Good	I Worst
Bonneri	1	IFAIL	I GOOG	I GOOG	1 4000	: -	: -	FAIL		Very
	1	1		-		poor.	poor.	1		poor.
Blocher	l IPair	l Good	। Good	 Good	। Good	1770 277	 Very	l Good	ı Good	 Very
BIOCHEI	Fall	I GOOG	I GOOG	I GOOG	1 4000	: -	: -	I GOOG		: -
	1	1		-		poor.	poor.	1		poor.
Hickory	 Very	 Poor	। Good	l Good	। Good	Wern	 Very	 Poor	ı Good	 Very
HICKOLY	poor.	1	I GOOG	I GOOG	1 4000	: -	2	1	-	poor.
	i poor.	1				poor.	poor.	1		ı poor.
BnjA:	1	1	! !	i	! !	1	! !	i		! !
Bobtown	l Good	 Fair	 Good	 Good	। Good	Poor	 Poor	 Fair	ı Good	Poor.
2020011	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	I	1	1
BnuD3:		i		i	!	i		i	I	I
Bonnell, severely		i		i	I	i		i	I	I
eroded		 Fair	' Good	 Good	' Good	Very	 Very	 Fair	' Good	' Very
010404	1	1	1	1	ı	: -	poor.	1		poor.
		i		i	I	1	1	i	I	, pool. I
Hickory, severely		i		i	I	i		i	I	I
eroded		 Fair	' Good	 Good	' Good	Very	 Very	 Fair	' Good	' Very
	1	1	1	1	I	: -	poor.	I		poor.
	i	i	i	i	i i	1	. <u>.</u>	i	i i	I
Blocher, severely	i	i	I	i	I	i	I	i	i	I
eroded		Good	Good	Good	I Good	Very	Very	Good	Good	Very
	i	i	i I	i	I	. –	poor.	i		poor.
	i	i	i	İ	I	i	i	i	I	. <u>.</u> I
BnxE2:	i	i	i	İ	I	i	i I	i	I	I
Bonnell	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very	Very	Fair	Good	Very
	i	I	Ī	İ	ı	poor.	poor.	İ		poor.
	I	I	I	I	I	I -	ı -	I	I	ı -
Grayford	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very	Very	Fair	Good	Very
	I	I	I	I	I		poor.	I		poor.
	I	1	I	I	I	1	I	I	I	Ī
BnxE3:	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Bonnell, severely	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
eroded		Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very	Very	Fair	Good	Very
	I	1	I	I	I		poor.	I		poor.
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Grayford, severely	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
eroded		Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very	Very	Fair	Good	Very
	I	I	I	I	l	poor.	poor.	I		poor.
	I	I	I	I	l	1	Ī	I	I	I

Table 12.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

		Potential for habitat elements								Potential as habitat for		
	and seed	 Grasses	Wild herba-	 Hardwood	 Conif-	ı		 Openland wildlife 	 Woodland	 Wetland		
BobE4: Bonnell, very severely eroded	. –	 Very poor.	 Poor 	 Good 	 Good 	 Very poor.	 Very poor.	 Poor 		 Very poor.		
Hickory, very severely eroded	-	 Very poor.	 Poor 	 Good 	I Good 	 Very poor.	 Very poor. 	 Poor 		 Very poor. 		
BodAQ: Bonnie	 Poor	 Fair 	 Fair 	 Fair	 Fair 	 Good	 Good 	 Fair	 Fair 	I Good. 		
CcaG: Caneyville	' Very poor.	 Poor 	, Good 	 Good 	, Good 	 Very poor.	 Very poor.	 Poor 		 Very poor.		
Rock outcrop.	 	 	 		 	 	 	! 	' 	' 		
CcbC2: Caneyville	 Fair	 Good 	 Good	 Good	 Good 	 Very poor.	 Very poor.	 Good 		 Very poor.		
Zenas	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	 Poor 	 Very poor.	 Good 		 Very poor.		
CcgD2: Caneyville	 Very poor.	 Poor 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 			 Poor 		 Very poor.		
Grayford	 Poor 	 Fair 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	 Very poor.	 Very poor.	 Fair 		 Very poor.		
CcgD3: Caneyville, severely eroded	 Poor 	 Fair 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	 Very poor.	 Very poor.	 Fair 		 Very poor.		
Grayford, severely eroded		 Fair 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 		 Very poor.	 Fair 		 Very poor.		
CldB2: Cincinnati	 Fair 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	 Poor 	 Very poor.	 Good 		 Very poor.		
Blocher	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	 Poor 	 Very poor.	 Good 		 Very poor.		
ClfA: Cobbsfork	 Fair 	 Fair 	 Fair 	 Fair 	 Fair 	 Good 	 Good 	 Fair 	 Fair 	 Good. 		
CwaAQ: Cuba	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	 Poor	 Very poor.	 Good 		 Very poor.		
CxdA: Cyclone	 Fair 	 Fair 	 Fair 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	 Fair 	 Fair 	 Good. 		
DfnA: Dubois	 Fair 	 Good	 Good	l Good 	 Good	 Fair 	 Fair 	l Good 	 Good 	 Fair. 		

Table 12.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

			otential	for habita	at elemen			Potentia	l as hahi	tat for
Map symbol	¦	<u>-</u> `	Wild	I Habita	l eremen		1	l	l as nabi	l I
	Grain	Grasses	herba-	Hardwood	Conif-	Wetland	Shallow	Openland	Woodland	Wetland
	and seed	and	ceous	trees	erous	plants	water	wildlife	wildlife	wildlife
	crops	legumes	plants	<u> </u>	plants	<u> </u>	areas	1	l	<u> </u>
	I	I	1	I	l	1	I	I	l	l
DfnB2:	l 	1	l 		l 	I 	<u> </u>	l	l 	l
Dubois	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good			Good		Very
	!	1	1	1	!	!	poor.	1	 -	poor.
DtwC2:	! 	! !	1 1	1 1	! !	! !	! 	! 	l I	l I
Deputy	' Fair	 Good	l Good	 Good	' Good	 Very	' Very	l Good	' Good	 Very
	I	Ī	i I	i I		. –	poor.	i I		poor.
	I	I	I	I	I	1	I	I	I	I
DtzC3:	I	1	1	1	I	I	I	I	I	I
Deputy, severely	1	1	1	1	l	1	1	1		l
eroded	Fair	Good	Good	Good		_		Good		Very
	! !	! !	1	1	 	poor.	poor.	! !	 	poor.
Trappist, severely	! !	1	1 1	1	! !	1	 	 	l I	l I
eroded		 Good	 Good	 Good	l Good	 Very	 Very	 Good	l Good	 Very
	I	1	1	1			poor.	1	•	poor.
	I	I	l	I	l	i -	Ī	I	l	l -
EepAQ:	I	1	I	1	I	I	I	I	I	I
Elkinsville	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very	Good	Good	Very
	1	1	1	1	l	1	poor.	1	l	poor.
	!	!	<u> </u>	!	!	!	!	!	l	l
EesB2: Elkinsville	l Cood	 Good	 Good	 Good	I I Good	 Poor	1770	I IGood	I Good	 Very
EIKINSVIIIe	i Good	I GOOG	I GOOG	I GOOG	i I		2	l Good		poor.
	I	I	i I	I	I	i		I	I	, pool. I
Millstone	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very	Good	Good	Very
	I	1	I	I	I	I	poor.	I	I	poor.
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
FdbA:	I	I	I	I	I	I	1	1	l	l
Fincastle	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair.
EdaD.	!	1	1	1	!	!	1	1	 -	 -
FdqB: Fincastle	l Fair	 Good	। Good	l Good	। Good	 Poor	 Very	। Good	ı Good	 Fair.
1111040010	1	1	1	1	I		poor.	1	l	1
	I	i I	I	i I	I	i	1	I	I	I
Xenia	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very	Good	Good	Very
	I	1	1	I	I	I	poor.	I	l	poor.
	I	I	1	I	I	I	I	I	l	l
GmsF:	l 	I	l	l	l 	I	l 	I 	l 	l
Greybrook		Fair	Good	Good		. –		Fair		Very
	poor.	! !	1 1	1 1	! !	poor.	poor.	! 	l I	poor.
HccB2:	I	I	i I	i I	I	i	I	I	I	I
Haubstadt	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very	Good	Good	Very
	I	I	I	I	I	I	poor.	I	I	poor.
	I	1	1	1	I	I	I	I	I	I
HcgAH:	1	1	1	1	l	1	1	1	l	l
Haymond	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good		_	Fair		Very
	! !	1	1	1	 -	!	poor.	1	 	poor.
HcgAW:	! !	1	1 1	1	! !	1	 	 	l I	l I
Haymond	l Good	Good	 Good	Good	 Good	Poor	 Very	 Good	 Good	 Very
	1	1	1	1	l		poor.	1		poor.
	I	I	1	I	I	I	1	I	I	- I
HcpAP:	I	1	I	1	I	I	I	I	I	I
Haymond,	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
frequently	1	1	1	1	l	1	1	1	l	l
ponded,	l Dane	l made:	 The design	103	 	 		 Tailer	 G = - 3	
depression	POOT		Fair 	Good			. –			Very
	I		1	I	I	1	poor. 	I	I	poor.
				-	-			-	-	-

Table 12.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

	I	P	otential	for habit	at elemen	ts		Potentia	as habi	tat for
	 Grain and seed	 Grasses and		 Hardwood trees		 Wetland plants		 Openland wildlife		
		legumes	plants	crees	plants	prants	areas			
	I	I	1	I	I	1	Į.	1		I
_	 Very poor.	 Poor 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	 Very poor.	 Very poor.	 Poor 		 Very poor.
HizE2:	 	l I	1 1	l I	l I	1	I I	1	 	l I
_	Very poor.	Poor	Good 	Good	Good 	Very poor.	Very poor.	Poor		Very poor.
Grayford	 Poor 	 Fair 	 Good 	 Good 	। Good 	Very poor.	 Very poor.	 Fair 	Good	 Very poor.
HizE3:	 	 	 	1	 	1	 	 		
Hickory, severely	I	İ	i I	i	I	i	i	i	· 	I
eroded	Poor 	Fair 	Good 	Good 	Good 	Very poor. 	Very poor. 	Fair 		Very poor.
Grayford, severely eroded		 Fair	 Good	 Good	 Good	 Very	 Very	 Fair	Good	 Very
	 	 	1	1	 	poor.	poor.	1	 	poor.
HleAW:	I	I	i	i	I	i	i	i	· 	I
Holton	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair.
MhyB2:	l I	i I	i I	i	l I	İ	İ	i		i I
Medora	Fair 	Good 	Good 	Good 	Good 	Poor 	Very poor. 	Good 	Good 	Very poor.
MhyC3:	l	l	İ	İ	l	İ	İ	Ī	l	l
Medora, severely eroded	 Fair	 Good	 Good	 Good	 Good	 Very	 Very	 Good	 Good	 Very
02000	1	I	I	I	I	poor.	poor.	I		poor.
MmoC3:	 	 	1	1	 	1	1	1	 	
Miami, severely	I	I	i	i	I	i	i	i	· 	I
eroded	Fair 	Good 	Good 	Good 	Good 	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good 	Good	Very poor.
MmoD3:	l I	l I	! 	 	! 				 	l I
Miami, severely	I	I	1	I	l	1	1	I		1
eroded	Poor 	Fair 	Good 	Good 	Good 	Very poor. 	Very poor. 	Fair 		Very poor.
MnpC2:	l	1	1	1	l	1	1	1	1	1
Miami	Fair 	Good 	Good 	Good 	Good 	Very poor. 	Very poor. 	Good 		Very poor.
MnpD2:	1	l	İ	İ	I	İ	İ	1	1	I
Miami	Poor 	Fair 	Good 	Good 	Good 	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair 		Very poor.
NaaA:	I	i I	i	i I	I	i	i	i		i i
Nabb	Fair 	Good 	Good 	Good 	Good 	Poor	Poor	Good 	Good	Poor.
NaaB2:	I	I	İ	İ	I	İ	İ	i		i I
Nabb	Fair 	Good 	Good 	Good 	Good 	Poor 	Very poor.	Good 		Very poor.
OfaAW:	i i	i i	i	i	I	i	i	i		i
Oldenburg		Good 	Good 		Good 	Poor	Poor	Good 		Poor.

Table 12.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

	 I	Po	otential :	for habita	at elemen	ts		Potentia	l as habit	tat for
	and seed	 Grasses and	Wild herba- ceous	 Hardwood trees	 Conif- erous	ı	 Shallow water	 Openland wildlife	 Woodland	 Wetland
OmkC2: Otwell	I I	legumes Good	plants Good 	 Good 		. –	areas Very poor.	 Good 		 Very poor.
OmkC3: Otwell, severely eroded	 Fair 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 		_	 Very poor.	 Good 		 Very poor.
Omz. Orthents	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	
PcrA: Pekin	ı Good 	ı Good 	ı Good 	ı Good 	ı Good 	 Poor 	 Poor 	ı Good 	ı Good 	 Poor.
PcrB2: Pekin	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 		 Very poor. 	 Good 		 Very poor.
PcrC2: Pekin, eroded	 Fair 	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 		_	 Very poor.	 Good 		 Very poor.
PhaA: Peoga	 Fair 	 Fair 	 Fair	 Fair 	 Fair	I Good 	I Good 	 Fair	 Fair	I Good.
PlpAH: Piopolis	 Poor	' Fair 	 Fair 	' Fair 	 Fair 	 Good 	I Good 	' Fair 	' Fair 	 Good.
PlpAHU: Piopolis, undrained	 Poor	 Fair	 Fair	 Fair	 Fair	I Good	I Good 	 Fair	 Fair	I Good.
Pml. Pits, quarry	' 	' 	' 	' 	' 	 	 	' 	' 	'
RptG: Rohan	. –	 Very poor.	 Poor 	. –	. –	. –	. –	 Very poor.		 Very poor.
Jessietown	. –	 Very poor.	I Good 	I Good 			 Very poor.	 Poor 		 Very poor.
RywB2: Russell		•		•		Poor	•	-	Good	 Very poor.
RzfA: Ryker, terrace	I Good 	I Good 	 Good 	I Good 	 Good 		 Very poor.	 Good 		 Very poor.
Muscatatuck, terrace	 Fair 	I Good 	 Good 	I Good 	 Good 		 Very poor.	 Good 		 Very poor.
RzfB2: Ryker, terrace	 Good 	 Good 	 Good 	I Good 	I Good 		 Very poor.	 Good 		 Very poor.
Muscatatuck, terrace	 Fair 	I Good 	I Good 	I Good 	I Good 		 Very poor. 	I Good 		 Very poor.

Table 12.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

	<u> </u>	Pe	otential :	for habita	at elemen	ts		Potentia	l as habit	tat for
Map symbol	' I	<u></u> _	Wild	1	l	<u> </u>	 I	1	1	1
and soil name	Grain	Grasses	herba-	Hardwood	Conif-	Wetland	Shallow	Openland	Woodland	Wetland
	and seed	and	ceous	trees	erous	plants	water	wildlife	wildlife	wildlife
	crops	legumes	plants	l	plants	I	areas	I	l	
	I	I	I	I	l	1	I	I	I	l
RzgA:	I	I	I	l I	l	1	I	I	l I	l
Ryker	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very	Good	Good	Very
	I	I	I	I I	l	1	poor.	I	I I	poor.
	l 	l 	l 	l .	l 	I	l 	l 	l .	l
Muscatatuck	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good		: -	Good		Very
	l		!			1	poor.	l		poor.
DD2:	!	!	!		l	1	!	1		
RzgB2:	101	 	 	101	104	 Decem		10	l IGood	
Ryker	1 4000	Good	Good 	Good	Good		: -	Good		Very
	1	1 1	! !		l I	1	poor.	1		poor.
Muscatatuck	ı lFair	ı Good	ı Good	 Good	ı Good	Poor	 Very	 Good	 Good	 Very
Hubba ba back	1	1	1	1	1		poor.	1		poor.
	i	I	i		' 	i	pool.	i		1
RzgC2:	i	I	I	i i	I	i	I	i	i i	I
	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very	Very	Good	Good	Very
-	i	I	I	i		. –	poor.	i		poor.
	I	I	l	l			I	I	l	-
Muscatatuck	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very	Very	Good	Good	Very
	I	I	I	I I	l	poor.	poor.	I	I I	poor.
	I	I	I	I	l	1	I	I	I	l
RzhC3:	I	I	I	I I	l	1	I	I	I I	l
Ryker, severely	I	I	I	I I	l	I	I	I	I I	l
eroded	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very	Very	Good	Good	Very
	I	I	I	I I	l	poor.	poor.	I	I I	poor.
	I	I	I	I I	l	1	I	I	I I	
Grayford, severely		!	!		l 	1	l 	!		l
eroded	Fair	Good	Good	Good		. –	· •	Good		Very
	!	!	!	<u> </u>	l	poor.	poor.	!	<u> </u>	poor.
		!	!		l		!			
Muscatatuck,	l LEcim	l LCood	l LCood	l Cood	l LCaad	1370		l LCood	l Cood	 370 mrs
severely eroded	Fair	Good	Good 	Good		. –	· •	Good		Very
	1	! !	! !		l I	poor.	poor.	1		poor.
SceA:	! !	! 	! !	' 	! 	! !	! 	! !	')
Scottsburg	l Good	' Good	l Good	 Fair	' Good	Poor	' Very	' Good	 Good	 Very
,			 I	ı	 I	-	poor.	1		poor.
	i	I	I	i	I	i	. <u>.</u> I	i	i	. <u>-</u>
ScfB2:	I	I	I	I I	l	I	I	I	I I	
Scottsburg	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Poor	Very	Good	Good	Very
	I	I	I	I	l	1	poor.	I	I	poor.
	I	I	I	I I	l	1	I	I	I I	l
Deputy	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very	Good	Good	Very
	1	I	I	I	l	1	poor.	1	I	poor.
	I	I	I	I I	l	1	I	I	I I	
SifE:	I	I	I	I I	l	1	I	I	I I	
Senachwine	Poor	Fair	Good	Good		. –	· •	Fair		Very
	!	!	!		l	poor.	poor.	!		poor.
-:	!	!	!				!	!		
SifG:	177	 D	 	101	104	177		 Danier	101	
Senachwine	. –	Poor	Good	Good		. –	· •	Poor		Very
	poor.	! !	! !		l I	poor.	poor.			poor.
SldAW:					ı I	1 1				!
Shoals	ı Fair	। Good	। Good	I IGood	•	•	 Fair	 Fair	I IGood	 Fair.
51100110	, _ u 	, 500a I	, 500a I	, 555u	, 5554 I	, _ u	, _ u 	, _ u I	, 5554 I	u
StaAH:	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Steff	Poor	' Fair	' Fair	 Good	ı Good	Poor	 Poor	 Fair	 Good	Poor.
	 I	 I		 	 I	 I	<u> </u>	 I		
StaAQ:	I	I	I			I	I	I		
	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor.
	•		-	•	-				I	

Table 12.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

	 I	Po	otential :	for habita	at elemen	ts		Potentia	l as habit	tat for
Map symbol	' 		Wild	I	 	<u> </u>	 	l		<u> </u>
	Grain	Grasses	herba-	Hardwood	Conif-	Wetland	Shallow	Openland	Woodland	Wetland
1	and seed	and	ceous	trees	erous	plants	water	wildlife	wildlife	wildlife
	crops	legumes	plants	l	plants	I	areas	l	l	<u> </u>
	I	I	I	l I	I	1	I	I	I	I
StdAH:	l 	l · – ·	l ·		l 	I	l · – ·	l 	l 	l
Stendal	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair.
StdAQ:	l I	 	 	 	l I	! !	 	 	 	l I
Stendal	l Fair	ı I Good	ı Good	I Good	ı Good	 Fair	 Fair	ı Good	ı Good	 Fair.
benaar	1	I	l I	1	I	1	1	I	I	- u
SuoAH:	' 	I	I	I	' 	I	I	I	I	'
Stonelick	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Very	Fair	Good	Very
	l	l	I		l		poor.	I		poor.
	l	I	I		l	I	I	I	I	l
ThbD4:	l	l	l	l I	l	1	l	l	l	l
Trappist, very	l	l	l	l I	l	1	l	l	l	l
severely eroded	Very	Very	Poor	Poor	Poor	_	Very	Poor	Poor	Very
	poor.	poor.	l		I	poor.	poor.	l	l	poor.
-1 -0	l	l	l		l	!	l	l	l	l
ThcD3:		l	 -			1	l	 -	 -	
Trappist, severely eroded		 Fair	। Good	I Good	l LCood	IVoru	 Toru	 Fair	। Good	 Worst
eroded	l boot	Fair 	i Good I	I GOOG		_	Very poor.	l tall		Very poor.
	! 	! 	! 	 	! 	I POOL.	l poor.	ı I	ı I	l poor.
Rohan, severely	' 	I	I	I	' 	I	I	I	I	'
eroded	Very	Poor	Poor	Very	Very	Very	Very	Very	Poor	Very
	poor.	l	I	. –	. –	. –	. –	poor.		poor.
	I	I	I	_ 	I	1	I	I	I	I
ThdD2:	l	I	I	l I	l	I	I	I	I	l
Trappist	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very	Very	Fair	Good	Very
	l	l	l	l I	l	poor.	poor.	l	l	poor.
	l	l	l		l	1	l	l	l	l
Rohan	-	Poor	Poor	Very	Very	Very	Very	Very	Poor	Very
	poor.	l	 -	poor.	poor.	poor.	poor.	poor.	 -	poor.
Uby.	l	 -	 -		l	1	 -	 	 	l
Udorthents, loamy	! !	! !	! !	! !	l I	1	! !	! !	! !	! !
odorenenes, roding	' 	' 	' I	' 	' 	I	' 	' I	' I	'
UdaB:	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Urban land.		l	I	l		1	l	I	I	I
	l	I	I		l	I	I	I	I	l
Deputy	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very	Very	Good	Good	Very
	l	l	l		l	poor.	poor.	l	l	poor.
	l	l	l	l I	l	1	l	l	l	l
Scottsburg	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Poor	Very	Good	Good	Very
	l	l	l	<u> </u>	l	1	poor.	l	l	poor.
Mf-D.	l	l	l	l	l	1	l	l	l	l
UfcB: Urban land.]] 	1	 	 	 	l I
ordan rand.	l I	! !	l I	 	l I	! !	! !	l I	l I	l I
Cincinnati	' Fair	 Good	 Good	 Good	 Good	 Very	 Very	 Good	 Good	 Very
	I	1	 	l .		_	. –	 		poor.
		I				1	. <u>.</u> I			. <u>.</u> I
Nabb	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very	Good	Good	Very
	l	I	I	l I	l	I	poor.	I	I	poor.
	l	l	I	l I	l	I	l	I	I	l
UfdA:	l	I	I	l I	l	1	I	I	I	l
Urban land.	l	l	l	l	l	1	l	l	l	l
0.11. 0. 3	 	 	 	 	 	1	l 	 	 	l
Cobbsfork	Falr	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good.
Arronhung	l IPair	l Cood	l LCood	l Cood	l Cood	l IPair	l IPair	l LCood	l LCood	l I Fair
Avonburg	learr.	Good 	Good 	Good 	Good 	Fair	Fair 	Good 	Good 	Fair.
Usl.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Udorthents,	I	I	I		I	I	I	I	I	I
rubbish	I	I	I	ı	I	I	I	I	I	I
ĺ	I	I	I	ı	I	1	I	I	I	I

Table 12.--Wildlife Habitat--Continued

1		P	otential	for habit	at elemen	ts		Potentia	as habi	tat for
Map symbol		•	Wild	1	l	1	1	1		l
		Grasses		Hardwood				-		
	and seed		,	trees		plants		wildlife	wildlife	wildlife
	crops	legumes	plants	<u>!</u>	plants	<u> </u>	areas	<u>!</u>		<u> </u>
₩. I	 	l I	I I	1	l I	1 1	1 1	 		l I
Water		!	i i	į	I	i	i	i		I
WaaAH:	 	l I	l I	1	l I	1 1	1 1	1		l I
	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair.
WaaAW:	 	 	 	1	 	 	 	1		l I
Wakeland	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair.
WnmA:	 	l I	 	 	I I	 	I I	 		l I
Whitcomb	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair.
WokAH:	 	l I	! 	1	! 	1	l I	1		l I
Wilbur	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor.
WokAW:	 	ı İ	1	İ	! 	1	1	1		l I
Wilbur	Good	Good 	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor.
WooAQ:		' 	i I	i	ı I	i I	i I	i		' I
Wilhite	Poor	Fair 	Poor	Fair	Fair 	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Good.
WprAV:		i I	i I	i	I	İ	İ	i		i I
Wirt	Poor	Fair 	Fair 	Good 	Good 	Poor 	Very poor.	Fair 		Very poor.
WprAW:	 	 	 	1	 	1	I I	1		l I
-	Good	 Good 	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good		Very poor.
Elman N. H.		l	1	1	l '	1	I	1		l '
WpuAH: Wirt	 Poor	 Fair	 Fair	 Good	। Good	 Very	 Very	 Fair	Good	ı Very
!		l	1	1	l '	poor.	poor.	1		poor.
WufB2:		' 	i I	i	ı I	i I	i I	i		' I
Williamstown	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very	Good		Very
		' 	i I	i	i I	i I	poor. 	i		poor.
XabB2: Xenia	 Good	 Good	 Good	 Good	l I Good	 Poor	 Very	 Good	 Good	 Very
10.114		l	I	1	l	1	poor.	1		poor.
ZnsB:] 	 	 	I I	 -	1	1	1		 -
	 Good	ı Good	 Good	 Good	। Good	Poor	 Very	। Good	Good	ı Very
1		I	I	I	I	I	poor.	I		poor.

Table 13a.--Building Site Development

(Onsite investigation may be needed to validate the interpretations in this table and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of	· -	out	Dwellings with basements	ı	Small commercia buildings	al
	map			I		I	
	unit	I <u></u>		l		<u> </u>	
	1	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
	ī	I	ı	I	ı	I	ı
AddA:	1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	1
Avonburg	· 85	· -		Very limited		Very limited	1 00
	!	Depth to	1.00	· -	1.00	· -	1.00
	1	saturated zone Shrink-swell	I 0.50	saturated zone 	1	saturated zone Shrink-swell	I 0.50
	İ	I	I	I	i	l	I
AddB2:	I	I	1	I	1	I	I
Avonburg	· 75	=		Very limited		Very limited	I
	!	Depth to	11.00	-	11.00	· -	11.00
	1	saturated zone Shrink-swell	I 0.50	saturated zone 	1	saturated zone Shrink-swell	I 10.50
	i	SHIIN SWEII	1	! 	i	SHIIN SWEII	1
AzoA:	1	1	1	l	1	l	1
Ayrshire	88	· -		Very limited	•	Very limited	1
	!	Depth to	11.00	•	11.00	•	11.00
	1	saturated zone 	1	saturated zone 	1	saturated zone 	1
BbhA:	i	i I	i	i I	i	I	i
Bartle	83	Very limited	1	Very limited	1	Very limited	1
	I	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00
	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	!	saturated zone	1
BgeAH:	1	I I	1	I I	i	! 	1
Birds	85	Very limited	i	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
	I	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	11.00
	1	Flooding	11.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	11.00
	1	Depth to	1.00	-	1.00	· -	1.00
	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
BgeAHU:	1	I 	1	! 	i	! 	i
Birds, undrained	90	Very limited	i	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
	Ī	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	11.00	Ponding	11.00
	I	Flooding	11.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	11.00
	I	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00
	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
BkeB:		I 	1	! 	i	! 	1
Bloomfield	50	Not limited	Ī	Not limited	Ī	Somewhat limited	Ī
	1	I	I	I	1	Slope	10.01
Alvin	1 45	 Not limited	1	 Not limited	1	 Somewhat limited	l I
AIVIII	43	 	i	 	i	Slope	0.01
	1	I	1	I	1	I	1
BlbB2: Blocher	1 50	 Not limited	1	 Vorus limited	1	 Somowbat limited	1
PTOCHET	1 30	lwor timired	1	Very limited Depth to	 1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	10.01
	1	' 	i	saturated zone		Siope	10.01
	i	I	i	Shrink-swell	10.50		i
	1	1	1	<u> </u>	•	l	1
Jennings				Very limited		Somewhat limited	l
	!	Shrink-swell	10.50	· -		Shrink-swell	10.50
	1	1	I	saturated zone	10 50	· -	[0.01
	1	l	1	Shrink-swell	10.50	I	1

Table 13a.--Building Site Development--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	basements	out	Dwellings with basements 	ı	Small commercia buildings 	al
	unit 	· 		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	
	'	IIMICING TEACUTES	 	IIMITCHING TEACULES	 	IIMICING TEACUTES	
BlcC2: Blocher	 42 	 Somewhat limited Slope	 0.04	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	11.00	Very limited Slope 	 1.00
	 	' 	 	Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.04	I	
Jennings	27 	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell		Very limited Depth to	 1.00	Very limited Slope	 1.00
	 	Slope -	0.04 	saturated zone Shrink-swell Slope	 0.50 0.04	•	0.50
Deputy	 25 	 Somewhat limited Depth to		 Very limited Depth to	 1.00	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
	 	saturated zone Shrink-swell Slope		saturated zone Shrink-swell		Depth to saturated zone	0.98 0.50
•	•	 	 	 	 	 	1
eroded	40 	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope 	 0.50 0.04 	•	 1.00 0.50 0.04	Shrink-swell	 1.00 0.50
Jennings, severely eroded				 Very limited		 Very limited	
	 	Depth to saturated zone Slope	0.98 0.04 	saturated zone	1.00 0.50 0.04	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.98
Deputy, severely eroded	•	 Somewhat limited	 	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell Slope	0.98	Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00	Slope Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.98 1.00
	i	l			I	l	1
BlgC2: Blocher			Ī		I	 Very limited	
	•	Slope 		Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.50 0.04	I I	1.00
Cincinnati	35			 Very limited	İ	 Very limited	1
	 	Depth to saturated zone Slope	 0.04		10.04	Depth to	1.00 0.39
BlgC3: Blocher, severely	 	 	 	 	 	 	
eroded	 	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope 	0.50 0.04 	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell Slope	1.00	Shrink-swell	 1.00 0.50

Table 13a.--Building Site Development--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	basements		Dwellings with basements 		Small commercia buildings 	al
	unit 	· 	Value	 Rating class and	Value	 Rating class and	Value
		limiting features		limiting features		limiting features	
BlgC3:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cincinnati, severely	i	' 	i	! 	<u>'</u>	' 	i
eroded		Very limited	İ	Very limited	i	Very limited	İ
	I	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	11.00
	I	saturated zone		saturated zone	I	saturated zone	I
	I I	Slope 	0.04 	Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.04		1.00
B1kE2:	 	 	1	 	1	 	l I
Bonnell	40	Very limited	i	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
	I	Shrink-swell	1.00	Shrink-swell	11.00	Slope	1.00
	1	Slope 	1.00 	Slope 	11.00	Shrink-swell	11.00
Blocher	30	Somewhat limited		 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
		Slope		Depth to		Slope	11.00
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50	saturated zone	I	Shrink-swell	10.50
	1	1	1	Slope	10.96		1
	l I	 	1	Shrink-swell	0.50 	 	l I
Hickory	20	Very limited	İ	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
	I	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
	 	Shrink-swell	0.50 	Shrink-swell	0.50 	Shrink-swell	0.50
BnjA:	•	i I	i	i I	i	i I	i
Bobtown	92			Very limited		Somewhat limited	I
	 	Depth to saturated zone		Depth to saturated zone		Depth to saturated zone	0.88
BnuD3:	I I	 	1	 	1	 	l I
	i	I	i	İ	i	I	i
eroded	37	· -		Very limited		Very limited	1
	l	Shrink-swell	1.00			Slope	1.00
	l I	Slope 	1.00 	Slope 	1.00 	Shrink-swell 	1.00
	•	1	1	l .	1	1	İ
eroded	31	=		Very limited		Very limited	11 00
	 	Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	· -	1.00	Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50
	i	l	1	i	i	I	1
Blocher, severely eroded		 Somewhat limited	I I	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	
		Slope		Depth to		Slope	11.00
	l	Shrink-swell	10.50		I	=	10.50
	I	I	1	Slope	10.96	I	1
	l I	 	1	Shrink-swell	0.50 	 	l I
BnxE2:	l 		I	1	I		İ
Bonnell	65	_		Very limited		Very limited	 1 00
	l I	Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 1.00		1.00 1.00	_	1.00 1.00
Grayford	•	 Very limited	•	 Very limited	I I	 Very limited	I I
3-4/1014		Slope	11.00	_	11.00	· -	1
	i I	Shrink-swell	10.50	· -	10.50		10.50
	I	I	1	Depth to hard	10.26		1
		I	1	bedrock	1	I	

Table 13a.--Building Site Development--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	basements	out	Dwellings with basements	ı	Small commercia buildings	al
	unit			I		I	
		· 		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Valu
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
BnxE3:	I	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bonnell, severely	l 	l • • • • •	!	l • • · · ·	!	l • • • • •	!
eroded	1 65	· -		Very limited Shrink-swell		Very limited	1 00
	1	Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	•	1.00 1.00	•	1.00 1.00
	l 1	Slope	11.00	Slope	11.00	Shrink-swell	11.00
Grayford, severely	! 	' 	i	' 	i	! 	i
eroded	•	•	i	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
	i	Slope	11.00	_	11.00	_	11.00
	i I	Shrink-swell	10.50	· -	0.50	-	10.50
	I	l	İ	Depth to hard	10.50	I	Ī
	I	I	1	bedrock	1	I	1
	I	I	1	I	I	I	1
BobE4:	I	I	I	I	1	I	I
Bonnell, very	I _	1	1	1	1	1	1
severely eroded	53	· -		Very limited		Very limited	1
		Slope	1.00	•	1.00	•	1.00
		Shrink-swell	11.00	Shrink-swell	10.50	Shrink-swell	1.00
77 - 1	!	 -	!	 -	!	 -	!
Hickory, very severely eroded	1 36 1	 Tor:: limited	1	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
severely eroded		Very limited Slope	 1.00	_	 1.00	· -	1 1.00
	! !	Slope Shrink-swell	10.50	•	1	Shrink-swell	10.50
	I	l SHIIIM SWOII	1	' 	i	l SHIIM SWCII	1
BodAQ:	i I	I	i	I	i	I	i
Bonnie	85	Very limited	İ	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
	I	Ponding	11.00	_	11.00	_	11.00
	I	Flooding	11.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
	I	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	1
	I	I	I	I	1	I	I
CcaG:	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Caneyville	55	_		Very limited		Very limited	1
		Slope	1.00	•	1.00	•	11.00
		Shrink-swell	1.00	•	1.00	•	1.00
	1	Depth to hard bedrock	0.20 	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	10.20
	1	Dearock	1	Dearock	1	Dedrock	1
Rock outcrop	ı I 19	 Not rated	<u> </u>	 Not rated	1	 Not rated	;
110011 040020p	===	1	i		i		i
CcbC2:	l		İ		i		i
Caneyville	45	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
	I	Shrink-swell	1.00	Shrink-swell	1.00	Shrink-swell	1.00
	I	Depth to hard	10.06	Depth to hard	1.00	Slope	1.00
	I	bedrock	1	bedrock	I	Depth to hard	10.06
	I	Slope	10.04	Slope	0.04	bedrock	1
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Zenas	40			Very limited	•	Somewhat limited	1
		Shrink-swell	10.50	•	1.00		10.50
		l	!	Depth to hard	0.61	Slope	0.12
	I I	 	1	bedrock	1	 	1
CcgD2:	1	1 1	1	! 	1	! 	1
Caneyville	' 45	Verv limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
		Shrink-swell	11.00	_	11.00	_	1.00
	I	Slope	11.00	•	11.00	=	11.00
	•	Depth to hard	10.20	_	1		10.20
	I	bedrock		Slope	11.00	_	1
		I			i		i

Table 13a.--Building Site Development--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of	basements	out	Dwellings with basements	ı	Small commercia buildings	al
	map unit 		Value	 	Value	 	Value
	<u> </u>	limiting features	<u> </u>	limiting features		limiting features	1
CcgD2:	 	1	1] !	1	1	1
Grayford	ı I 45	 Verv limited	i	 Very limited	<u>'</u>	 Very limited	i
1		Slope	11.00	_	11.00	_	11.00
	l	Shrink-swell	10.50	· -	10.50	· -	10.50
	I	I	1	Depth to hard	10.26	I	1
	I	I	1	bedrock	I	I	1
emp3.	1	1	!	 -	!	1	1
cgD3: Caneyville, severely	! !	! 	1	! 	1	! 	1
eroded		Very limited	i	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
	I	Shrink-swell	11.00	_	11.00	_	11.00
	I	Slope	11.00	Depth to hard	1.00	Shrink-swell	1.00
	I	Depth to hard	10.90	bedrock	I	Depth to hard	10.90
	I	bedrock	I	Slope	1.00	bedrock	1
Grayford, severely	1	1	!	 -	I I	 -	
eroded	ı I 45	 Verv limited	i	 Very limited		 Very limited	i .
croaca	1 10	Slope	11.00	_	11.00	_	11.00
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50	· -	10.50	· -	10.50
	i I	1	1	Depth to hard	10.50	•	1
	I	l	Ī	bedrock	I	I	Ī
	I	1	1	1	1	1	1
ldB2: Cincinnati	 4E	 Comprehent limited	1	 Very limited	1	 Somewhat limited	
CINCILII aci	l #3	Shrink-swell	10.50	· -	11.00		10.50
	i I	l surring sweets	1	saturated zone	1	Slope	10.01
	I	I	I	I	I	I	1
Blocher	45	Not limited	1	Very limited	I	Somewhat limited	1
	I	1	I	Depth to	1.00	Slope	[0.01
	I	1	1	saturated zone	1	I	1
	 	 	1	Shrink-swell	10.50	 	1
lfA:	i I		i	' 	i	I	i
Cobbsfork	85	Very limited	I	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
	I	Ponding	11.00	Ponding	11.00	Ponding	1.00
	I	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00
	I	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	I
	1	Shrink-swell	10.50	 -	!	Shrink-swell	10.50
waAQ:	I I	1 1	1	I I	1	1 	1
Cuba	92	Very limited	i	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
	I	Flooding		Flooding		Flooding	11.00
-	1	1	1	l	1	1	1
xdA: Cyclone	l 1 an	 Vorus limited	1	 Very limited		 Very limited	1
Cyclone) 30 I	Ponding	11.00	· -		Ponding	1 1.00
	! !	Depth to		Depth to	11.00	-	11.00
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	i I	Shrink-swell	10.50		0.50	•	10.50
	l	l	1	l	!	!	1
fnA:	 95	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
Dubois	, 05 I	Depth to	 1.00	Very limited Depth to	1	Very limited Depth to	1
	I	saturated zone	11.00 I	saturated zone	11.00	saturated zone	11.00 I
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50		i	Shrink-swell	10.50
	l I	SHITHK SWELL	10.50	:	<u>'</u>		10.50

Table 13a.--Building Site Development--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	basements	out	Dwellings with basements 		Small commercia buildings 	al
	unit			I		I	
	l I	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
DfnB2:	l	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dubois		 Very limited Depth to	11.00	•	11.00	· -	1 1.00
	 	saturated zone Shrink-swell 	 0.50 	saturated zone 	 	saturated zone Shrink-swell Slope	 0.50 0.01
	l	l	1	l	I	l	1
DtwC2: Deputy	 75	 Somewhat limited	1	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	1
Deputy		Depth to	0.98	_	11.00	_	11.00
	l	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	Ī	Depth to	0.98
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50	Shrink-swell	10.50	saturated zone	1
	l	Slope	0.04	Slope	10.04	Shrink-swell	10.50
DtzC3:	! 	I 	1	! 	i	! 	1
Deputy, severely	I	I	1	I	I	I	1
eroded	45			Very limited		Very limited	I
	!	Depth to	10.98	•	1.00	•	1.00
	 	saturated zone Shrink-swell	I 10.50	saturated zone Shrink-swell	I 10.50	Depth to saturated zone	10.98
	! 	Slope	10.04	•	10.04		I 10.50
	I	I -	1	I -	I	l	1
Trappist, severely	•	l	1	l 	I	l 	1
eroded	30	Somewhat limited	l 10.90	Very limited		Very limited	 1.00
	I I	Depth to hard bedrock	•	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 	Slope Depth to hard	10.90
	•	Shrink-swell	10.50		10.50	· -	1
	I	Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Shrink-swell	10.50
Fon AO:	 -	 -	1	 -	1	 -	1
EepAQ: Elkinsville	ı I 90	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
	l	Flooding	11.00	_	11.00	_	11.00
	l	Shrink-swell	10.50	Shrink-swell	10.50	Shrink-swell	10.50
EesB2:	 	l I	1	 	1	 	1
Elkinsville	•	•	i	 Somewhat limited	i	 Somewhat limited	i
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50	Shrink-swell	10.50	Shrink-swell	10.50
	l	l	1	l	I .	Slope	10.01
Millstone	I I 43	 Not limited	1	 Not limited	1	 Somewhat limited	1
	l	I	i	I	i	Slope	0.01
]	1	I		I	1
FdbA: Fincastle	•	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	•	 Very limited	1
		_		· -		Depth to	11.00
	l	saturated zone		saturated zone		saturated zone	i
	l	Shrink-swell	10.50	•		Shrink-swell	10.50
FdqB:	•	l I] [•	 	1
Fincastle			•	 Very limited	•	 Very limited	i
		Depth to		Depth to		Depth to	11.00
	•	saturated zone				saturated zone	1
	•	Shrink-swell 	10.50	•		Shrink-swell	10.50
Xenia	•	•	1	 Very limited		 Somewhat limited	l I
		Depth to		Depth to	•	Depth to	0.98
		saturated zone	1	_	I	=	1
						Shrink-swell	

Table 13a.--Building Site Development--Continued

	Pct. of		ut	Dwellings with basements	L	Small commercia buildings	al
	map	•		l		l	
	unit			I		I	
		' Rating class and	1721110	l Pating class and	IValue	Rating class and	Value
		limiting features		limiting features		limiting features	Ivarue
	'	i rimiting reacures		i rimiting reactives	 -	i imiting reacures	
GmsF:	:	! !		! !		1 1	;
Greybrook	1 00	 Worst limited		 Very limited		 Very limited	-
Greybrook		_	11.00	_		_	11.00
	!	Slope Shrink-swell	•	•	11.00		•
		Shrink-swell	10.50	Shrink-swell	10.50	Shrink-swell	10.50
HP2:	!	!	!	!	!	1	!
HccB2:	1 04	 	!	 	!	 Somewhat limited	!
Haubstadt	. 84			Very limited	•	•	1 00
	!	Depth to	10.98	•	1.00	· -	10.98
	!	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	!	saturated zone	
	!	Shrink-swell	10.50	!	!	Shrink-swell	10.50
	!	<u> </u>	1	!	!	Slope	10.01
	I	I	I	I	I	I	ı
HcgAH:	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Haymond	85	_		Very limited		Very limited	I
	I	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
	I	I	1	I	I	I	1
HcgAW:	I	I	1	I	I	I	1
Haymond	82	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Very limited	I
	I	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
	I	I	1	I	1	I	1
HcpAP:	I	I	I	I	I	I	1
Haymond, frequently	I	I	1	I	I	I	1
ponded, depression	86	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
	i	Ponding	11.00	_	11.00	_	11.00
	i	I	i	i I	i	I	i
HeeG:	i	I	i	I	i	I	i
Hickory	I 87	 Verv limited	i	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
	1	Slope	11.00	_	11.00	_	11.00
	i	Shrink-swell	10.50	·	10.50		10.50
	i		1	I	1	I	1
HizE2:		I	i	I	1	I	i .
Hickory	. 55	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	<u>'</u>	 Very limited	;
nickory	1	Slope	11.00	_	11.00	_	11.00
		Shope Shrink-swell	10.50	•	10.50		10.50
		, SHIIR SWEIL	10.50	I SHITHK SWELL	10.50	I SHITHE SWELL	10.50
Constand	 2E	l Illowe limited	!	l Illamı limitad		 Very limited	-
Grayford	1 33	_		Very limited		· -	11.00
	!	Slope Shrink-swell	11.00	·	11.00		•
	!	Shrink-swell	10.50	•	10.50	•	10.50
	!	!	!	Depth to hard	10.26		!
	!	!	!	bedrock	!	!	!
		!	!	!	!	!	!
		l	!	!	!	!	!
- '	•	l • • • • •	!	l	!	1	!
eroded		_		Very limited		Very limited	1
	I	· -	1.00	·	1.00	· -	1.00
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50	I	I	Shrink-swell	10.50
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Grayford, severely	•	I	I	I	I	I	I
eroded	35		1	Very limited		Very limited	1
	I	· -	1.00	· -	1.00	Slope	1.00
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50		10.50	Shrink-swell	10.50
	l	I	1	Depth to hard	0.50	I	1
	I	I	1	bedrock	1	I	1
	I	I	1	I	1	I	I
HleAW:	I	I	1	I	1	I	I
Holton	85	Very limited	Ī	Very limited	İ	Very limited	I
				Flooding		Flooding	11.00
				Depth to		Depth to	11.00
	•	· -		saturated zone		saturated zone	1
	•		•		-		

Table 13a.--Building Site Development--Continued

	Pct. of		ut	Dwellings with basements	L.	Small commercia buildings	al
	map	•		I		i I	
	unit	I		I		I	
	ı	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
	I	limiting features		limiting features		limiting features	İ
	I	I	1	I	I	I	I
MhyB2:	l 	l	1	l 	1	l	1
Medora		Somewhat limited		Very limited	•	Somewhat limited	1
	l	Depth to	10.88	•	11.00	•	10.88
	l	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	•	saturated zone	I 10 01
	I I	I I	1	Shrink-swell	0.50 	Slope 	0.01
MhyC3:	i I	I	i	I	i	I	i
Medora, severely	I	I	1	I	1	I	1
eroded	75	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
	I	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	11.00
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	1
	I	Slope	0.04	Shrink-swell	10.50	Slope	1.00
	I	I	1	Slope	0.04	I	1
	1]	1	!	1	I	l
MmoC3:	!	 	!	 -	!	 -	!
Miami, severely	1	 	!	 	!	 	!
eroded	97	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	Somewhat limited		Very limited	1
	l	Shrink-swell	10.50	•	11.00	•	1.00
	I	Slope	0.04	saturated zone	•	Shrink-swell	10.50
		[1	Slope	10.04	l	!
MmoD3:	I I	 	1	 	1	 	1
	I	' 	i	! 	i	' 	i
eroded	•	Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	' Very limited	i
croaca	1	Slope	11.00	_	11.00	_	11.00
		Shrink-swell	10.50	•	11.00	•	10.50
	! 	SHIINK SWEII	1	saturated zone	1	SHITHE SWELL	10.50
	I	l	1	l	1	l	I
MnpC2:	1	<u> </u>	1	1	1	<u> </u>	I
Miami	95	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited		Very limited	1
	I	Shrink-swell	0.50	•	1.00	•	1.00
	I	Slope	0.04	saturated zone	I	Shrink-swell	10.50
	!	1	1	Slope	10.04	<u> </u>	!
MnpD2:	l I	! 	i	! 	i	! 	i
_	I 95	Very limited	i	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
	i I	Slope	11.00	_	11.00	_	11.00
	i	Shrink-swell	10.50	·	11.00	•	10.50
	i I	I	I	saturated zone	i	I	İ
	I	I	1	I	1	I	1
NaaA:	l 05		I	 	I		!
Nabb				Very limited		Somewhat limited	10.00
		Depth to		Depth to	11.00	· -	10.98
	•	saturated zone Shrink-swell	I 0.50		1	saturated zone Shrink-swell	 0.50
	l I	Shrink-sweii		! 	i	Shrink-swell	10.50
NaaB2:	I	I	i	I	Ī	I	i
Nabb	78	Somewhat limited	1	Very limited	1	Somewhat limited	I
	I	Depth to	10.98	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	10.98
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50		1	Shrink-swell	10.50
	l 1] !	1	1	1	Slope	0.01
OfaAW:	ı I	1 	I I	1 	1	! 	
Oldenburg	85	Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
=		_		Flooding		Flooding	11.00
	I	-	10.98	_		Depth to	10.98
	I	saturated zone		=		saturated zone	1
		l		l		l	i

Table 13a.--Building Site Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct.		out	Dwellings with basements		Small commercia buildings	al
una 3011 mano	map	•		1			
	lunit			I			
	I	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
	1	limiting features	1	limiting features	<u> </u>	limiting features	1
	1	1	1	1	1	l	1
OmkC2:			!		!		!
Otwell	1 /2	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell		Somewhat limited		Very limited	11 00
	!	•	0.50 0.04	· -	1.00	Slope Shrink-swell	1.00
		Slope	10.04	saturated zone Shrink-swell	I 10.50	•	10.50
	1	! 	1	Slope	10.04	•	i
	1	l	1	I	I	I	1
OmkC3:	1	1	1	1	I	1	I
Otwell, severely	1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	1
eroded	72			Very limited		Very limited	1
	!	Depth to	10.98	•	11.00	· -	11.00
	!	saturated zone Shrink-swell	•	saturated zone Shrink-swell		Depth to	10.98
	!	Shrink-swell	0.50 0.04	•	0.50 0.04	•	I 10.50
	1	Slope	10.04 1	Slope	10.04 I	Shrink-swell	10.50
Omz:	i	I	i	I	i	I	i
Orthents	100	Not rated	1	Not rated	Ī	Not rated	Ī
	1	I	1	I	1	I	1
PcrA:	•	1	1	I	1	l	1
Pekin	90	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Somewhat limited	
	!	Depth to	10.98	•	1.00	· -	10.98
	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
PcrB2:	i	' 	i	I	i	' 	i
Pekin	85	Somewhat limited	i	Very limited	i	Somewhat limited	i
	Ī	Depth to	10.98	_	11.00	Depth to	10.98
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	1	I	1	I	1	Slope	10.01
	1	1	1	1	1	<u> </u>	1
PcrC2:	72	 Compubat limited	1	 Tom: limited	!	 Tome limited	!
Pekin, eroded		Depth to		Very limited Depth to	1 1.00	Very limited	11.00
	;	saturated zone		saturated zone		Slope Depth to	10.98
	i	Slope	0.04	•	0.04	· -	1
	i		1		I	l	i
PhaA:	1	I	1	I	I	I	I
Peoga	83	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Very limited	I
	1	Ponding	11.00	· -	1.00	Ponding	11.00
	I	Depth to	1.00	•	1.00	· -	1.00
	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	!
PlpAH:	1	! 	1	! 	 	! 	
Piopolis				 Very limited		' Very limited	i
-		Ponding	11.00	_	11.00	_	11.00
	I	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00
	I	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	I
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50	Shrink-swell	10.50	Shrink-swell	10.50
	1	!	1	!	1]	1
PlpAHU:	•	 Vor: limited	•	 Vorm limited		 Vorw limited	
Piopolis, undrained		Very limited Ponding	 1.00	Very limited Ponding	 1.00	Very limited Ponding	 1.00
	i	Flooding	11.00	-	11.00	· -	11.00
	i	Depth to		Depth to	11.00	·	11.00
		saturated zone		saturated zone		saturated zone	I
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50		10.50		10.50
	1	I	1	I	I	I	I
Pml:	•	137.1	•	137.1	•	1	!
Pits, quarry	1100	Not rated	I	Not rated	1	Not rated	1

Table 13a.--Building Site Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	basements	out	Dwellings with basements	ı	Small commercia buildings	al
	unit			' 		! 	
	 	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
D. 1.0	!	!	1	!	1	l	!
RptG: Rohan	 45 	 Very limited Slope	 1.00	 Very limited Slope	 1.00	 Very limited Slope	 1.00
	 	· -	1.00 	·	1.00 	· -	1.00
Jessietown	36 	 Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00 0.46		 1.00 1.00	· -	 1.00 0.46
RywB2:	1	! 	1	! 	1	! 	1
=	76 	 Somewhat limited Shrink-swell 	 0.50 		 0.50 0.24 	•	 0.50
RzfA:	i	I	i	I	i	I	i
Ryker, terrace	52 	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	 0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	 0.50 	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	 0.50
Muscatatuck, terrace		 Somewhat limited Shrink-swell 	 0.50 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	 1.00 0.50	I	 0.50
RzfB2:	i	! 	1	! 	i	! 	i
Ryker, terrace	52 	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	 0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	 0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	 0.50 0.01
Muscatatuck, terrace	 40 	 Somewhat limited Shrink-swell 	 0.50 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	11.00	Slope	 0.50 0.01
RzgA:	İ	I	İ	I	i	I	İ
Ryker	4 5 	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	 0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	 0.50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	 0.50
Muscatatuck	45 	 Somewhat limited Shrink-swell 		 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	•	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell -	 0.50
RzgB2: Ryker	•	•	 0.50	 Somewhat limited Shrink-swell 	 0.50	 Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	 0.50 0.01
Muscatatuck	40 	 Somewhat limited Shrink-swell 	 0.50	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	 1.00 0.50	 Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope 	 0.50 0.01
RzgC2: Ryker	 	 Somewhat limited Shrink-swell 	0.50 	 Somewhat limited Shrink-swell 	10.50	 Somewhat limited Slope Shrink-swell	 0.88 0.50

Table 13a.--Building Site Development--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map unit	basements	out	Dwellings with basements 		Small commercia buildings 	al
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
RzgC2: Muscatatuck			 0.50 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	11.00	Shrink-swell	 0.88 0.50
eroded	37	 Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	 0.50	 Somewhat limited Shrink-swell 	 0.50	 Somewhat limited Slope Shrink-swell	 0.88 0.50
Grayford, severely eroded	•	 Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope 	 0.50 0.04		 0.50 0.26 0.04	Shrink-swell	 1.00 0.50
Muscatatuck, severely eroded		 Somewhat limited Shrink-swell 	 0.50 	 	 1.00 1.00	· -	 0.88 0.50
Scottsburg		 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	10.98	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	11.00	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	 0.98 0.50
ScfB2: Scottsburg		 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	10.98	saturated zone	11.00	saturated zone	 1 0.98 10.50
Deputy	 	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	10.98	saturated zone	1.00	saturated zone	 0.98 0.50 0.01
SifE: Senachwine	 90 	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00
Senachwine	 90 	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00
	 90 	Flooding Depth to	1.00 1.00	 Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	 Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00

Table 13a.--Building Site Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of	basements	out	Dwellings with basements		Small commercia buildings	al
	map unit			 			
		 Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
	<u>.</u>			limiting features		limiting features	1
OL-37.	!	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	1		!
StaAH: Steff	I I 88	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
56611	1	Flooding	11.00	-	11.00		11.00
	i	Depth to	10.98	·	11.00	· -	10.98
	İ	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	ı	saturated zone	İ
StaAQ:	1	1	1]		•	1
Steff	ı I 86	 Verv limited	1	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	'
	i	Flooding	11.00	=	11.00		11.00
	İ	Depth to	10.98	·	11.00	· -	10.98
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
StdAH:	1	 -	1	 -	1	1	
Stendal	93	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	<u>'</u>
	i	Flooding	11.00	-	11.00		11.00
	ĺ	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	11.00
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
StdAQ:	1]	1] !		1	1
Stendal	ı I 88	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
	i	Flooding	11.00	=	11.00		11.00
	ĺ	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	11.00
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	I
SuoAH:] 	1	 		<u> </u>	
Stonelick	1100	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
	Ì	Flooding	11.00	-	11.00		11.00
ThbD4:	1	1	1	 -			1
Trappist, very	i I	! 	i	! 	1		<u>'</u>
severely eroded	73	Somewhat limited	i	Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
_	I	Slope	10.84	Depth to hard	1.00	Slope	1.00
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50	bedrock	1	Shrink-swell	10.50
	I	Depth to hard	10.46	Slope	0.84	Depth to hard	10.46
	!	bedrock	I	Shrink-swell	10.50	bedrock	!
ThcD3:	 	I 	1	I I	I	 	1
Trappist, severely	İ	I	İ	I	i	l	İ
eroded	44	Very limited	1	Very limited	1	Very limited	1
	I	Slope	11.00	Depth to hard	1.00	Slope	1.00
	I	Depth to hard	10.71	bedrock	1	Depth to hard	10.71
	I	bedrock	1	Slope	1.00	bedrock	1
	1	Shrink-swell	10.50	Shrink-swell	10.50	Shrink-swell	10.50
Rohan, severely	İ	! 		' 	i 	! 	i
eroded	29	Very limited	1	Very limited	1	Very limited	1
	I	Depth to hard	11.00	Depth to hard	11.00	Slope	1.00
	I	bedrock	1	bedrock	1	Depth to hard	1.00
	<u> </u>	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	bedrock	!
ThdD2:		! 	1	! 		 	1
Trappist	49	· -	I	Very limited	1	Very limited	Ī
	I	Slope	1.00	Depth to hard	1.00	Slope	1.00
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50		1	Shrink-swell	10.50
	I	Depth to hard	10.10	_	1.00	_	10.10
	1	bedrock	1	Shrink-swell	10.50	bedrock	1

Table 13a.--Building Site Development--Continued

	 Pct. of		ut	 Dwellings with basements		 Small commercia buildings	al
	map	•		I			
	unit	· 		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
	l I	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
m1 .100	l	l	!	l	ļ	l	!
ThdD2: Rohan	। । २२	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	l I	 Very limited	1
11011011		· -	1.00	· -	1.00	_	11.00
j	l	bedrock	İ	bedrock	Ī	Depth to hard	11.00
1	l	Slope	11.00	Slope	11.00	bedrock	1
Uby:	 	 	1	 	 	 	1
Udorthents, loamy	•	•	i	Not rated	i	Not rated	i
1	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
UdaB: Urban land	 16	 Not rated	1	 Not rated	!	 Not rated	1
Olban Tand	1 40 I	NOC Tated 	i	NOC Tated 	i	NOC Tated 	i
Deputy	16	Somewhat limited	İ	Very limited	İ	Very limited	i
1	l	· -	0.98	Depth to	1.00	Slope	11.00
	l	saturated zone	•	•		Depth to	10.98
	 	Shrink-swell Slope	0.50 0.04	•	0.50 0.04	•	I 10.50
	' 	Siope	10.04 1	Siope	•	SHITHK-SWEII	10.30
Scottsburg	16	Somewhat limited	İ	Very limited	İ	Somewhat limited	İ
1	I	Depth to	0.98	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	10.98
	l	saturated zone	•	saturated zone	•	saturated zone	
	 	Shrink-swell	10.50	Shrink-swell	10.50	Shrink-swell	10.50
UfcB:	' I	I	i		i		i
Urban land	49	Not rated	I	Not rated	I	Not rated	I
	1		1	 	!	 	1
Cincinnati	1 1 TO	Slope	I 10.04	Very limited Depth to	11.00	Very limited Slope	11.00
	' I	l stope	1	•		l Siope	1
1	I	I	I	Slope	10.04	I	1
	l 	l 	1	l 	!	l 	1
Nabb		Somewhat limited Depth to	l 10.98	Very limited Depth to	 1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to	10.98
	' 	saturated zone	•	saturated zone		saturated zone	1
	I	Shrink-swell	0.50	I	i.	Shrink-swell	10.50
1	I	I	I	I	I	Slope	0.01
UfdA:] 	1	 -		 -	1
UfdA: Urban land		•	i	 Not rated	i	 Not rated	i
,	i I	l	i	l	i	l	İ
1	l 	l	1	l	I	l	1
Cobbsfork	1 17	_				Very limited	11 00
	 	-		_		Ponding Depth to	1.00 1.00
	•	· -	1	_		saturated zone	1
j	l	Shrink-swell	10.50		İ	Shrink-swell	10.50
1	l	<u> </u>	I	<u> </u>	I	<u> </u>	I
Avonburg		_		Very limited Depth to		Very limited Depth to	 1.00
	 	Depth to saturated zone		-		saturated zone	11.00
j	I	Shrink-swell	0.50	•		Shrink-swell	10.50
	•	l	!	l	!	l	!
Usl: Udorthents, rubbish		 Not_rated	 	 Not rated	 	 Not rated	1
Jagrenenes, rubbish	, 100	Inde Taceu		Inde Taceu		Inoc raceu	:
1	I		1		1	l	1
₩:	 	 	 	 	l I	 	I I

Table 13a.--Building Site Development--Continued

	Pct. of		out	Dwellings with basements	. [Small commercia buildings	al
	map	I		I			
	unit	l <u></u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
	l			Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Val
	<u>'</u>	IIMICING TEACUTES	 	IIMICING TEACUTES	<u>' </u>	IIMICING Teacures	-
aaAH:	i I	! 	i	' 	i		i
Wakeland	85	Very limited	i	Very limited	i i	Very limited	i
	ı	Flooding	11.00	_	11.00	_	11.0
	ı	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	11.0
	l	saturated zone	İ	saturated zone	i i	saturated zone	İ
	I	I	1	I	1 1		I
aaAW:	l 	l 	1	l 	1 1	 	1
Wakeland	82	_		Very limited		Very limited	1
	l	Flooding	11.00	-	1.00	-	1.0
	I	Depth to	1.00	•	1.00	•	1.0
	!	saturated zone	!	saturated zone	!!!	saturated zone	!
InmA:	 	1	!	 -			!
nma: Whitcomb	ı I 87	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1 1	Very limited	
WIII CCOMB	1 0,	Depth to	11.00	_	11.00	_	11.0
		saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
		Shrink-swell	10.50	•	10.50		10.5
	' 		1	l Dilling Swell	1	JIIIII JWCII	1
lokAH:	I	· 	i	I	i		i
Wilbur	I 88	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i i	Very limited	i
	1	Flooding	11.00	· -	11.00	_	11.0
	i	Depth to	10.98	-	11.00	-	10.9
	i	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	i	 	i	l	i i		i
lokAW:	I		i	I	i i	· 	i
Wilbur	I 83	Very limited	i	Very limited	i i	Very limited	i
	 I	Flooding	11.00	_	11.00	_	11.0
	i	Depth to	10.98	-	11.00	-	10.9
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	i
	l	I	İ		i i		i
₹ooAQ:	l	I	İ		i i		i
Wilhite	96	Very limited	1	Very limited	1 1	Very limited	1
	I	Ponding	11.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.0
	I	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.0
	I	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.0
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1 1	saturated zone	1
	I	Shrink-swell	11.00	Shrink-swell	1.00	Shrink-swell	11.0
	I	I	I	I	1 1		1
VprAV:	I	I	1	I	1 1		I
Wirt	83	Very limited	1	Very limited	1 1	Very limited	1
	I	Flooding	11.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.0
	I	l	I	I	1 1		I
VprAW:	I	<u> </u>	1	1	1 1		1
Wirt	83	_		Very limited		Very limited	I
	I	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.0
	l]	1]	1 1		1
puAH:	l	l • • • • •	1	l • • • • •	I I		1
Wirt		-		Very limited		Very limited	1
	!	Flooding	11.00	Flooding	11.00	Flooding	11.0
	!	1	!	l	!!!		!
lufB2:	l	l	1	I	I I		1
Williamstown		•		Very limited		Somewhat limited	1
	I	Depth to	10.98	· -	1.00	-	10.9
	!	saturated zone	1	•	!!!	saturated zone	
	l	Shrink-swell	10.50		I I	Shrink-swell	10.5
	I	I	1	I	1 1	Slope	10.0

Table 13a.--Building Site Development--Continued

		•					
	1	1					
Map symbol	Pct.		out	Dwellings with	1	Small commercia	аı
and soil name	of	basements		basements		buildings	
	map	I		I		I	
	unit	1		1		1	
	1	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
	1	limiting features	1	limiting features	1	limiting features	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
XabB2:	1	I	1	I	1	I	1
Xenia	- 95	Somewhat limited	1	Very limited	1	Somewhat limited	1
	1	Depth to	10.98	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	10.98
	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	1	Shrink-swell	10.50	Shrink-swell	10.50	Shrink-swell	10.50
	1	I	1	I	1	Slope	[0.01
	1	I	1	I	1	I	1
ZnsB:	1	I	1	I	1	I	1
Zenas	- 80	Somewhat limited	1	Very limited	1	Somewhat limited	1
	1	Shrink-swell	10.50	Shrink-swell	11.00	Shrink-swell	10.50
	1	I	1	Depth to hard	0.61	Slope	[0.01
	1	I	1	bedrock	I	I	1
	1	I	1	I	1	I	1

Table 13b.--Building Site Development

(Onsite investigation may be needed to validate the interpretations in this table and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol	Pct.	Local roads an	nd	Shallow excavati	ons	Lawns and landsc	aping
	of			I		I	
	map	I		I		I	
	unit	I		<u> </u>		l	
	l	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
	<u> </u>	limiting features	<u> </u>	limiting features	<u> </u>	limiting features	1
	l	1	1	l	I .	<u> </u>	1
AddA:	 0E		!		!		!
Avonburg	1 85	· -		Very limited	11.00	Very limited	1 1.00
	 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone	11.00	Depth to saturated zone	11.00
	! !	Frost action	11.00	•	10.10	saturated zone	1
	! !	Low strength	11.00	•	•	! !	<u> </u>
	! !	Shrink-swell	10.50	•	<u> </u>	! 	1
	i I		1	I	i	I	i
AddB2:	l	l	Ī	I	Ī	I	1
Avonburg	75	Very limited	I	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
	l	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00
	l	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	1
1	I	Frost action	1.00	Unstable	0.10	l	1
1	l	Low strength	11.00	excavation walls	I	I	1
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50	I	I	I	1
	l	l	1	l	I .	l	1
AzoA:	l 	1***	!	1***	!	 	!
Ayrshire	. 88	· -		Very limited		Very limited	1 00
	l	Depth to	1.00	•	1.00	•	1.00
	 	saturated zone Frost action	 1.00		 1.00	saturated zone	1
	 	Frost action	1	onstable excavation walls		l I	-
	' 	' 	i	excavacion waiis	i	! 	i
BbhA:	I	I	i	I	i	I	i
Bartle	83	Very limited	I	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
1	I	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00
	l	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	1
	l	Frost action	11.00	Unstable	0.10	I	1
	I	Low strength	1.00	excavation walls	I	I	1
D	l	!	!	!	!	<u> </u>	!
BgeAH: Birds	 05	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
BIIGS	1 03	Ponding	11.00	_	11.00	_	1 1.00
	! !	Depth to	11.00	-	11.00		11.00
	' 	saturated zone	•	•	•	Depth to	11.00
	' I	Frost action	11.00		10.80	· -	1
	i I	Flooding	11.00	-	10.10		i
	I	Low strength	11.00		İ	I	i
	l	ĺ	Ī	I	Ī	I	1
BgeAHU:	I	I	1	I	I	I	1
Birds, undrained	90	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
	I	Ponding	1.00		1.00	-	11.00
	I	Depth to	1.00		1.00	-	1.00
	I	saturated zone	•		•	Depth to	1.00
	I	Frost action	1.00	· -	10.80		1
	l	Flooding	1.00		10.10	1	1
	I	Low strength	10.22	<pre> excavation walls</pre>	I	I	1

Table 13b.--Building Site Development--Continued

Map symbol	Pct.	Local roads an	ıd	Shallow excavation	ons	Lawns and landsca	aping
and soil name	of	streets		I		I	
	map	I		I		I	
	unit	· 		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
		·		Rating class and limiting features		-	
	i 		'		<u>'</u> I	 	i
BkeB:	I	I	1	I	I	I	1
Bloomfield	50	Not limited		· -		Somewhat limited	1
		 -	!			Droughty	10.02
	 	 	1	excavation walls	 	 	1
Alvin	45	 Somewhat limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Not limited	i
	l	Frost action		_	11.00	I	1
	I	I	1	excavation walls	I	I	1
711.70	I	l	1	I	l	l	1
BlbB2: Blocher	I I 50	 Vor: limited	1	 Very limited	 	 Not limited	1
		Frost action		_	1	•	1
	I	Low strength		saturated zone		' 	i
	i	l			0.10	I	i
	İ	I	İ	excavation walls	I	I	i
	l	I	1	I	I	I	1
Jennings	40	Very limited		-	I	Not limited	1
	1	Frost action		•	11.00	1	1
		Low strength	1.00			 -	!
	 	Shrink-swell	10.50	Unstable excavation walls	0.10	 	1
	! !	! 	1	excavacion waiis	! !	! 	i
BlcC2:	i	I	i	I	I	I	i
Blocher	42	Very limited				Somewhat limited	1
	I	Frost action	1.00	Depth to		Slope	10.04
	1	Low strength	1.00			1	1
		Slope	10.04	•	0.10	 -	!
	 	l I	1	excavation walls Slope	I 0.04	l I	1
	i	! 	i	Slope	0.0 <u>4</u> 	' 	i
Jennings	27	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Somewhat limited	1
	I	Frost action	1.00	Depth to	1.00	Slope	10.04
	1	Low strength	11.00			1	1
		Shrink-swell		•	0.10	 -	!
	 	Slope	10.04		I 0.04	 	1
	i	! 	<u>'</u>	blope	0.0 <u>4</u> 	! 	i
Deputy	25	Very limited	i	Very limited	I	Somewhat limited	i
	l	Frost action	1.00	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	10.75
	I	Low strength		saturated zone			1
	l	Depth to	10.75			Slope	10.04
	!	saturated zone Shrink-swell	10 50		0.10	 -	!
	 	Slope	0.50 0.04		I 0.04	l I	1
	i	Siope	10.04	blope	0.0 <u>4</u> 	! 	i
BlcC3:	l	I	Ī	I	I	I	Ī
Blocher, severely	I	I	1	I	I	I	1
eroded	40	_			•	Somewhat limited	1
	1	Frost action		_	11.00		10.04
	l	Low strength	1.00]	1
	I .	Shrink-swell			0.10		1
	I I	Slope	10.04		 0.04	 	1
	1	1		1 STOPE	10.04	1	1

Table 13b.--Building Site Development--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of	streets	ıd	Shallow excavation	ons	Lawns and landsca 	aping
	map unit			 -		1	
		· 	IValue	Rating class and	l Value	l Rating class and	Value
	İ	limiting features		limiting features		limiting features	1
n1 -02 ·	I .	1	!	1	1	1	!
BlcC3: Jennings, severely	 	l I		! !	1	l I	-
eroded		•	i	 Very limited	1	 Somewhat limited	i
	 I	Frost action		_	•	Depth to	10.75
	İ	Low strength	10.78	-	l	saturated zone	i
	I	Depth to	10.75	Unstable	0.10	Slope	10.04
	I	saturated zone	1	excavation walls	1	I	1
	I	Slope	10.04	Slope	0.04	l	I
	1	1	!	Too clayey	0.02		
Deputy, severely	 	! 	1	! 	 	I 	1
eroded	21	Very limited	Ī	Very limited	1	Somewhat limited	Ī
	I	Frost action	11.00	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	10.75
	I	Low strength	11.00	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	I
	I	Depth to	10.75		0.12	· -	10.04
	1	saturated zone			0.10	<u> </u>	1
	!	Shrink-swell	10.50	•	•		!
	 	Slope 	0.04 	Slope 	0.04 	l 1	1
BlgC2:	i	I	i	I	i i	I	i
Blocher	54	Very limited	1	Very limited	1	Somewhat limited	I
	I	Frost action	1.00	· -	1.00	Slope	10.04
	l	Low strength	1.00			•	1
	!	Slope	10.04	•	0.10		!
	 	l I	1	excavation walls Slope	 0.04	l I	
	i i	I	i	<u>-</u>	1	· 	i
Cincinnati	35	Very limited	I	Very limited	1	Somewhat limited	I
	I	Frost action	11.00	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	0.19
	I	Low strength	11.00	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	I
	1	Depth to	10.19		10.10	<u>-</u>	10.04
	!	saturated zone		excavation walls		<u> </u>	!
	 	Slope 	0.04 	Slope 	0.04 	l 1	1
BlgC3:	i I	I	i	I	i	I	i
	•	I	1	I	1	I	I
eroded	45	_		· -	I	Somewhat limited	I
	l	Frost action	1.00		11.00	Slope	10.04
	!	Low strength	11.00			1	!
	 	Shrink-swell Slope	10.50	•	0.10	1	1
	:	Siope	10.04 1	•	10.04	I I	i
	i I	I	i	I	l	I	i
Cincinnati, severely		I	I	I	1	l	I
eroded		· -		Very limited		Somewhat limited	1
	!	Frost action		•	•	Depth to	10.96
	!	Low strength	11.00		•	•	10.04
	•	Depth to saturated zone	0.96 		0.10 	<u>-</u>	0.04
	•	Slope			1 0.04		i
	1	I	•		1	l	1
BlkE2: Bonnell	1 40	 Vorume	•	•		 Vorume	1
POUNETT	4±0 	very limited Frost action	 1.00	· -	 1.00	Very limited Slope	1
	' 	Low strength	11.00	•	0.10	_	1
	i I	Shrink-swell	11.00				i
	•	Slope	11.00		0.02	•	İ
	i.	. <u>-</u> I	İ		l		1

Table 13b.--Building Site Development--Continued

	Pct. of	•	d	Shallow excavati	ons	Lawns and landsca	aping
	map	•		1		! 	
	unit					' 	
		· 	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
	I	_		limiting features		_	i
B1kE2:	l 1	 	1	 	1] !	1
Blocher	I 30	 Verv limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Somewhat limited	i
		· -		_	11.00		10.96
	I		11.00	_	I	i I	1
	I	Slope	10.96	Slope	0.96	I	1
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50	Unstable	0.10	I	1
	l	<u> </u>	•	excavation walls	1	<u> </u>	1
Hickory	I 20	 Very limited	•	 Very limited	l I	 Very limited	1
=		_	11.00	_	11.00	_	11.00
	I	Frost action	1.00	Unstable	0.10	I	1
	I	Low strength	11.00	excavation walls	I	I	1
	1	Shrink-swell	10.50		!	I	1
BnjA:	! 	! 	1	 	 	! 	1
Bobtown	92	Somewhat limited	İ	Very limited	i I	Somewhat limited	i
	I	Depth to	10.56	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	10.56
	I	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	1
	I	Frost action	10.50	Unstable	1.00	I	1
	1	1	1	excavation walls	1	 -	1
BnuD3:	! !	! 	İ	! 	1	' 	İ
Bonnell, severely	I	I	I	I	I	I	1
eroded	37	Very limited	I	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
	I	•		· -		Slope	1.00
				•	10.10		1
		· -	11.00			 -	!
	I I	Frost action	0.50 	Too clayey	0.01 	 	1
Hickory, severely	i	I	i	I	i	I	i
eroded	31	Very limited	I	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
	I	· -	1.00	· -	1.00	Slope	1.00
		•	1.00		10.10	l	1
		Shrink-swell	10.50	•	!	 -	!
	I I	Frost action 	0.50 	I I	I I	! 	1
Blocher, severely	l	I	İ	l I	İ	I	İ
eroded	25	_		· -	•	Somewhat limited	I
	!			· -	11.00	:	10.96
	!	•	11.00		I 10.96	<u> </u>	!
	l 1	Slope Shrink-swell	10.96	· -	0.10	•	1
	! !	SHIIIK SWEII	1	excavation walls		i I	i
D = 70	!	!	•	•	!	l	1
BnxE2: Bonnell	•	 Verv limited		 Very limited	•	 Very limited	i I
	. 55 I	· -	1 1.00	_		Slope	11.00
	i I	Low strength		_	0.10	_	1
	l	Shrink-swell	11.00				i
	1	Slope	1.00	Too clayey	10.02		1
Grayford	l I 25	 Verv limited	•	•		 Very limited	I I
		_	11.00	· -	11.00	_	11.00
		Slope	11.00	_	10.82	_	1
	I	Low strength			10.26		1
	I	Shrink-swell		=		I	1
	I	I	I	Unstable	0.10	I	1
	I	I	1	excavation walls	I	I	1

Table 13b.--Building Site Development--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map unit	streets	ıd	Shallow excavati	ons	Lawns and landsca 	ping
		Rating class and		Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	
	l	1	1	1	!	l	1
BnxE3:	!	 -	1	1	!	<u> </u>	!
Bonnell, severely eroded	•	 Vorus limited	1	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	1
eroded		-	1 1.00	_	1	_	1 1.00
	! !	· -	11.00	· -	0.10	· -	1
	' 	Slope	11.00			' 	i
	i I	-	10.50		0.01	I	i
	I	I	İ		l		İ
Grayford, severely	I	I	1	I	I	I	I
eroded	25	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Very limited	I
	I	Frost action	1.00	Slope	11.00	Slope	11.00
	I	Slope	1.00	Too clayey	0.82	I	1
	I	·	1.00	Depth to hard	0.50	I	I
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50		•	I	I
	I	I	1		0.10	I	I
	l	1	1	excavation walls	I	1	1
D.1.74	!	 -	1	1	!	 -	!
BobE4:	!	1	1	1	!	 -	!
Bonnell, very severely eroded	1 E3	 	1	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	1
severely eroded	33 	_	1 1.00	_	1	_	11.00
	! !	Low strength		· -	10.10	· -	1
	•	Shrink-swell	11.00			' 	i
	i I	•		•	0.01	I	i
	I	1	1	1	ı	I	i
Hickory, very	l	l	Ī	İ	I	I	Ī
severely eroded	36	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Very limited	I
	I	Slope	1.00	Slope	11.00	Slope	11.00
	I	Low strength	1.00	Unstable	0.10	I	1
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50	excavation walls	I	I	I
	I	Frost action	0.50	1	I	I	I
	!	!	1	1	!	l	!
BodAQ:	 0E		1	177 1::	!		!
Bonnie		_	 1.00	· -		Very limited Ponding	11.00
	•	Depth to		· -		Depth to	11.00
	i I	:	•	•		saturated zone	1
	I	Frost action			0.10		İ
	l	Low strength	11.00	excavation walls	I	I	Ī
	I	Flooding	0.40	I	I	I	I
	I	I	1	1	I	I	1
		1	1	1		I	I
Caneyville		_		· -		Very limited	1
	!	-		· -	11.00	· -	11.00
	l	_	1.00			Depth to bedrock	10.20
	l		11.00	_	11.00		!
	! !		0.50 0.20		0.76 0.10		
	! !	bedrock	10.20	excavation walls		! 	;
	i I	1	i		i	I	i
Rock outcrop	19	Not rated	i	Not rated	i	Not rated	i
		1	Ī	I	I	I	Ī
CcbC2:	I	I	1	I	I	I	I
Caneyville	45	Very limited	I	Very limited	I	Somewhat limited	I
	I	Low strength	1.00	Depth to hard	11.00	Depth to bedrock	10.06
	I	Shrink-swell	1.00	bedrock	I	Slope	10.04
	•	Frost action	10.50		10.76		I
	l	-			10.10		1
	I	bedrock	•	excavation walls		I	I
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04		

Table 13b.--Building Site Development--Continued

	Pct.		ıd	Shallow excavation	ons	Lawns and landsca 	aping
	map	I		I		I	
	unit	· 	13701	 Rating class and	177010	 Dating along and	1770 1
	I I	limiting features		limiting features		limiting features	Value
	I	!	1	!	I	l	I
CcbC2: Zenas	I I 40	 Very limited	1	 Somewhat limited	 	 Not limited	1
Zenas		Frost action	11.00		10.88	•	i
	I	Low strength	11.00		0.61		i
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50	bedrock	I	I	1
	I	I	1	Unstable	0.10	I	1
	l	1	1	excavation walls	1	1	1
CcgD2:	! 	I 	1	! 	! 	! 	1
Caneyville	45	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
	I	Low strength	11.00	Depth to hard	11.00	Slope	1.00
	I	Shrink-swell	1.00	bedrock	I	Depth to bedrock	10.20
	•	Slope	1.00	· -	11.00		1
	!	Frost action	10.50		10.76		!
	l	Depth to hard bedrock	0.20 	Unstable excavation walls	0.10	 -	!
	! !	bearock	1	excavation walls	1	! 	i .
Grayford	45	Very limited	i	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
<u>-</u>	l	Frost action	1.00	_	11.00	_	11.00
	I	Slope	11.00	Too clayey	0.82	I	1
	I	Low strength	1.00	Depth to hard	10.26	I	1
	l	Shrink-swell	10.50		1	1	1
	!	 -	!	•	0.10	 -	!
	 	 	1	excavation walls	1	 	1
CcgD3:	i I	! 	i	! 	! 	! 	i
Caneyville, severely	I	I	1	I	I	I	1
eroded	45	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
	I	Low strength	1.00	-	1.00	· -	1.00
	•	Shrink-swell	1.00			Depth to bedrock	
	•	Slope	11.00	_	11.00		10.47
	! !	Depth to hard bedrock	0.90 		0.76 0.10	-	10.01
	I	Frost action	10.50	•			i
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Grayford, severely eroded	•	 Vorume	1	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
eroded	43 	Frost action	 1.00	=	 1.00	=	1
	I	Slope	11.00	_	10.82	_	1
	l	Low strength	11.00		10.50		i
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50	bedrock	I	I	1
	I	I	1		0.10	I	1
	 -	 -	1	excavation walls	•	 -	1
CldB2:	' 	I 	1		 	I 	i I
Cincinnati			i	Somewhat limited	I	Not limited	I
				· -	11.00		1
		Low strength		saturated zone			1
	•	Shrink-swell 	0.50 		0.10 	 	1
	•	! 			! 	' 	Ī
Blocher		· -		Somewhat limited			I
	l			· -	11.00		1
	!	Low strength		saturated zone			1
] 1		Unstable excavation walls	0.10	 	1
	1	l	1	EACAVALIUM WALLS	i	1	1

Table 13b.--Building Site Development--Continued

	Pct. of	•	nd	Shallow excavati 	ons	Lawns and landsca 	aping
	map			I		I	
	unit	· 		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
	I	!	!	I .	!	<u> </u>	1
lfA:	1 05		1		!		!
Cobbsfork			 1.00	-		Very limited Ponding	11.00
	1	Ponding Depth to	•	· -	1.00 1.00		11.00
	1	saturated zone		saturated zone	•	saturated zone	1
	i	Frost action	11.00		0.10	•	i
	i	Low strength	11.00			I	i
	į	Shrink-swell	10.50	•	i	I	į
CwaAQ:	 	 	 	 	 	I I	1
Cuba	92	Very limited	i	Somewhat limited	i I	Not limited	i
	I	Frost action	1.00	Unstable	0.10	I	1
	I	Low strength	11.00	excavation walls	I	I	1
	!	Flooding	0.40	!	!	l	!
CxdA:	i I	! 		! 	l I	I I	i
Cyclone	90	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
	1	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	11.00
	I	Depth to		•	1.00	•	1.00
	1	saturated zone	•	saturated zone		saturated zone	1
	!	Frost action	1.00		10.10	 -	!
	1	Low strength Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50		l I	 	1
	i	I	1	I	i	I	i
OfnA: Dubois	 85	 Very limited	I I	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	1
202013	1	Depth to		=	1.00	=	11.0
	i	saturated zone		saturated zone		saturated zone	1
	i	Frost action	1.00		0.10	•	i
	İ	Low strength	11.00		i I		i
	I.	Shrink-swell	10.50	!	I.	l	!
OfnB2:	l I	I I	 	I I	l I	I I	l I
Dubois	77	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
	I	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	11.0
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	1
	I	Frost action	1.00	Unstable	0.10	I	I
	I	Low strength	1.00		I	I	I
	 	Shrink-swell	0.50 	 	 	I I	1
OtwC2:	İ	1	İ	l	I	l	İ
Deputy	75	_		_		Somewhat limited	1
	1	Frost action		_		Depth to	10.7
	1	Low strength Depth to	1.00 0.75		 0.12	•	 0.0
	i	saturated zone			0.10	=	1
	i	Shrink-swell	10.50			' 	i
	i	Slope	10.04		0.04	•	i
etzC3:	I I	 	1	 	1	 	1
Deputy, severely	1	1 	1	1 	1	1 	1
eroded	1 1 45	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	I I	 Somewhat limited	1
		Frost action		_		Depth to	10.7
	i	Low strength	11.00	_		=	1
	1	Depth to	10.75		0.12		10.0
	i	saturated zone		Unstable	0.10	I	1
	!	_				I I	

Table 13b.--Building Site Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	streets	nd	Shallow excavati 	ons	Lawns and landsca 	ping
	unit 	· — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Value	 Rating class and	Value	 Rating class and	Value
	1	limiting features	<u> </u>	limiting features	I	limiting features	
DtzC3:	1	1	!	<u> </u>	1	1	
Trappist, severely	<u> </u>	! 	1	! 	l I	! 	1
eroded	30	Very limited	i	Very limited	i i	Somewhat limited	i
	İ	Frost action	11.00	Depth to hard	11.00	Depth to bedrock	10.90
	I	Low strength	1.00	bedrock	I	Slope	10.04
	I	Depth to hard	10.90	Unstable	0.10	Droughty	10.03
	I	bedrock	I	excavation walls	I	I	I
	1	Shrink-swell	10.50	· -	10.04	•	1
	1	Slope	10.04	Too clayey	0.01	 -	!
EepAQ:	1	l I	1	! !	 	l I	1
Elkinsville	1 90	 Verv limited	i	Somewhat limited	i	 Not limited	i
	i	Frost action	11.00	•	0.10	•	i
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50	excavation walls	I	I	I
	I	Flooding	0.40	I	I	I	I
	I	1	I	I	I	I	I
EesB2:		l • • • • •	!	1	!	l •	!
Elkinsville	52	· -		Somewhat limited	•	Not limited	!
	1	Frost action Low strength	1.00 1.00	•	0.10	 	1
	i	Shrink-swell	10.50	•	' 	' 	i
	i	l	1	I	i i	I	i
Millstone	43	Somewhat limited	İ	Somewhat limited	İ	Not limited	i
	I	Frost action	10.50	Unstable	0.10	I	I
	I	I	I	excavation walls	I	I	I
	1]	1	1	I	l	1
FdbA: Fincastle	1 01	 Vor: limited	1	 Vorus limited	!	 Vorw limited	!
FINCASCIE	1 04	Depth to	 1.00		 1.00	Very limited Depth to	11.00
	i	saturated zone		saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	i	Frost action	11.00	•	0.50	•	i
	I	Low strength	11.00	Unstable	0.10	I	Ī
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50	excavation walls	I	I	I
	I	l	I	I	I	l	I
FdqB:		l • • • • •	!	1	!	l 	!
Fincastle	50	· -			 1.00	Very limited	11.00
	1	Depth to saturated zone	11.00	Depth to saturated zone	1	Depth to saturated zone	1
	i	Frost action	11.00	•	10.50	•	i
	i	Low strength	11.00	•	0.10		i
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50	excavation walls	I	I	I
		I				I	I
Xenia	40	_		· -		Somewhat limited	I
	!	Frost action		· -	11.00	· -	10.75
	1	Low strength Depth to	11.00		 0.50	•	!
	1	Depth to saturated zone	10.75 I	· -	0.10		1
	i	Shrink-swell	10.50			! 	i
	İ		1		İ	I	Ī
GmsF:	I	I	I	I	İ	I	I
Greybrook	89	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Very limited	I
	I	Slope	1.00	=	1.00	_	1.00
	1	Frost action	1.00		10.10		I .
	1	Low strength	11.00			<u> </u>	!
	1	Shrink-swell	0.50	I	ı		1

Table 13b.--Building Site Development--Continued

	Pct.		nd	Shallow excavati	ons	Lawns and landscaping		
	of]		I		
	map unit]] 		
		· 	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	
		limiting features		limiting features		limiting features		
HccB2:	l I	 	1] 	1	 	1	
Haubstadt	84	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	İ	Somewhat limited	i	
	I	Frost action	1.00	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	10.75	
	I	Low strength	11.00	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	1	
	I	Depth to	10.75	Unstable	0.10	I	1	
	I	saturated zone	I	excavation walls	l	I	1	
	l	Shrink-swell	10.50	1	1	<u> </u>	!	
HcgAH:	l I	I I	1	l 	l I	I I	1	
Haymond	85	 Very limited	i	 Somewhat limited	i	Very limited	i	
	I	Frost action	11.00	Flooding	0.80	_	11.00	
	I	Flooding	11.00	Unstable	0.10	I	I	
	!	!	!	excavation walls	!	!	!	
HcgAW:	I I	I I	I I	I I	I I	I I	1	
Haymond	82	Very limited	i	 Somewhat limited	i	Somewhat limited	i	
	I	Frost action	11.00	Flooding	0.60	Flooding	10.60	
	I	Flooding	11.00	Unstable	0.10	I	1	
	1	!	1	excavation walls	1	!	!	
HcpAP:	! !	I I	1	l I	 	! 	1	
Haymond, frequently	I	I	i	· 	i	I	i	
ponded, depression		Very limited	i	Very limited	i I	Very limited	i	
	I	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	1.00	
	I	Frost action	11.00	Unstable	0.10	I	I	
	!	!	!	excavation walls	1	!	!	
HeeG:	 	 	1	l 1	 	 	1	
Hickory	87	Very limited	i	Very limited	i	Very limited	i	
	I	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	11.00	
	I	Low strength	11.00	Unstable	0.10	I	I	
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50	excavation walls	I	I	1	
	!	Frost action	10.50	1	1	!	1	
HizE2:	 	 	1	l 1	 	 	1	
Hickory	55	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	
_	I	Slope	11.00	Slope	11.00	_	11.00	
	I	Frost action	11.00	Unstable	0.10	I	1	
	I	Low strength	11.00	excavation walls	I	I	I	
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50		1	<u> </u>	1	
Grayford	ı I 35	 Very limited	1		I I	 Very limited	1	
4 * *	 I	Frost action	11.00		1.00		11.00	
	I	Slope	11.00	-	0.82	· -	I	
	I	Low strength	11.00		10.26		I	
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50	bedrock	I	I	1	
	I	I	1		0.10	I	I	
	1	1	1	excavation walls	1	1	1	
HizE3:	i I	! 	1	1 	l	! 	1	
Hickory, severely	l	I	i	I	l	I	i	
eroded	55	· -	1	· -	I	Very limited	I	
	I	Slope	1.00	_	1.00	_	1.00	
	I	Low strength	1.00		10.10	1	1	
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50	excavation walls	I	I	1	
		Frost action	10.50					

Table 13b.--Building Site Development--Continued

	Pct.		d	Shallow excavati	ons	Lawns and landsca	aping
	of			1		!	
	map unit			1		 	
		·	IValue	Rating class and	IValue	Rating class and	Value
	i I	limiting features		limiting features		limiting features	ا
	I .	!	I .	1	<u> </u>	!	I .
HizE3:		 -	!	1	!	!	!
Grayford, severely	I	I	1	1	!	1	!
eroded	35	· -	1	Very limited		Very limited	1
			1.00	· -	1.00	-	11.00
	1	Slope	1.00		10.82		!
	1	Low strength	11.00	_	10.50	l	!
	1	Shrink-swell	10.50	•	10.10	!	!
	1	!	1	Unstable excavation walls	0.10	!	!
	1	 	!	excavation walls	! !	1 1	1
HleAW:	i	! 	<u> </u>	1	! !	! 	i
Holton	85	Very limited	i	Very limited	i I	 Very limited	i
		Depth to	11.00	_	1.00	=	11.00
	i	saturated zone	1	:	1	saturated zone	1
	i	Frost action	11.00	•	11.00	•	10.60
	İ	Flooding	11.00		İ	I	i
	I	I	I	Flooding	0.60	I	1
	I	I	I	1	I	I	1
MhyB2:	I	I	I	1	I	I	1
Medora	1 88	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Somewhat limited	1
	I	Frost action	1.00	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	10.56
	I	Depth to	10.56	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	1
	I	saturated zone	1	Unstable	0.10	I	1
	!	[1	excavation walls	I	!	1
M02 -	!	1	!	1	I	 -	1
MhyC3: Medora, severely	1	 	!	1	 -	 -	1
eroded	I I 75	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	! !	 Very limited	1
eroded	1 /3	Depth to	11.00	_	11.00	=	11.00
	1	saturated zone	1	:	1	saturated zone	1
	i	•	11.00	•	0.10	•	10.04
	i	Slope	10.04			l stope	1
	i	,	1	Slope	10.04	I	i
	I		İ	İ	Ī	I	1
MmoC3:	I	I	I	1	I	I	1
Miami, severely	I	I	I	1	I	I	1
eroded	97	Very limited	I	Very limited	I	Somewhat limited	1
	I	Low strength	1.00	Depth to	1.00	Slope	10.04
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50		I	I	1
	I	Frost action	10.50	· -	0.50	I	I
	I	Slope	10.04		0.10	I	I
	1	l	1	excavation walls		l	1
	1	 -	!	Slope	10.04	 -	!
MmoD3:	1	 	!	1	!	 -	!
Miami, severely	1	 	1	1	1	! !	1
eroded	1 97	· Verv limited	i	 Very limited	I	 Very limited	i
C10464	, <i>31</i>	Slope	1	_	1	=	11.00
	i	Low strength	11.00	_	11.00		1
	i	Shrink-swell	10.50	•	•	' 	i
	i	Frost action	10.50		10.50		i
	i		1	· -	0.10		Ī
	l	I	l	excavation walls		I	Ī
						I	

Table 13b.--Building Site Development--Continued

	Pct. of	•	d	Shallow excavation	ons	Lawns and landsca	aping
	map			1 1		1 1	
	unit			I		I	
		· 	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
	i I	limiting features		limiting features		limiting features	i
	ı	1	ī	<u>I</u>	ī	<u>I</u>	ī
MnpC2:	I	1	1	I	I	I	1
Miami	95	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Somewhat limited	1
	I	Low strength	1.00	Depth to	1.00	Slope	10.04
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50			I	I
	1	Frost action	10.50	·	10.50		1
	!	Slope	10.04		[0.10	!	!
	!	1	!	excavation walls		 -	!
	1	! !	1	Slope	0.04	 	1
MnpD2:	1	1	1	1 1	1	1 1	1
=	I I 95	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	1
	1	Slope	11.00	_	1.00	=	11.00
	i	Low strength	11.00	· -	11.00	-	1
	i	Shrink-swell	10.50	_		I	i
	İ	Frost action	10.50		10.50	I	i
	ĺ	l	I	Unstable	0.10	I	1
	1	I	1	excavation walls	I	I	1
	I	1	1	I	I	I	1
NaaA:	I	I	1	I	I	I	1
Nabb	85	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Somewhat limited	1
	I		1.00	· -	1.00	· -	10.75
	I	Low strength	1.00		•	saturated zone	I
	1	Depth to	10.75	•	10.10	l	1
	!	•	•	excavation walls	!	l	!
	1	Shrink-swell	10.50	 -	1	 -	!
NaaB2:	1	! !	1	! !	1	1 1	1
Nabb	1 1 78	 Verv limited	i	 Very limited	i	Somewhat limited	i
	i i	Frost action	11.00	_	1.00		10.75
	i	Low strength	11.00	-	•	saturated zone	i
	ĺ	Depth to	10.75	Unstable	0.10	I	1
	I	saturated zone	1	excavation walls	I	I	1
	I	Shrink-swell	0.50	I	I	I	1
	I	1	1	I	I	I	1
OfaAW:	1	1	1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	1
Oldenburg	85	_		Very limited	•	Somewhat limited	1
	!	Flooding	•	· -	11.00	-	10.75
	!	Depth to saturated zone	0.75 		 1.00	saturated zone Flooding	I 10.60
	1	Frost action	10.50	•		Fiooding	10.00
	i I	1		•	10.60		i
	i	I	i	l	•	I	i
OmkC2:	İ	I	Ī	I	l	I	i
Otwell	72	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Somewhat limited	1
	I	Frost action	1.00	Depth to	1.00	Slope	10.04
	I	•	1.00	saturated zone	I	I	1
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50		0.10	I	I
	1	Slope	10.04			l	1
	1	1	1	· •	0.04	1	1
OmkC3:	1	I I	1		1	I I	1
OmkC3: Otwell, severely	1	I I	•	 	1	I I	1
eroded	I 72	 Very limited	•	 Very limited		 Somewhat limited	1
510464	, /2 	Frost action		_		Depth to	10.75
	i		11.00	· -		saturated zone	10.75
	l	Depth to			0.10	•	10.04
		saturated zone	1				1
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50	Slope	0.04	I	1
	I	Slope	0.04	I	I	I	1
		I.	1		I	I	

Table 13b.--Building Site Development--Continued

Map symbol	 Pct.	 Local roads an	d	 Shallow excavation	ons	 Lawns and landsca	ping
	of		_				-F9
	map	I		l		l	
	unit	l		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
	I	=		-		Rating class and	Value
	<u> </u>	limiting features	<u> </u>	limiting features	l	limiting features	
0	!	<u> </u>	!	!	!	!	!
Omz: Orthents	1100	 Not rated	1	 Not rated	 	 Not rated	1
OI chencs	1100	NOC Taced 	1	Not lated	! !	Not lated	i
PcrA:	i I	I	i I	I	I	I	i
Pekin	90	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Somewhat limited	1
	I	Frost action	11.00	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	10.75
	I	Low strength	1.00	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	1
	I	Depth to	0.75	•	0.10	I	I
	!	saturated zone	!	excavation walls	!	!	1
DD0 -	!	 	!	 -	!	 -	!
PcrB2: Pekin	I 85	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	I I	 Somewhat limited	1
realii	1 05	Frost action	11.00	=	1 1.00		10.75
	i	Low strength	11.00	•	, I	saturated zone	1
	i	Depth to	0.75		0.10	•	i
	Ī	saturated zone	Ī	excavation walls	l	I	1
	1	I	I	I	I	I	1
PcrC2:	I	I	I	I	I	I	1
Pekin, eroded	72	· -		Very limited		Somewhat limited	I
	1	Frost action	11.00	-		Depth to	10.75
	!	Low strength	11.00		•	saturated zone	1
	!	Depth to	10.75	Unstable excavation walls	0.10	Slope	10.04
	:	saturated zone Slope	I 0.04		I 0.04	1 1	1
	! !	biope	10.04	blope	0.0 1 	' 	i
PhaA:	i I	I	i I	I	I	I	i
Peoga	83	Very limited	I	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
	I	Ponding	11.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	11.00
	I	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	1.00
	I	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	I
	1	Frost action	1.00		0.10	l	1
	!	Low strength	11.00	excavation walls	!	l	!
PlpAH:	1	 	1	 	! !	 	1
Piopolis	ı 197	ı IVerv limited	i	 Very limited	' 	 Very limited	i
11000110	1	Ponding	1.00	=	1.00	=	11.00
	i	Depth to	11.00	· -	11.00	· -	11.00
	ĺ	saturated zone	ĺ	saturated zone	l	Depth to	11.00
	I	Frost action	1.00	Flooding	0.80	saturated zone	1
	I	Flooding	11.00	Unstable	0.10	I	1
	I	Low strength	1.00	excavation walls	I	I	1
	1]	1	l	l	I	1
PlpAHU:	1 00		!	 	l	177 1444 - 3	1
Piopolis, undrained		Very limited Ponding	 1.00	Very limited Ponding	 1.00	Very limited Ponding	1
	1	Ponding Depth to	11.00	-	11.00	_	11.00
	I	saturated zone		•		Depth to	11.00
	i I	Frost action	11.00		, 0.80	-	1
	l	Flooding	11.00	_	0.10		ĺ
	I	Low strength	11.00			I	1
	I	I	I	I	l	I	1
Pml:	I	I	I	I	l	I	1
Pits, quarry				Not rated		Not rated	

Table 13b.--Building Site Development--Continued

	Pct. of	•	d	Shallow excavati	ons	Lawns and landsca	ping
	or map			I I		! 	
	unit			I		I	
		_		Rating class and		-	
	<u>. </u>	limiting features	<u>.</u>	limiting features	<u> </u>	limiting features	
RptG:	I I	I I	1	I 	! 	! 	l I
=	45	Very limited	İ	 Very limited	i I	Very limited	i
	I	Depth to hard	1.00	Depth to hard	1.00	Slope	11.00
	I	bedrock	I	bedrock	I	Droughty	1.00
	I	_	1.00	_		Depth to bedrock	
		Frost action	10.50		[0.10		10.27
	l 1	 	1	excavation walls	1	Large stones	0.01
Jessietown	ı I 36	 Verv limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
		Slope		_		Slope	11.00
	i	Frost action	11.00	=		Depth to bedrock	•
	I	Low strength	11.00	Slope	11.00	_	Ī
	I	Depth to hard	0.46	Unstable	0.10	I	I
	I	bedrock	I	excavation walls	I	I	I
	I	1	I	l	I	I	I
RywB2:	 76		1		!	 Not limited	!
Russell	/6 	_	•	•	 0.50	•	!
	I I	Frost action Low strength		=	10.24		<u> </u>
	! 	Shrink-swell	10.50	=	•	' 	i
	i I		1		0.10	I	i
	I	I	ĺ	excavation walls	I	l	I
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
RzfA:	I	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	I	1	1
Ryker, terrace	52	_		•	•	Not limited	!
	1	Frost action Low strength	11.00	•	0.10	 	1
	I I	Shrink-swell	10.50	•	1	! !	
	! 	SHIIIK SWEII	10.50	l 		' 	i
Muscatatuck, terrace	48	Very limited	•	Very limited	i	Not limited	i
	I	Frost action		_	11.00	I	Ī
	I	Low strength	1.00	saturated zone	I	I	I
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50		0.10	I	I
	I	1	1	excavation walls	I	1	I
		<u> </u>	!		!	!	!
RzfB2: Ryker, terrace	l I 52	 Very limited	 	 Somewhat limited	! 	 Not limited	1
Myker, terrace	J <u>z</u> 	· -			10.10	NOC IIMICEG	;
	I	•	11.00			! 	i
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50		i I	I	i
	I	I	I	l	I	I	I
Muscatatuck, terrace	40	Very limited	I	Very limited	I	Not limited	I
	I			_	1.00	I	I
	1	Low strength	1.00			l	1
		Shrink-swell	10.50		10.10	l	!
	1	I I	•	excavation walls	1	 	!
RzgA:	! !	! 		 	1	! 	1
Ryker	45	Very limited	•	•	i	Not limited	i
-		· -			0.88		I
	I	Low strength	1.00	Unstable	0.10	I	I
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50	excavation walls	I	I	I
	•	I	I		•	I	I
Muscatatuck		· -		_	•	Not limited	I
	1	Frost action		· -	11.00		!
	l I	Low strength	11.00			 -	1
		Shrink-swell			0.10	I I	1
		l I	 	excavation walls		! !	1

Table 13b.--Building Site Development--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	streets	nd	Shallow excavati 	ons	Lawns and landsca 	aping
	unit			I		I	
	I			Rating class and			Value
	<u> </u>	limiting features		limiting features	I	limiting features	<u> </u>
	!	!	!		!		!
RzgB2: Ryker	I I 50	 Very limited	i	 Somewhat limited	1	 Not limited	1
Nykei		Frost action	11.00	•	10.88	•	i
	i i	Low strength	•		10.10	•	i
	İ	Shrink-swell	10.50		l	I	i
	I	1	I	l	1	l	I
Muscatatuck	40	Very limited	I	Very limited	1	Not limited	I
	I	Frost action		· •	1.00	1	I
	1	Low strength	11.00		I	<u> </u>	1
	!	Shrink-swell	10.50	•	0.10	1	!
	 	! !	1	excavation walls	1] 	1
RzgC2:	' 	' 	i	' 		' 	i I
Ryker	50	Very limited	i	 Somewhat limited		 Not limited	i
•	İ	Frost action	11.00	Too clayey	0.88	•	i
	I	Low strength	1.00	Unstable	0.10	I	1
	I	Shrink-swell	10.50	excavation walls	1	I	1
	I	I	I	l	1	l	I
Muscatatuck	35	-		· •	•	Not limited	I
	l	Frost action	•	· •	11.00		1
	!	Low strength	11.00		10 10	1	!
	 	Shrink-swell	10.50	Unstable excavation walls	0.10	1	!
	! !	1	1	excavacion waits	1	I I	
RzhC3:	i i	I	i	· 	i	· 	i
Ryker, severely	İ	I	İ	I	l	I	i
eroded	37	Very limited	I	Somewhat limited	1	Not limited	I
	I	Frost action	1.00	Too clayey	0.88	I	1
	I	Low strength	1.00	•	0.10	l	I
	l	Shrink-swell	10.50	excavation walls	1	[1
G C		<u> </u>	!		!		!
Grayford, severely eroded	•	 Vorm limited	I I	 Somewhat limited	! 	 Somewhat limited	1
eroded	1 30	Frost action	11.00	•	10.82	•	10.04
	i i	Low strength	11.00		10.26	· -	1
	i	Shrink-swell	10.50	· •	ı		i
	I	Slope	10.04	Unstable	0.10	I	1
	I	I	1	excavation walls	1	I	1
	I	1	1	Slope	0.04	l	I
	l		1				1
Muscatatuck,	1 20		!				!
severely eroded	28 	Frost action	 1.00	-	 1.00	Not limited	1
	' 	Low strength	11.00	_	1	! 	i
	i i	Shrink-swell	10.50		0.10	· 	i
	İ	I	İ	excavation walls		I	i
	I	I	1	Too clayey	0.02	I	1
	I	I	I	I	1	I	I
SceA:	1	1	1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	1
Scottsburg	95	· -		Very limited	•	Somewhat limited	I
	I .	Frost action	1.00	· -	1.00	-	0.75
	•	Low strength	11.00		•	saturated zone	1
	1	Depth to saturated zone	0.75 		0.12 0.10		1
	! !	Saturated zone Shrink-swell	10.50			1 	1
		SHITHE SWELL	10.50	,	•	•	

Table 13b.--Building Site Development--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	streets	nd	Shallow excavati -	ons	Lawns and landsca 	aping
		· 		Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	
	Ī	l	Ī	l	I	l	ī
ScfB2:	I	I	I	I	1	l	I
Scottsburg		=				Somewhat limited	I
	!	Frost action		· -		Depth to	10.75
	l	Low strength Depth to	11.00		•	saturated zone	!
	 	saturated zone	0.75 		0.12 0.10		
	' 	Shrink-swell	10.50	•	•	! 	i
	i I	 	1		i	· 	i
Deputy	40	Very limited	İ	Very limited	1	Somewhat limited	i
	l	Frost action		_	11.00	Depth to	10.75
	l	Low strength	1.00	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	I	Depth to		· • •	0.12	l	I
	1	saturated zone		•	0.10	1	1
	!	Shrink-swell	10.50	excavation walls	!		!
SifE:	1	 	!	 -	1	1	!
Senachwine	I I an	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	1
benachwine	1	Slope		· -	11.00	_	11.00
	i I	Low strength		_	10.10	_	1
	i	Frost action	10.50		ı	I	i
	I	I	1	I	1	I	I
SifG:	I	I	1	I	1	I	1
Senachwine	90	Very limited	1	Very limited	1	Very limited	I
	1	Slope		· -	1.00	· -	11.00
	!	Low strength		•	0.10		!
	l	Frost action	10.50	excavation walls	1	1	!
SldAW:	 	l I		! !	1	l I	
Shoals	ı I 90	 Verv limited	i	 Very limited		 Very limited	i
	 I	Depth to		_		Depth to	11.00
	İ	saturated zone		saturated zone		saturated zone	i
	I	Frost action	1.00	Flooding	10.60	Flooding	10.60
	I	Flooding	11.00	Unstable	0.10	l	I
	I	Low strength	10.78	excavation walls	I	l	I
	!	[!	!	!	<u> </u>	!
StaAH: Steff	l 1 00	 Vorm limited	1	 Very limited	! 	 Very limited	1
Stell	1 00 1	Frost action		_		Very limited Flooding	11.00
	i I	Flooding	11.00	•	•	Depth to	10.75
	i	Depth to			10.80	· -	i
	I	saturated zone	1	Unstable	0.10	I	I
	I	I	1	excavation walls	1	I	1
	I	I	1	I	I	l	I
StaAQ:		l 	1	I	1	l 	1
Steff	86	· -		Very limited	 1.00	Somewhat limited	I
	 	Frost action Low strength	11.00	•	•	Depth to saturated zone	10.75
		Depth to			10.10	•	i
		saturated zone	1		•		i
	I	Flooding	10.40	•	ı	I	Ì
	I	I	Ī	I	1	I	I
StdAH:	I	I	1	I	1	I	1
Stendal		_		Very limited		Very limited	I
	•	Depth to		· -	11.00	•	1.00
	•	saturated zone	•	saturated zone		Depth to	1.00
	•	Frost action		· -	0.80		!
		Flooding Low strength	11.00		0.10] 	1
	•	Low strength	11.00 I	- Excavacion walls	1	ı	1

Table 13b.--Building Site Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	streets	d	Shallow excavati 	ons	Lawns and landsca 	ping
	unit	· 		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
	 	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
StdAQ:	1	1	1	1] !	1
	88	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	! 	 Very limited	
	I	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	11.00
	I				I	saturated zone	I
	!	•	1.00	•	10.10]	!
	1	Low strength Flooding	1.00 0.40		1	 	1
	i			I	I	I	i
SuoAH:	I	I	1	I	I	I	I
Stonelick		_		· -		Very limited	1
	!	· -	1.00 0.50		1.00	Flooding	1.00
	1	Frost action	10.50	•	1 0.80	! 	<u> </u>
	i	I	i		1	I	i
ThbD4:	I	I	1	I	I	I	I
Trappist, very	I	I	1	I	I	I	I
severely eroded	73	=		· •	•	Somewhat limited	1
	1		1.00 1.00	-	1.00	:	10.84
	1	Low strength Slope	10.84	•	 0.84	•	10.43
	i	Shrink-swell	10.50	· -	0.01		1
	I	Depth to hard	0.46	l	I	I	I
	I	bedrock	1	I	I	I	I
mb = D 2 .	!	!	!	<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	!
ThcD3: Trappist, severely	i I	! !	1	I I	1	! 	<u> </u>
eroded	•	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
	İ	Frost action	11.00	_	11.00	_	11.00
	I	Low strength	1.00	bedrock	I	Depth to bedrock	10.71
	1	Slope	11.00	· -	11.00		I
	1	Depth to hard bedrock	0.71		0.10		!
	1	Shrink-swell	I 0.50		 0.01	l I	<u> </u>
	i	l	1		1	I	i
Rohan, severely	I	I	1	I	1	I	I
eroded	29	· •		· -		Very limited	1
	!	Depth to hard bedrock		=		Droughty	1.00
	1	Slope	 1.00	•	 1.00	Depth to bedrock Slope	11.00
	i	Frost action	10.50	•		•	10.39
	I	I	1	excavation walls	1	Large stones	0.01
m1. 10.0	!	!	1	<u> </u>	!	l	!
ThdD2: Trappist	I I 49	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
11499150		· -		_	1.00	· -	11.00
	İ	Low strength	11.00	· -		Depth to bedrock	10.10
	I	Slope	1.00	Slope	11.00	I	I
	1	Shrink-swell	10.50		10.10		I
	1	Depth to hard	0.10			 -	1
	1	bedrock			0.01 	I I	
Rohan	33	 Very limited	•	•	•	 Very limited	i
		_	11.00	· -		Droughty	11.00
	I	bedrock				Depth to bedrock	
	•	Slope	11.00	_	1.00	_	11.00
	1	Frost action	10.50		0.10		1
	1	I	1	<pre> excavation walls</pre>	ı	l	1

Table 13b.--Building Site Development--Continued

Map symbol	Pct.	 Local roads an	d	Shallow excavation	ons	 Lawns and landsca	ping
	of	•		I			. ,
	map			I			
	unit	l		I		l	
	I	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
	1	limiting features	1	limiting features	<u> </u>	limiting features	1
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Uby:	•	l 	1	l 	!	l 	!
Udorthents, loamy	1100	Not rated 	1	Not rated	! !	Not rated	1
UdaB:	i	! 	i	' 	I	! 	i
Urban land	46	Not rated	i	Not rated	I	Not rated	i
	I	I	I	I	I	I	1
Deputy		· -		Very limited	•	Somewhat limited	1
	!			· -		Depth to	10.75
	!		1.00	•	•	saturated zone	1
		· -	10.75		0.12	· -	10.04
	•	saturated zone		•	10.10		1
	•		10.50	•	•		!
	!	Slope	10.04	· -	0.04		!
Scottsburg	I I 16	 Very limited	•	 Very limited	•	 Somewhat limited	1
-	•	· •		· -		Depth to	10.75
	:	•	11.00	•		saturated zone	1
	:	· -	10.75	•	, 0.12	•	i
	i	-	1	· • •	10.10	•	i
	i	Shrink-swell	10.50	•	•	· 	i
	i	l	1		I	· 	i
UfcB:	i I	I	i	I	I	I	i
Urban land	49	Not rated	Ì	Not rated	I	Not rated	Ī
	Ī	I	İ	I	I		1
Cincinnati	16	Very limited	I	Very limited	I	Somewhat limited	1
	I	Frost action	1.00	Depth to	11.00	Slope	10.04
	I	Low strength	1.00	saturated zone	I	l	1
	I	Slope	0.04	Unstable	0.10	I	1
	I	I	I	excavation walls	I	I	1
	I	I	I	Slope	0.04	I	1
	•	I	I	I	•	l	1
Nabb	16	· -		•		Somewhat limited	I
	I			· -	1.00	-	10.75
	I	· -	1.00		•	saturated zone	I
	I	Depth to	10.75	•	0.10	I	I
	!	saturated zone	•	•	!		!
	!	Shrink-swell	10.50	l	!		!
UfdA:	1	 	1	 	! !	1	1
Urban land	I I 57	l Not rated	i	 Not rated	! !	 Not rated	1
orban rana	1		i		I		i
Cobbsfork	I 17	Verv limited	i	Very limited	I	Very limited	i
		_				Ponding	11.00
	i	_		_		Depth to	11.00
	i	saturated zone		_		_	i
	İ				0.10	I	Ī
	I	Low strength	1.00	excavation walls	I	I	1
		_	10.50		I	l	1
	•	I	I	I	I	I	1
Avonburg		_		· -		Very limited	1
	I	_		_		Depth to	1.00
	•	saturated zone		saturated zone			1
	•	•	•		0.10	l	1
		_	1.00		I	l	1
	•		10.50		l]	!
	•			!	l	1	1
TT = 1 .							
Usl: Udorthents, rubbish		 Not rated		 Not rated	! !	 Not rated	1

Table 13b.--Building Site Development--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	streets	ıd	Shallow excavati	ons	Lawns and landsca 	aping
	unit	I <u></u>		Rating class and		 Rating class and limiting features	Value
			'	IIMICING TEACUTES	'		<u></u>
W: Water	 - 100	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	
WaaAH:	i	I	i	I	İ	I	i
Wakeland	- 85	· -	1	Very limited	1	Very limited	1
	!	Depth to		_	11.00		1.00
	1	saturated zone Frost action	 1.00	saturated zone Flooding	I 0.80	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
	i	Flooding	11.00	-	0.10		i
	i		1	excavation walls			į
WaaAW:	i	i I	i	i I	i	i I	i
Wakeland		_		_		Very limited	1
	1	Depth to saturated zone		Depth to saturated zone	1.00		1.00
	i	Frost action			10.60		 0.60
	i	Flooding	11.00	-	10.10	·	1
	1	1	İ	excavation walls	1		1
WnmA:	i	i I	i		i		i
Whitcomb		_		_		Very limited	1
	!	Depth to		· -	11.00	-	11.00
	1	saturated zone Frost action		saturated zone Unstable	 0.10	saturated zone	1
	i	Low strength	11.00	•	•	' 	i
	į	Shrink-swell	10.50		İ	I	į
WokAH:	1	I I	1	I I	l I	I I	l I
Wilbur	-1 88	Very limited	1	Very limited	1	Very limited	1
	1	Frost action		_	11.00		1.00
	1	Flooding Depth to	11.00		I 0.80	Depth to	10.75
	1	Depth to saturated zone	0.75 	-	10.80		1
	į	 	i	excavation walls		i i	į
WokAW:	1	I I	1	! 	i I	! 	l I
Wilbur	- 83	_		· -		Somewhat limited	1
	!	Frost action	1.00		1.00	_	10.75
	1	Flooding Depth to	1.00 0.75		I 0.60	saturated zone Flooding	 0.60
	i	saturated zone		•	0.10		1
	i		İ	excavation walls			İ
WooAQ:	1	! 	1	! 	İ	! 	İ
Wilhite	- 96	_		Very limited		Very limited	1
	!	Ponding			1.00	•	1.00
	I I	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	=	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone	11.00
	1	saturated zone Frost action		Saturated zone Unstable	10.10	•	T.
	i	Low strength	11.00		•	I	i
	1	Shrink-swell	11.00		10.08	 -	I I
WprAV:	i	I	1	! 		! 	İ
Wirt	- 83	Very limited		· •		Very limited	1
	!	Flooding	1.00	•	1.00		11.00
	1	Frost action	10.50	excavation walls Flooding	 0.80	 	1
		1	i	I TIOOGING	10.00	1	

Table 13b.--Building Site Development--Continued

Map symbol	Pct.	Local roads as	nd	Shallow excavati	.ons	Lawns and landsca	aping
and soil name	of	streets		I		I	
	map	I		I		I	
	unit	I		I		I	
	I	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
	1	limiting features	1	limiting features	1	limiting features	1
	I	I	1	I	I	I	1
prAW:	I	l	1	I	I	l	1
Wirt	83	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Somewhat limited	1
	I	Flooding	1.00	Unstable	1.00	Flooding	10.60
	I	Frost action	10.50	excavation walls	:1	I	I
	I	I	1	Flooding	10.60	I	I
	I	l	I	I	I	I	1
puAH:	I	I	1	I	I	I	1
Wirt	88	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
	I	Frost action	1.00		1.00	Flooding	1.00
	I	Flooding	1.00	excavation walls	•	I	I
	1	1	1	Flooding	0.80	1	1
	1	l	1	l	1	l	1
ufB2:	1	l • • • • •	!	l • • • • •	!	l 	!
Williamstown	82	· -		Very limited	•	Somewhat limited	I
	1	Low strength	1.00	•	11.00	•	10.75
	1	Depth to	10.75	•	I	saturated zone	!
	1	saturated zone	•	Dense layer	10.50	•	!
	1	Shrink-swell	10.50	•	0.10	l	!
	1	Frost action	10.50	excavation walls	1	 -	1
abB2:	1	 	1	 -	!	 -	1
adb2: Xenia	I 0E	l Illower limited	i	 Very limited	1	 Somewhat limited	1
xenia	1 95	Very limited Frost action		Depth to	11.00	•	10.75
	1	Low strength	11.00	•	1	Depth to saturated zone	10.75
	1	Depth to		Dense layer	10.50		<u> </u>
	1	bepth to saturated zone		Unstable	10.10	•	;
	1	Sacuraced Zone Shrink-swell	10.50	•	• • • •	! !	;
	1	SHIIHK SWEII	1	excavacion waiis	'	! 	i .
nsB:	i	' 	i	! 	i	' 	i
	I 80	 Very limited	i	 Somewhat limited	i	Not limited	i
	1	Frost action	11.00	•	10.88	I	i
	i	Low strength	11.00		10.61	•	i
	i	Shrink-swell	10.50	•	1	I	i
	i		1	Unstable	0.10	I	i
	I	I	i	excavation walls	:I	I	i
	i	I	i	i	i	I	i

Table 14a. -- Sanitary Facilities

(Onsite investigation may be needed to validate the interpretations in this table and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

	ı	I		1	
	Pct.	of absorption fields		Sewage lagoons	
	map			i I	
	unit	I		1	
	1	Rating class and		Rating class and	Value
	<u> </u>	limiting features	<u> </u>	limiting features	<u> </u>
AddA:	 	! 	1	1	1
Avonburg	85	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
	I	Slow water	1.00	Depth to	11.00
	I	movement	1	saturated zone	1
	I	Depth to	1.00	Seepage	10.53
	!	saturated zone	1	1	!
AddB2:	 	! !	1	1 1	1
Avonburg	I 75	 Very limited	i	Very limited	i
	İ	Slow water	11.00	_	11.00
	I	movement	1	saturated zone	1
	I	Depth to	1.00	Seepage	10.53
	I	saturated zone	I	Slope	10.10
33-	!	!	1	1	!
AzoA: Ayrshire	l I RR	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
AYISHILE	1	Depth to	11.00	_	11.00
	i	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	l	Seepage, bottom	11.00	Seepage	11.00
	I	layer	1	1	I
	1	I	1	1	1
BbhA: Bartle	1 03 	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
bartie	1 03	Slow water	1	_	1 1.00
	i	movement	1	saturated zone	1
	İ	Depth to	11.00	Seepage	10.53
	I	saturated zone	1	1	I
D	!	!	1	1	1
BgeAH: Birds	I I 85	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
DIIGS	1 03	Flooding	11.00	_	11.00
	i i	Ponding	11.00	•	11.00
	İ	Depth to	11.00	· -	11.00
	I	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	I
	I	Slow water	1.00	Seepage	10.53
	!	movement	1	1	1
BgeAHU:	 	 	1	1	1
Birds, undrained	ı I 90	 Verv limited	1	 Very limited	1
	i	Flooding	1.00	_	11.00
	l	Ponding	11.00	Flooding	11.00
	I	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00
	I	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	I
	l	Slow water	11.00	1	1
	I I	movement	1	1	1
BkeB:	! 	' 	i	1 	1
Bloomfield	50	 Very limited	i	Very limited	i
	I	Seepage, bottom	11.00	_	11.00
	I	layer	I	Slope	10.35
	I	Filtering	1.00	I	1
	l	capacity	1	1	1
	I	I	1	I	1

Table 14a.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of	· -	.ds	Sewage lagoons -		
	map	1		I		
	unit	I		<u> </u>		
	1	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	
	<u> </u>	limiting features	1	limiting features	1	
	I	1	1	I	I	
BkeB:	•	I	I	I	I	
Alvin	45	Very limited		Very limited	I	
	I	Seepage, bottom	1.00		1.00	
	1	layer	1	Slope	10.35	
	!		!	 -	!	
BlbB2:	I	l 	!	l 	!	
Blocher	1 50	· -	•	Somewhat limited	1	
	!	Slow water	1.00		10.53	
	!	movement	•	Slope	10.35	
	!	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	· -	0.19	
		saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	
Jennings	1 40	 Very limited	i	 Somewhat limited	i	
beimings		Slow water	11.00		10.53	
		movement		Slope	10.35	
		Depth to	11.00	· -	10.19	
	i	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	
	i	1	i		i	
BlcC2:	i	I	i	I	i	
Blocher	I 42	Very limited	i	Very limited	i	
	i	Slow water	11.00	_	11.00	
	i	movement	i	Seepage	10.53	
	i	Depth to	11.00		10.19	
	i	saturated zone	i	saturated zone	i	
	1	Slope	10.04	I	1	
	1	I	1	I	1	
Jennings	27	Very limited	1	Very limited	1	
	I	Slow water	1.00	Slope	11.00	
	I	movement	1	Seepage	10.53	
	1	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	10.19	
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	
	I	Slope	10.04	I	1	
	1	I	1	I	1	
Deputy	25	Very limited		Very limited	I	
	I	Slow water	1.00	· -	1.00	
	I	movement	•	Depth to	1.00	
		Depth to	11.00	•	1	
	!	saturated zone	•	Seepage	10.53	
	!	Depth to bedrock		· -	10.18	
	!	Slope	10.04	bedrock	!	
D1 - G2 :	!	1	!	1	!	
BlcC3:		 -	!	 	!	
Blocher, severely eroded		 	1	 Tome limited		
eroded		Slow water	1	Very limited	11.00	
	•	slow water movement		Slope Seepage	10.53	
	•	Depth to	11.00		10.19	
		saturated zone		saturated zone	10.19	
	•	Depth to bedrock	•	•	i	
	i	Slope	10.04	•	i	
	i	Slope		! 	i	
Jennings, severely		' 		! 	i	
eroded	•	•	•	 Very limited	i	
		Slow water	11.00	_	11.00	
	i	movement		Depth to	11.00	
	•	Depth to	11.00	_	1	
		saturated zone		Seepage	10.53	
	1	Slope	0.04		1	
	-	•		I	i	

Table 14a.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

	Pct.	_		Sewage lagoons		
and soil name	of	absorption fiel	ds	l		
	map	I		l		
	unit	1		<u> </u>		
	I	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	
	1	limiting features	<u> </u>	limiting features	1	
	1	I	1]	1	
BlcC3:	!	!			!	
	•	l • • · · ·	1	l 	!	
eroded	•	Very limited		Very limited	1 00	
	•	Slow water movement	1.00	•	1.00	
			 1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	
	•	Depth to saturated zone	11.00 I	•	 0.93	
	•	Depth to bedrock		· -	10.33	
		Slope	10.04		10.53	
		Slope 	1	beepage 	10.55	
BlgC2:	i i	I	i	· [i	
Blocher	I 54	Verv limited	i	Very limited	i	
	i	_	11.00	_	11.00	
	i	movement		· -	10.53	
	i	Depth to	11.00		0.19	
	i	saturated zone		saturated zone	i	
	ĺ	Slope	0.04		I	
	ĺ	Ī	I		Ī	
Cincinnati	35	Very limited	I	Very limited	1	
	I	Slow water	1.00	Slope	1.00	
	I	movement	1	Depth to	0.75	
	I	Depth to	11.00	saturated zone	1	
i	I	saturated zone	1	Seepage	10.53	
	I	Slope	0.04	I	1	
	1	I	1	l	1	
BlgC3:	I	I	1	l	1	
Blocher, severely	I	I	1	l	I	
eroded	45	_		Very limited	1	
	I	Slow water	1.00	·	1.00	
	•	movement		Seepage	10.53	
	1	Depth to	11.00	· -	10.19	
		saturated zone	•	saturated zone	!	
	!	Slope	10.04		!	
	!	!			!	
Cincinnati, severely		1***	!	 	!	
eroded	1 34	_		Very limited	11 00	
	!	Slow water movement	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	
		Depth to	 1.00	•	 1.00	
		saturated zone		Siope Seepage	10.53	
	1	Slope	10.04		10.33	
	1			•		
	•		i	I		
RlkE2·	į	l I] 	1	
BlkE2:	 	 	I	l	I	
BlkE2: Bonnell	 40	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	 	
	 40 	 - Very limited Slow water	 1.00	 Very limited	 1.00	
	 40 	 Very limited Slow water movement	 1.00 	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00	
Bonnell	 40 	 - Very limited Slow water	 1.00 1.00	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00	
Bonnell	 40 	 Very limited Slow water movement Slope	 1.00 1.00	 Very limited Slope 	 1.00 	
Blocher	 40 40 	 Very limited Slow water movement Slope	 1.00 1.00	 Very limited Slope Very limited	 1.00 	
Blocher	 40 1 1 1 30	 Very limited Slow water movement Slope Very limited	 1.00 1.00 1.00	 Very limited Slope Very limited	 1.00 	
Blocher		 Very limited Slow water movement Slope Very limited Slow water	 1.00 1.00 1.00	 Very limited Slope Very limited Slope Seepage	 1.00 1.00	
Blocher			 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	 Very limited Slope Very limited Slope Seepage	 1.00 1.00 0.53	
Blocher	40 40		 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	 Very limited Slope Very limited Slope Seepage Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.53 0.19	
Blocher	40 40		 1 1.00 1.00 1 1.00 1 1.00	 Very limited Slope Very limited Slope Seepage Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00 0.53 0.19	
Blocher	40 40 1 1 30 1			 Very limited Slope Very limited Slope Seepage Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00 1 1.00 0.53 0.19	
Bonnell				 Very limited Slope Very limited Slope Seepage Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00 1 1.00 0.53 0.19	
Bonnell				 Very limited Slope Very limited Slope Seepage Depth to saturated zone 		

Table 14a. -- Sanitary Facilities -- Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	absorption fiel	.ds	Sewage lagoons 	i
	unit			 	Value
		limiting features		limiting features	
BnjA:	 	 	1	 	1
Bobtown		Very limited	İ	Very limited	İ
	I	Depth to	1.00	Seepage	1.00
	I	saturated zone	1	Depth to	11.00
	I	Seepage, bottom	1.00	saturated zone	I
	I	layer	1	I	I
	 	Slow water movement	0.46 	l I	I I
BnuD3:	I 1	 -	1	 	1
	! 	' 	1	' 	i
eroded		•	i	' Very limited	i
		_	11.00	_	11.00
	l	movement	İ	. <u>.</u> I	İ
	I	Slope	1.00	I	1
	I	I	1	I	1
Hickory, severely	I	I	1	I	1
eroded	31	_		Very limited	1
	I	· -	11.00	· -	11.00
	!	Slow water	10.46	Seepage	10.53
	1	movement	1	 -	!
Blocher, severely	! 	! 	1	ı I	1
eroded		 Very limited	•	Very limited	i
		=		Slope	11.00
	I	movement	1	Seepage	10.53
	I	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	10.19
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	l	Slope	10.96]	!
BnxE2:	l I	 	1	 	1
Bonnell	i I 65	 Verv limited		 Very limited	i
		=	11.00	=	11.00
	I	movement	Ī	i I	İ
	I	Slope	1.00	I	1
	I	1	1	<u> </u>	1
Grayford		=		Very limited	1 00
		Slope	11.00	_	1.00
		Depth to bedrock Slow water		Seepage Depth to hard	1.00 0.26
				bedrock	1
BnxE3:	 	 	1] 	1
		I	i	I	i
	I			ITTO mer limited	i
		Very limited	I	Very limited	
Bonnell, severely eroded		Very limited Slow water	 1.00	_	1.00
Bonnell, severely eroded	65	_	11.00	_	•
Bonnell, severely eroded	65 	Slow water movement Slope	11.00	Slope	•
Bonnell, severely eroded	65 	Slow water movement Slope 	1.00 1.00 	Slope 	•
Bonnell, severely eroded Grayford, severely	65 	Slow water movement Slope 	1.00 1.00 	Slope 	1.00
Bonnell, severely eroded Grayford, severely eroded	65 25	Slow water movement Slope Very limited	1.00 1.00 	Slope Very limited	1.00
Bonnell, severely eroded Grayford, severely eroded	65 25	Slow water movement Slope Very limited Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00	Slope Very limited Slope	1.00
Bonnell, severely eroded Grayford, severely eroded	65 25	Slow water movement Slope Very limited Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00	Slope - - - Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00

Table 14a.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of	absorption fiel	Sewage lagoons .ds			
	map unit] 		
		 Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value	
	l]	1	I	!	
BobE4: Bonnell, very		l I	1	 	1	
severely eroded	•	•	i	 Very limited	<u> </u>	
=		Slope	11.00	_	1.00	
	i	Slow water	11.00	•	1	
	İ	movement	İ	I	İ	
	I	I	1	I	I	
Hickory, very		l	1	I	1	
severely eroded		=		Very limited		
	!	· -	1.00	· -	1.00	
	l	Slow water movement	0.46 	Seepage	10.53	
	 	movement		! 	1	
BodAQ:	i	I	i	I	i	
Bonnie	85	Very limited	İ	Very limited	İ	
	I	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	11.00	
	I	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	11.00	
	l	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	
	I	Slow water	11.00	Seepage	10.53	
 	:	movement	•	Flooding	10.40	
	:	Flooding	10.40	 -		
CcaG:	 	 		! 		
Caneyville	55	Very limited	i	Very limited	i	
_		_		Depth to hard	11.00	
	I	Slow water	1.00	bedrock	1	
	l	movement	1	Slope	11.00	
	1	Depth to bedrock	11.00	Seepage	10.53	
Rock outcrop	 19	 Not rated	•	 Not rated	1	
CcbC2:	 -	 -	!	 -		
Caneyville	•	 Verv limited	1	 Very limited		
_		Slow water	11.00	_	1.00	
		movement		bedrock	1	
	İ	Depth to bedrock	11.00	Slope	11.00	
	I	Slope	10.04	Seepage	11.00	
	l	l	1	I	1	
Zenas		Somewhat limited		Very limited	1	
	•	Depth to bedrock			11.00	
		Slow water movement	0.46 	· -	10.68	
	l	movement 	İ	Depth to hard bedrock	0.61 	
nno.		<u> </u>	1	l	!	
CcgD2: Caneyville	•	 Verv limited	1	 Very limited	1	
=		Slow water	11.00	_	11.00	
		movement	•	bedrock	1	
	I	Depth to bedrock	•		11.00	
	I	Slope	1.00	Seepage	10.53	
G C . 1	1	l 	•	1	!	
Grayford		_		Very limited	11 00	
	•	Slope	11.00	· -	10.53	
		Depth to bedrock Slow water	10.69		0.53 0.26	
		movement		bedrock	10.20	
					•	

Table 14a.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct.	absorption fiel	.ds	Sewage lagoons		
	map					
	unit	· — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	<u> </u>			
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value	
	I	I	1	l	I	
CcgD3:	•		!		!	
Caneyville, severely			!	l • • • • •	!	
eroded		_		Very limited	1 00	
	!	Slow water	1.00	•	11.00	
	!	movement	I 11 00	bedrock	11 00	
		Depth to bedrock Slope	11.00	_	1.00 0.53	
	I	Ī	1	l	I	
Grayford, severely	•	1	1	 	!	
eroded		_		Very limited	1 00	
	!	Slope	1.00	· -	1.00	
	!	Depth to bedrock	10.81		10.53	
	;	Slow water movement	10.40	Depth to hard bedrock	10.50	
	1	Movement	1	l Dearock	i	
CldB2:	i	I	i	I	i	
Cincinnati	45	Very limited	1	Somewhat limited	I	
	I	Slow water	1.00	Seepage	10.53	
	I	movement	1	Slope	10.35	
	1	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	10.12	
	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	!	
Blocher	I I 45	 Very limited	1	 Somewhat limited	 	
	i	Slow water	11.00		10.53	
	Ī	movement	Ī	Slope	10.35	
	Ī	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	10.19	
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	I	
ClfA:	1	1	1			
Cobbsfork	ı I 85	 Very limited	1	 Very limited		
	1	Slow water	11.00	_	11.00	
	i	movement		Depth to	11.00	
	Ī	Ponding	11.00	saturated zone	Ī	
	I	Depth to	1.00	Seepage	10.53	
	1	saturated zone	1	I	I	
CwaAQ:	1	1	1	 		
Cuba	92	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	<u>'</u>	
	i	Seepage, bottom		_	11.00	
	Ī	layer		Flooding	10.40	
	I	Slow water	0.46	I	I	
	I	movement	I	l	I	
	1	Flooding	0.40	 -	1	
CxdA:	I I	 	I] 	I I	
Cyclone	•	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	
		Ponding	11.00	_	11.00	
	I	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	11.00	
	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	I	
	I	Slow water	1.00	Seepage	10.53	
	!	movement	!	 -	!	
DfnA:	1	I I	1] 	1	
Dubois	85	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	i	
		Slow water	11.00	_	11.00	
	I	movement	1	saturated zone	I	
	I	Depth to	1.00	Seepage	10.53	
		saturated zone	1	ı	1	

Table 14a.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

Map symbol	 Pct.	_		Sewage lagoons	
	of	· -	.ds		
	map unit				
		 Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
	<u> </u>	limiting features		limiting features	<u> </u>
DfnB2:	l I	 	1	l 	1
Dubois	77	Very limited	i i	 Very limited	i
	I	Slow water	11.00	-	11.00
	I	movement	1	saturated zone	1
	I	Depth to	11.00	Seepage	10.53
	l	saturated zone	!	Slope	10.35
DtwC2:	 	 	1	l 1	1
Deputy	I 75	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
-1	İ	Slow water	11.00	-	11.00
	l	movement	İ	Depth to	11.00
	I	Depth to	11.00	saturated zone	1
	I	saturated zone	1	Seepage	10.53
	I	Depth to bedrock	10.63	Depth to soft	10.18
	l	Slope	10.04	bedrock	1
DtzC3:	 	 	1		1
Deputy, severely	! 	! 			i
eroded	45	Very limited	i	 Very limited	İ
	l	Slow water	11.00		11.00
	I	movement	1	Depth to	1.00
	I	Depth to	11.00	saturated zone	I
	I	saturated zone	1	Depth to soft	10.93
	I	Depth to bedrock	10.98		I
	l	Slope	0.04	Seepage	10.53
Trappist, severely	! 	! 	1		i
eroded	30	Very limited	i i	 Very limited	i
	I	Slow water	11.00	-	11.00
	I	movement	1	bedrock	1
	I	Depth to bedrock	11.00	Slope	1.00
	I	Slope	10.04		I
Fon AO:	l	 -		1	1
EepAQ: Elkinsville	ı I 90	 Somewhat limited		 Somewhat limited	1
	I	Slow water	0.46		10.53
	l	movement	İ	Flooding	10.40
	I	Flooding	0.40	l	1
HD0:	!	!	1		!
EesB2: Elkinsville	l I 52	 Somewhat limited	1	 Somewhat limited	1
		Slow water	10.46	•	10.53
	i I	movement	1	Slope	10.35
	I	I	i i		I
Millstone	43	Somewhat limited	1	Somewhat limited	I
	I	Slow water	10.46	Seepage	10.53
	l '	movement		Slope	10.35
FdbA:	•	 	1	 	1
Fincastle	•	 Very limited		 Very limited	
	I	Slow water	11.00	_	11.00
	I	movement	1	saturated zone	I
		Depth to	11.00	Seepage	10.53
	I	l peptil co	12.00	beepage	10.55

Table 14a. -- Sanitary Facilities -- Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	absorption fiel	lds	Sewage lagoons 		
	unit					
	 	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value	
,	l	!	1	l	1	
FdqB: Fincastle	l I 50	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1	
TINGASCIC		Slow water	11.00	_	11.00	
	I	movement		saturated zone	İ	
	I	Depth to	1.00	Seepage	10.53	
	!	saturated zone	1	Slope	10.10	
Xenia	I I 40	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1	
		Slow water	11.00	_	11.00	
	l	movement		saturated zone	i	
	I	Depth to	11.00	Seepage	10.53	
	I	saturated zone	I	Slope	10.10	
GmsF:	 	 -	1	 -	1	
Greybrook	ı I 89	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1	
-		Slow water	11.00	_	11.00	
	l	movement	Ī	Seepage	10.53	
İ	I	Slope	1.00	I	I	
WD0.	l	!	!	<u> </u>	!	
HccB2: Haubstadt	Ι Ι Ω <i>1</i> Ι	 Very limited	•	 Very limited	1	
nawstaut		Slow water	11.00	· -	11.00	
	•	movement		saturated zone	1	
	l	Depth to	11.00	Seepage	10.53	
	I	saturated zone	1	Slope	10.35	
u>u.	l	1	1	 -	1	
HcgAH: Haymond	ı I 85	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	i I	
		Flooding	11.00	_	11.00	
	I	Slow water	10.46	Seepage	10.53	
	I	movement	1	I	I	
Hagaw.	 	1	1	1	1	
HcgAW: Haymond	ı I 82	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1	
		Flooding	11.00	_	11.00	
	l	Slow water	10.46	Seepage	10.53	
	I	movement	1	I	I	
Hem AD.	l	1	1	 -	1	
HcpAP: Haymond, frequently	! !	! 	1	! 	i	
ponded, depression		•	i	Very limited	i	
		Ponding	11.00	_	11.00	
	I	Slow water	10.46	Seepage	10.53	
	l	movement		1	1	
HeeG:	 	 	1] I	l I	
Hickory		•	i	 Very limited	i	
=		Slope	11.00	_	11.00	
	I	Slow water	10.46	Seepage	10.53	
		movement		l	1	
HizE2:		 	•]	1	
Hickory	•	•	•	 Very limited	1	
=		Slope	11.00	_	11.00	
		1 probe				
		Slow water	10.46	_	10.53	

Table 14a.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

	 Pct.	Septic tank		Sewage lagoons		
	of					
	map	_	•			
	unit	I		I		
	I	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Valu	
	l	limiting features	1	limiting features	<u> </u>	
	I	1	1	I	I	
HizE2:	l 	l 	1	l 	1	
Grayford		-		Very limited	1 00	
	l 1	Slope Depth to bedrock	11.00	· -	11.00	
	! !	Slow water	10.46		10.33	
	! 	movement	10.40	bedrock	10.20	
	I	I	i	I	i	
HizE3:	l	I	i	I	i	
Hickory, severely	I	I	1	I	1	
eroded	55	Very limited	1	Very limited	1	
	I	Slope	1.00	Slope	11.00	
	I	Slow water	0.46	Seepage	10.53	
	I	movement	1	l	1	
		1	1	1	1	
- '	•	l 	!	l • • • • •	!	
eroded		-		Very limited	1	
		Slope	11.00	· -	11.00	
	l 1	Depth to bedrock Slow water	10.81		10.53	
	! !	slow water movement		bedrock	10.50	
	I	l movement	i	l Dearborn	i	
HleAW:	i I	I	i	I	i	
Holton	85	Very limited	i	Very limited	i	
	l	Flooding		Flooding	11.00	
	I	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	11.00	
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	
	I	Seepage, bottom	11.00	Seepage	11.00	
	I	layer	1	l	1	
	I	Slow water	10.46	I	1	
	I	movement	1	1	1	
14. 50		l	!	 -	!	
MhyB2: Medora	l 1 00	 Trans. limited	i	 Somewhat limited	1	
Medora	1 00 1	Slow water		Depth to	10.96	
	! !	movement	1	saturated zone	1	
	I	Depth to	11.00	•	10.53	
	i I	saturated zone	1	Slope	10.35	
	I	l	Ī	i I	1	
MhyC3:	I	I	1	I	1	
Medora, severely	I	I	1	I	1	
eroded	75	Very limited	1	Very limited	1	
	I	Slow water	1.00	Depth to	1.00	
	I	movement	1	saturated zone	I	
	l	Depth to	11.00	· -	11.00	
	l	saturated zone	1	Seepage	10.53	
	1	Slope	10.04	 -	1	
MmoC3:	I I	I I	1	 	1	
Miami, severely	I	' 	i	' 	1	
eroded	ı I 97	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1	
	. <i></i> I	Slow water	11.00	_	11.00	
	I	movement		Seepage	10.53	
	I	Depth to	11.00		10.19	
	l	saturated zone		saturated zone	1	
	I	Slope	10.04		İ	
	I	Ī	1	I	1	

Table 14a. -- Sanitary Facilities -- Continued

and soil name	Pct. of	absorption fiel	ds	Sewage lagoons	3
	map unit			l	
		 Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
	I	<u> </u>	1	! :	I
MmoD3:	•	 -	!		!
Miami, severely eroded	•	 Tom: limited	!	 Tom: limited	1
eroded) 9 <i>1</i>	Very limited Slow water	1	Very limited Slope	1 1.00
	I I	Slow water movement		Siope Seepage	10.53
		Depth to	11.00		10.19
	I	saturated zone		saturated zone	1
	!	Slope	11.00	•	į
V 00 ·	!	 	!	1	1
MnpC2: Miami	l L OE	 Tome limited	1	 Tom: limited	1
	l 93	Very limited Slow water	11.00	Very limited Slope	11.00
	! 	movement		Slope Seepage	10.53
	•	Depth to	11.00		10.19
	I	saturated zone		saturated zone	1
	I	Slope	10.04	•	i
	I		1	I	i
MnpD2:	I	I	1	l	1
Miami	95	Very limited	1	Very limited	1
	I	Slow water	11.00	Slope	1.00
	I	movement	1	Seepage	10.53
	I	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	0.19
	I	saturated zone	•	saturated zone	I
	 	Slope 	11.00] 	1
NaaA:	I	I	i	i I	i
Nabb	85	Very limited	1	Very limited	1
	I	Slow water	1.00	Depth to	1.00
	l	movement	•	saturated zone	
	 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Seepage 	0.53
	I	I	!	1	1
NaaB2:					
Nabb	 70	 Vorw limited	1	 Vor: limited	1
Nabb		 Very limited		 Very limited	I I
	I	Slow water	11.00	Depth to	 1.00
	I	Slow water movement	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone	İ
	 	Slow water	1.00 1.00	Depth to saturated zone	
	 	Slow water movement Depth to	1.00 1.00	Depth to saturated zone Seepage	 0.53
	 	Slow water movement Depth to	1.00 1.00	Depth to saturated zone Seepage	 0.53
	 	Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 	Depth to saturated zone Seepage	 0.53
OfaAW: Oldenburg	 	Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 	Depth to saturated zone Seepage Slope 	 0.53
OfaAW: Oldenburg	 85	Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Very limited Flooding Depth to	1.00 1.00 	Depth to saturated zone Seepage Slope Very limited Flooding Depth to	 0.53 0.35
OfaAW: Oldenburg	 85	Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Depth to saturated zone Seepage Slope Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	 0.53 0.35 1.00 1.00
OfaAW: Oldenburg	 	Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage, bottom	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 	Depth to saturated zone Seepage Slope Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	 0.53 0.35 1.00 1.00
OfaAW: Oldenburg	 	Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 	Depth to saturated zone Seepage Slope	 0.53 0.35 1.00 1.00
OfaAW: Oldenburg	 	Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 	Depth to saturated zone Seepage Slope	0.53 0.35
OfaAW: Oldenburg	 	Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Depth to saturated zone Seepage Slope	 0.53 0.35 1.00 1.00
OfaAW: Oldenburg	 	Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 	Depth to saturated zone Seepage Slope	0.53 0.35
OfaAW: Oldenburg	 	Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 	Depth to saturated zone Seepage Slope	
OfaAW: Oldenburg OmkC2: Otwell	 	Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00 	Depth to saturated zone Seepage Slope	
OfaAW: Oldenburg OmkC2: Otwell	 	Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 	Depth to saturated zone Seepage Slope	
OfaAW: Oldenburg OmkC2: Otwell	 	Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 	Depth to saturated zone Seepage Slope	1
OfaAW: Oldenburg OmkC2: Otwell	 	Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 	Depth to saturated zone Seepage Slope	

Table 14a.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

Map symbol	Pct.	_		Sewage lagoons	
and soil name	of	· -	Lds	I	
	map			I	
	unit	I		<u> </u>	
	1	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Valu
		limiting features	1	limiting features	<u> </u>
01.02	!	!	1	l	!
OmkC3:	•	!	!	!	!
Otwell, severely	•	l	1	I	!
eroded	•	Very limited		Very limited	1
	•	Slow water	11.00	· -	1.00
	•	movement		Depth to	11.00
		Depth to	11.00		1
	1	saturated zone Slope	I 10.04	Seepage	0.28
	! !	Siope	10.04	! 	1
Omz:	i	I	i	I	i
Orthents	1100	Not rated	1	Not rated	I
	1	I	1	I	I
PcrA:	1	I	1	l 	!
Pekin		Very limited		Very limited	1
	•	Slow water	1.00	•	11.00
	•	movement	•	saturated zone	10.50
	!	Depth to saturated zone	11.00	Seepage	10.53
		saturated zone	1	! 	1
PcrB2:	i	' 	i	! 	i
Pekin	85	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
		Slow water		Depth to	11.00
	Ì	movement	Ī	saturated zone	Ī
	1	Depth to	11.00	Seepage	10.53
	I	saturated zone	1	Slope	10.35
	1	I	1	I	I
PcrC2:	I	1	1	I	I
Pekin, eroded	72	_		Very limited	I
	1	Slow water	11.00	· -	1.00
	!	movement		Depth to	11.00
	!	Depth to	1.00		I
	!	saturated zone	•	Seepage	10.53
	1	Slope	10.04	l I	1
PhaA:	i	' 	i	! 	i
Peoga	. 83	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
_	Ì	Slow water	11.00	_	11.00
	I	movement	1	Depth to	11.00
	1	Ponding	11.00	saturated zone	I
	1	Depth to	1.00	Seepage	10.53
	1	saturated zone	1	I	I
		!]	!
PlpAH: Piopolis	 47	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	1
rioporis		Flooding	11.00	_	11.00
	•	Slow water	11.00		11.00
	•	movement		Depth to	11.00
	•	Ponding	11.00	_	1
	•	Depth to	11.00		i
	•	saturated zone		I	i
		I		I	i
PlpAHU:	•	I	1	I	I
Piopolis, undrained	98	_	1	Very limited	I
	1	Flooding	11.00	· -	1.00
	I	Slow water	1.00	_	1.00
	1	movement	•	Depth to	1.00
	•	Ponding	11.00		I
		I Donth to	11.00	ı	1
		Depth to saturated zone		! 	i

Table 14a.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of	·	.ds	Sewage lagoons		
	map	I		I		
	unit	I		I		
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value	
	i i	l	ī	l	1	
Pml:	İ	İ	i	I	ī	
Pits, quarry	100 	Not rated	I I	Not rated	1	
RptG:	İ	İ	i	I	ī	
Rohan	45	Very limited	i	Very limited	1	
	İ	Depth to bedrock		=	11.00	
	i	Slope	11.00	_	1	
	i	i -	i	Slope	11.00	
	i	I	i	Seepage	10.28	
	i	i	i	,	1	
Jessietown	I 36	 Very limited	i	' Very limited	i	
00001000	1	Slope	11.00	=	11.00	
į	:	Depth to bedrock		· -	1	
	:	Slow water	10.46		11.00	
	:	movement	10.40	•	10.53	
	!	movement	1	Seepage	10.55	
D D0	!		!	!	!	
RywB2:		1	!	l 	!	
Russell	76	Very limited	•	Somewhat limited	!	
	1	Slow water	11.00		10.53	
	I	movement	I	Slope	10.32	
 	I	Depth to	10.65	I	I	
	I	saturated zone	I	I	1	
	1	I	1	I	1	
RzfA:	I	I	1	I	1	
Ryker, terrace	52	Somewhat limited	1	Somewhat limited	1	
	1	Slow water	10.46	Seepage	10.53	
	1	movement	1	I	1	
	I	I	1	I	1	
Muscatatuck, terrace	48	Very limited	1	Somewhat limited	1	
	I	Slow water	11.00	Seepage	10.53	
	I	movement	I	Depth to	10.12	
	I	Depth to	11.00	saturated zone	I	
	I	saturated zone	I	I	1	
	I	I	I	I	1	
RzfB2:	İ	İ	i	I	1	
Ryker, terrace	1 52	Somewhat limited	i	Somewhat limited	1	
-	i	Slow water	10.46	Seepage	10.53	
	i	movement	i	Slope	10.35	
	i	i I	i	. <u>-</u> I	i	
Muscatatuck, terrace	I 40	Verv limited	i	Somewhat limited	i	
		Slow water	11.00		10.53	
		movement		Slope	10.35	
	:	Depth to	11.00		0.12	
	:	saturated zone		saturated zone	1	
	:	I Sacaracea zone	;	i sacaracca zone	i	
RzgA:	I	I	i	' I	1	
Ryker	1 45	 Somewhat limited	i	 Somewhat limited	l I	
Myer	1 40	Slow water	10.46	•	10.53	
	1	slow water movement	10.40	ı peehade		
	1	movement	1] 		
Museshahus!-	 4E	 	1	l LComouhot limited		
Muscatatuck		_		Somewhat limited	1	
	1	Slow water	11.00		10.53	
	I	movement	•	Depth to	10.12	
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	saturated zone 	l I	

Table 14a.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of	· -	de	Sewage lagoons	:
and soll name		=	.us	! !	
	map unit			! !	
		· —————————————	177- 1	 Dation alone and	177- 7
	•	Rating class and		Rating class and	
		limiting features		limiting features	!
DD0 :	!	!	!	<u> </u>	!
RzgB2:	I = 0	 	!		!
Ryker		Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	10.50
	!	Slow water	10.46		10.53
	!	movement	:	Slope	10.35
	1	l	•	l 	!
Muscatatuck		· -		Somewhat limited	1
	!	Slow water	11.00		10.53
	!	movement		Slope	10.35
	!	Depth to	11.00	· -	0.12
	!	saturated zone	:	saturated zone	!
_	1	l .	1	l	1
RzgC2:	!	<u> </u>	!	I	!
Ryker	50			Very limited	1
	I	Slow water	10.46	•	1.00
	I	movement	I	Seepage	10.53
	I	I	I	I	ı
Muscatatuck		_		Very limited	I
	I	Slow water	1.00	· -	1.00
	I	movement	I	Seepage	10.53
	I	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	10.12
	I	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	I
	I	I	I	I	I
RzhC3:	1	I	1	I	1
Ryker, severely	I	I	I	I	I
eroded	37			Very limited	I
	I	Slow water	10.46	Slope	1.00
	I	movement	I	Seepage	10.53
	1	I	1	I	1
Grayford, severely	•	I	I	I	I
eroded	30			Very limited	I
	1	Depth to bedrock	10.69	Slope	11.00
	I	Slow water	10.46	Seepage	11.00
	1	movement	1	Depth to hard	10.26
	1	Slope	10.04	bedrock	1
	I	I	1	I	I
Muscatatuck,	I	I	1	I	I
severely eroded	28	Very limited	1	Very limited	I
	I	Slow water	1.00	Slope	11.00
	1	movement	1	Seepage	10.53
	1	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	10.12
	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	I	I	1	I	I
SceA:	1	I	1	I	1
Scottsburg	95	Very limited	1	Very limited	I
	I	Slow water	11.00	Depth to	11.00
	I	movement	1	saturated zone	I
	I	Depth to	11.00	Seepage	10.53
	I	saturated zone	I	I	I
	I	Depth to bedrock	10.22	I	I
	I	I	I	I	I
ScfB2:	I	I	I	I	I
Scottsburg	50	Very limited	1	Very limited	1
•	İ	Slow water	11.00	_	11.00
	ı	movement		saturated zone	1
	i	Depth to	11.00	•	10.53
	ı	saturated zone		Slope	10.10
		Depth to bedrock		· -	1
	1				

Table 14a. -- Sanitary Facilities -- Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	absorption fiel	lds	Sewage lagoons 	3
	unit			I	
	l I	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
	1	l	1	 -	1
ScfB2: Deputy	I I 40	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
Deputy		Very limited Slow water	1	_	11.00
	•	movement		saturated zone	1
	i	Depth to	11.00		10.53
	I	saturated zone	1	Slope	10.35
	 	Depth to bedrock		Depth to soft bedrock	0.18
	l	l	Ī	l	I
SifE:	1	I	1	l 	1
Senachwine		_		Very limited	1 00
	 -	Slow water movement	1.00 	Slope Seepage	1.00 0.53
	! !	Slope	11.00		10.33
	i I	l Siope	1	! 	i
SifG:	I	I	I	I	1
Senachwine		Very limited		Very limited	I
	!	Slow water	11.00	•	1.00
	 	movement Slope	1	Seepage	10.53
	' 	Slope	1	I 	i
SldAW:	i	I	i	I	i
Shoals	90	Very limited	1	Very limited	1
	I	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	11.00
	I	Depth to	1.00	· -	1.00
		saturated zone	•	saturated zone	1
		Seepage, bottom laver	1.00 	Seepage 	1.00
	 	layer Slow water	10.46	•	1
	i	movement	1	I	i
	I	I	1	I	1
StaAH:	1	1	1	 	1
Steff		Very limited Flooding	 1.00	Very limited Flooding	1
		Depth to	11.00		11.00
		saturated zone		saturated zone	1
	İ	Seepage, bottom	11.00		11.00
	I	layer	1	I	1
	1	Slow water	10.46	<u> </u>	1
	!	movement	1	1	1
StaAQ:	1 	! 	1	I 	l I
Steff				Very limited	i
	I	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	11.00
	I	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	1
		Slow water	10.46		10.98
	•	movement	•	Flooding	10.40
		Flooding 	0.40 	I 	1
StdAH:	•	I			i
Stendal	93	Very limited	Ī	Very limited	1
	I	Flooding	1.00		11.00
	•	Depth to	11.00	_	11.00
	•	saturated zone	10.46		10 52
		Slow water movement	0.46 	Seepage 	10.53
		movement		I 	l I

Table 14a.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

Map symbol	Pct.	•		Sewage lagoons	3
and soil name	of	•	lds	l	
	map				
	unit	Rating class and	1770 1	l Dating along and	1770 1
	1	limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Valu
	ī	I	ī	l	ı
stdAQ:	1	I	1	I	1
Stendal	88	Very limited		Very limited	I
	1	Depth to	11.00	•	11.00
	!	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	!	Slow water movement	10.46	Seepage Flooding	10.53
	1	Flooding	I 0.40		10.40
	i	l	1	! 	i
SuoAH:	i	I	i	I	i
Stonelick	1100	Very limited	1	Very limited	1
	1	Flooding	11.00	Flooding	11.00
	I	Seepage, bottom	11.00	Seepage	11.00
	1	layer	1	1	I
11. D.4	!	<u> </u>	!		!
hbD4:	1	1	!	1	1
Trappist, very severely eroded	 73	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
severery eroded	1 /3	Slow water	11.00	_	11.00
	i	movement	1	bedrock	1
	i	Depth to bedrock	11.00	•	11.00
	İ	Slope	10.84	- 	Ī
	1	1	1	l	1
ThcD3:	1	I	1	I	I
Trappist, severely	1	1	1	<u> </u>	1
eroded	. 44	· -		Very limited	1
	!	Slow water	1.00	•	11.00
	!	movement Depth to bedrock	11 00	bedrock	11.00
	1	Slope	11.00	Slope 	1
	i	l Siope	1	! 	i
Rohan, severely	i	I	i		i
eroded	29	Very limited	1	Very limited	1
	1	Depth to bedrock	11.00	Depth to hard	1.00
	1	Slope	11.00	bedrock	1
	I	1	I	Slope	1.00
-1 1-0	!	!	!	<u> </u>	!
hdD2:	1 40	 Tom: limited	!	 Tom: limited	1
Trappist	1 49	Very limited Slow water	 1.00	Very limited Depth to hard	11.00
	i	movement	:	bedrock	1
	i	Depth to bedrock	•	•	11.00
	İ	Slope	11.00	· -	i
	1	1	1	l	1
Rohan	· 33	Very limited	1	Very limited	1
	I	Depth to bedrock		_	1.00
	1	Slope	11.00		1
	!	<u> </u>	:	Slope	1.00
	1	 	1	Seepage	10.28
by:	1	! !	1	 	1
Udorthents, loamy	1100	 Not rated	1	 Not rated	1
		 	i		i
JdaB:			Ī		i
Urban land	•	•	i	Not rated	1
	1	I.	1	1	

Table 14a. -- Sanitary Facilities -- Continued

Map symbol	 Pct. of	· -	.ds	Sewage lagoons	3
	map unit			I I	
	l I	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
UdaB:	l 1	1 1	1	 	I I
Deputy	I 16	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
		· -	11.00	_	11.00
	i I	movement		Depth to	11.00
	l	Depth to	11.00	· -	i
	l	saturated zone	1	Seepage	10.53
	I	Depth to bedrock	10.63	Depth to soft	0.18
	I	Slope	10.04	bedrock	I
Scottsburg	 16	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	l I
beereburg		_	11.00	_	11.00
	! !	movement	1	saturated zone	1
	i	Depth to	11.00	•	10.53
	I	saturated zone	1	Slope	10.10
	I	Depth to bedrock	•	-	1
	i	1	I	I	i
UfcB:	l	I	i	I	i
Urban land	49	Not rated	İ	Not rated	İ
Cincinnati	l I 16	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
020202	. <u>-</u> -	Slow water	11.00	_	11.00
	i	movement	•	Seepage	10.53
	I	Depth to	11.00		10.12
	i	saturated zone	:	saturated zone	1
	i	Slope	10.04	•	i
Nabb	l I 16	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
Nubb	1	Slow water		Depth to	11.00
	i	movement	1	saturated zone	1
	! !	Depth to	11.00	•	10.53
	i	saturated zone	1	Slope	10.35
UfdA:	l	<u> </u>	1	 -	1
Urban land	ı 57	 Not rated		 Not rated	<u> </u>
	l	l	1	l	1
Cobbsfork	1 1/	Very limited		Very limited	1 00
	1	Slow water	1.00		1.00
	1	movement	•	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
	1	Ponding	11.00		10.53
	l 1	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Seepage 	10.53 I
	i I	Sacuraced Zone		! 	i
Avonburg				Very limited	i
_		Slow water	11.00	_	11.00
	l	movement	I	saturated zone	1
	I	Depth to	11.00	•	10.53
	I	saturated zone	İ	! :	İ
Usl:	i I] 	1	 	I I
Udorthents, rubbish	100	Not rated	•	 Not rated	i
Cast Chemes, Tubbish	. 100 I		ŀ		İ
	I	I	1	I	1
Water			I	Not rated	I
	I	I	1	I	I

Table 14a.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

	Pct. of	•	.ds	Sewage lagoons 	ł
	map			1	
	unit 	 Rating class and	Value	 Rating class and	Value
	` 	limiting features		limiting features	<u> </u>
WaaAH:]	1] !	1
Wakeland	' 85	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
		Flooding	11.00	_	11.00
	I	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	11.00
	I	saturated zone	•	saturated zone	I
	l I	Slow water movement	0.46 	Seepage 	0.53
WaaAW:	 	 	1	 	
Wakeland	82	Very limited	1	Very limited	1
	I	Flooding	11.00	Flooding	11.00
	•	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	11.00
	•	saturated zone	•	saturated zone	1
	 	Slow water movement	0.46 	Seepage 	0.53
WnmA:] !	1] !	1
Whitcomb	87	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
		Slow water	11.00	_	11.00
	I	movement	1	saturated zone	1
	I	Depth to	1.00	Seepage	10.53
	I	saturated zone	I	I	I
	 	Depth to bedrock	0.22] 	1
WokAH:	 	!	i	!	į
Wilbur		Very limited		Very limited	1 00
	•	Flooding Depth to	11.00	Flooding Depth to	1.00 1.00
	•	saturated zone		saturated zone	1
	I	Slow water	10.46	•	10.53
	l	movement	1	 	1
WokAW:	i I	l I	i	ı I	i
Wilbur	83	Very limited		Very limited	I
	•	Flooding	1.00	·	11.00
	!	Depth to	11.00	•	11.00
	! !	saturated zone Slow water	 0.46	saturated zone Seepage	10.53
	! [movement	1	Seepage	1
WooAQ:	 	 	1	 	I I
Wilhite	J 96	Very limited	1	Very limited	1
	I	Slow water	1.00	Ponding	11.00
	•	movement		Depth to	11.00
	•	Ponding	1.00		10.50
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Seepage Flooding	0.53 0.40
	•	Flooding	 0.40	·	0.40
WprAV:	 	 		 	I I
Wirt				Very limited	İ
	I	Flooding	11.00	Flooding	1.00
	•	Seepage, bottom	1.00		1.00
		layer]	!
	•	Slow water	10.46		!
	I	movement	I	I	I

Table 14a.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

Map symbol	Pct.	Septic tank		Sewage lagoons		
and soil name	of	absorption fiel	.ds	l		
	map	I		I		
	unit	I		<u> </u>		
	1	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	
	1	limiting features	1	limiting features	1	
	1	!	!	!	1	
WprAW:	1	1***	!	 	1	
Wirt	- 83	Very limited		Very limited	11 00	
	!	Flooding	1.00		1.00 1.00	
	!	Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 	Seepage	11.00	
	1	layer Slow water	10.46	! !	1	
	-	movement	10.40	1	-	
	-	I movement		1 1	1	
WpuAH:	1	! 	<u> </u>	! 	1	
Wirt	-1 88	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	
	1	Flooding	11.00	-	11.00	
	i	Seepage, bottom	11.00		11.00	
	i	layer	1	l	1	
	i	Slow water	10.46	I	i	
	i	movement	1	I	i	
	i	I	i	I	i	
WufB2:	i		i		i	
Williamstown	- 82	Very limited	İ	Very limited	1	
	1	Slow water	11.00	Depth to	1.00	
	1	movement	1	saturated zone	1	
	1	Depth to	1.00	Seepage	10.53	
	1	saturated zone	1	Slope	10.35	
	1	I	1	I	1	
XabB2:	1	I	1	I	1	
Xenia	- 95	Very limited	1	Very limited	1	
	1	Slow water	1.00	Depth to	1.00	
	1	movement	1	saturated zone	1	
	1	Depth to	11.00	Seepage	10.53	
	1	saturated zone	1	Slope	10.35	
	1	I	I	I	1	
ZnsB:	I	I	1	I	I	
Zenas	-1 80	Somewhat limited		Very limited	1	
	1	Depth to bedrock	•		11.00	
	1	Slow water	10.46	•	10.61	
	1	movement	1	bedrock	1	
	1	I	I	Slope	0.35	

Table 14b. -- Sanitary Facilities

(Onsite investigation may be needed to validate the interpretations in this table and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct.		·Y	Area sanitary I landfill	•	Daily cover fo	or
and boll name	map	•		1		1	
	unit			I		I	
	I	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
	1	limiting features	<u> </u>	limiting features	<u> </u>	limiting features	<u> </u>
AddA:	1] 	1] 	1] 	1
Avonburg	- 85	Very limited	i	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
-	Ī	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	11.00
	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	I
	1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	1	Too clayey	10.50
AddB2:	1	I 	1	I 	1	I 	1
Avonburg	- 75	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Very limited	I
	1	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	1.00
	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
AzoA:	l	I 	1	! 	1	! 	İ
Ayrshire	- 88	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Very limited	I
	1	Depth to	1.00	•	1.00	•	1.00
	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	1	Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 	Seepage 	1.00 	Seepage 	0.22
	i	l3	i	I	i	I	i
BbhA: Bartle	 - 83	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
Dai ere	1	Depth to	11.00	· -	11.00	· •	11.00
	i	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	1
BgeAH:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-	' - 85	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	i
	1	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	11.00	Ponding	11.00
	1	Depth to	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Depth to	1.00
	1	saturated zone	1	Depth to	11.00	saturated zone	1
	1	Ponding 	1.00 	saturated zone	1	 	1
BgeAHU:	i	I	i	I	i	I	i
Birds, undrained	- 90	· -		Very limited		Very limited	1
	!	Flooding	1.00	·	1.00	-	1.00
	1	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Ponding Depth to	1.00 1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
	i	Ponding	11.00	· -	1		i
nln-	1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	1	1	1
BkeB: Bloomfield	। -। 50	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
	i	Seepage, bottom		· -	11.00	· -	11.00
	1	layer	1	I	1	Seepage	1.00
	1	Too sandy 	11.00	 	1	 	1
Alvin	· - 45	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Somewhat limited	i
	!	Seepage, bottom	1.00	Seepage	1.00	Seepage	10.52
	1	layer 	I	1 	1	1 	1
BlbB2:	Í	I	Ī	i I	Ī	i I	i
Blocher	- 50	Very limited	•	Somewhat limited		Very limited	I
	1	Too clayey	1.00	-	10.19		1.00
	1	Depth to	10.86	saturated zone	!	Depth to	10.47
	I	saturated zone	I	I	I	saturated zone	ı

Table 14b.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	landfill	Y	Area sanitary landfill 	•	Daily cover fo landfill 	or
	unit 	· 		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	Value
BlbB2: Jennings	1	 Very limited Depth to bedrock Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00 0.86 0.50	saturated zone	0.19	 Somewhat limited Too clayey Depth to saturated zone	 0.50 0.47
BlcC2: Blocher	 	_	1.00 1.00 0.86	Slope 	0.19	Depth to	 1.00 0.47 0.04
Jennings	 		1.00 0.86	saturated zone Slope 	0.19 0.04	Depth to	 0.50 0.47 0.04
Deputy	 	Depth to saturated zone Depth to bedrock	 1.00	Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.18 0.04	Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00 0.18 0.04
BlcC3: Blocher, severely eroded	40 	Too clayey Depth to bedrock Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 1.00 0.86	Slope 	0.19 0.04	Depth to	 1.00 0.47 0.04
BlgC2: Blocher	 54 	 Very limited Too clayey Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 0.86 0.04	saturated zone Slope	0.19 0.04	Depth to	 1.00 0.47
Cincinnati	1 1	Depth to	 1.00	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Slope 	 0.75 0.04	saturated zone Slope	 0.86 0.04
	 45 	Too clayey Depth to	 1.00 0.86 0.04	Slope	 0.19 0.04	 Very limited Too clayey Depth to	 1.00 0.47 0.04

Table 14b.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

	Pct.		У	Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover fo	or
	map	•		. ————————————————————————————————————		 I	
	unit			I		I	
ı		Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
		limiting features	1	limiting features	1	limiting features	1
P1-02:		1	!	<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	!
<pre>BlgC3:</pre>		! 	1	! !	1	! !	1
eroded		•	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	;
1	J-1	Depth to		Depth to		Depth to	11.00
i		saturated zone		:	1	saturated zone	1
i		Too clayey	0.50	•	10.04	•	10.50
i			10.04	-	i	Slope	10.04
-11-0		l	1	l	1	l	1
BlkE2: Bonnell	40	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
201111611	1	· -	11.00	· -		Too clayey	11.00
i I			11.00	-	1	Slope	11.00
I		I	1	I	1	I	1
Blocher	30	· -	•	Somewhat limited		Very limited	1
		Too clayey	1.00	· -		Too clayey	1.00
		Slope Depth to	•	Depth to	•	Slope Depth to	10.96
		•	0.86 	saturated zone	1	Depth to saturated zone	0.47
· ·		sacuraced zone	i	' 	i	Sacuraced Zone	i
Hickory	20	Very limited	İ	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
ı		Slope	1.00	Slope	11.00	Slope	11.00
ı		Too clayey	10.50	I	1	Too clayey	10.50
BnjA:] I	1	 	1	 	1
Bobtown	92	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Somewhat limited	i
		_		Depth to	11.00		0.98
i		saturated zone	Ī	saturated zone	Ī	saturated zone	Ī
I		Seepage, bottom	1.00	Seepage	1.00	I	1
!		layer	1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	!
BnuD3:	 	I I	i	I I	i	I I	i
Bonnell, severely		I	i	I	i	I	i
eroded		Very limited	i	Very limited	İ	Very limited	i
ı		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	11.00
ı		Too clayey	1.00	I	1	Too clayey	1.00
Highamu garramalu I		 -	1	 -	1	 -	1
Hickory, severely eroded	31	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	1
1		· -	11.00	· •	11.00	_	11.00
i			I		I	Too clayey	10.50
		l	1	l	1	l	1
Blocher, severely eroded		 Very limited	 	 Somewhat limited	 	 Very limited	1
eroded	23	Too clayey	11.00		10.96	_	1 1.00
		Slope	10.96	_	0.19		10.96
i		Depth to	10.86	_	1	Depth to	0.47
i		saturated zone	İ	I	i	saturated zone	i
!]	1	l	1	l	1
BnxE2: Bonnell	65	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	I	 Very limited	1
POUMETT	05	Too clayey	 1.00	_	1	_	1
'	' 	Slope	11.00	•	1	Slope	11.00
i		- 	I	I	1	- 	1
Grayford	25	_		Very limited		Very limited	1
		Depth to bedrock	11 00	Slope	11.00	Slope	11.00
I		_		_		_	
<u> </u>		Slope Too clayey	1.00 1.00	Depth to bedrock		_	10.50

Table 14b.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

	Pct. of		·Y	Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover for landfill	or
	map			1		1	
	unit	· 		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
	 	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		-	
	ı	I	ī	I	I	I	ı
BnxE3:	I	I	1	I	I	l	1
Bonnell, severely	•	I	I	I	I		I
eroded	65	=		Very limited		Very limited	1
	!	Slope	1.00	•	11.00	•	1.00
	!	Too clayey	1.00	 -	!	Too clayey	1.00
Grayford, severely	1	I I	1	 	1	1	1
eroded	•	•		 Very limited	i i	 Very limited	1
eroded	1 23	Depth to bedrock		=	11.00	_	11.00
	i	Slope	11.00	_	•	•	•
	i	Too clayey	10.50	· -	1	Too clayey	10.50
	i		İ	I	i		i
BobE4:	I	I	1	I	I	I	1
Bonnell, very	I	I	1	I	I	I	1
severely eroded	53	Very limited	I	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
	I	Slope	11.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	11.00
	I	I	1	I	I	I	1
Hickory, very	1	l	I	I	I	l	1
severely eroded	36	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
	I	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	•	1.00
	1	l	1	l	I .	Too clayey	10.50
	!	!	!	!	!		!
BodAQ:	1	1***	!	1***	!		!
Bonnie	1 85	=		Very limited		Very limited	11 00
	1	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Ponding Depth to	11.00	Ponding Depth to	1.00
	1	Ponding	 1.00	· -	11.00 I	bepth to saturated zone	11.00
	1	Flooding	10.40	•	10.40	•	1
	i	l	1	l	1	! 	i
CcaG:	i	I	i	I	i		i
Caneyville	55	Very limited	i	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
-	1	Slope	11.00	_	11.00	Slope	11.00
	I	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Too clayey	1.00
	I	Too clayey	11.00	I	I	Hard to compact	11.00
	1						
	1	I	I	I	I	Depth to bedrock	11.00
	i	I I	1	I I	I I	Depth to bedrock	1.00
Rock outcrop	 19	 Not rated	 	 Not rated	 	Depth to bedrock Not rated	1.00
	 19 	 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	 	i -	1.00
CcbC2:	I I	 	l l	 	 	 Not rated 	1.00
	I I	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	 	 Not rated Very limited	
CcbC2:	I I	 Very limited Depth to bedrock	 1.00	 - Very limited Depth to bedrock	 1.00	 Not rated Very limited Too clayey	 1.00
CcbC2:	I I	 Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey	 1.00 1.00	 Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage	 1.00 1.00	 Not rated Very limited Too clayey Hard to compact	 1.00
CcbC2:	I I	 Very limited Depth to bedrock	 1.00	 Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage	 1.00	 Not rated - Very limited Too clayey Hard to compact Depth to bedrock	 1.00 1.00
CcbC2:	I I	 Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey	 1.00 1.00	 Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage	 1.00 1.00	 Not rated Very limited Too clayey Hard to compact	 1.00
CcbC2:	 45 	 Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Slope 	 1.00 1.00 0.04	 Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage	 1.00 1.00 0.04	Not rated 	 1.00 1.00
CobC2: Caneyville	 45 	 Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey	 1.00 1.00 0.04 	 Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage Slope 	 1.00 1.00 0.04 	Not rated 	 1.00 1.00
CcbC2: Caneyville	 45 	 Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Slope 	 1.00 1.00 0.04 	 Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage Slope Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	 1.00 1.00 0.04 	Not rated 	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.04
CobC2: Caneyville	 45 	 Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Slope Very limited Depth to bedrock	 1.00 1.00 0.04 1.00	 Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage Slope Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	 1.00 1.00 0.04 	Not rated 	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
CcbC2: Caneyville	 45 	 Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Slope Very limited Depth to bedrock	 1.00 1.00 0.04 1.00	 Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage Slope Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	 1.00 1.00 0.04 	Not rated	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
CcbC2: Caneyville	 45 	 Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Slope Very limited Depth to bedrock	 1.00 1.00 0.04 1.00	 Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage Slope Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	 1.00 1.00 0.04 	Not rated	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
CcbC2: Caneyville						Not rated	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
CcbC2: Caneyville Zenas						Not rated	
CcbC2: Caneyville Zenas						Not rated	
CcbC2: Caneyville Zenas						Not rated	

Table 14b. -- Sanitary Facilities -- Continued

and soil name	Pct. of	landfill	У	Area sanitary landfill	•	Daily cover for landfill	or
	map			l		l	
	unit	· 		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
	1	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
	'				:		
CcgD2:	İ	I	İ	I	İ	I	i
Grayford	45	Very limited	I	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
	I	Depth to bedrock		· -	1.00	•	1.00
	l	· -	1.00	· -	10.26		10.50
	!	Too clayey	10.50	 -	1	Depth to bedrock	10.26
CcgD3:	 	! !	1	! !	1	l I	1
Caneyville, severely	i i	I	i	I	i	I	i
eroded		Very limited	İ	Very limited	İ	Very limited	i
		Depth to bedrock		_		_	11.00
	I	Too clayey	1.00	Slope	1.00	Hard to compact	11.00
	I	Slope	1.00	I	I	Depth to bedrock	11.00
	I	I	I	I	I	Slope	1.00
	!	!	1	!	!	l	!
	•		!		1		!
eroded	45	_		Very limited Slope	 1.00	Very limited	11.00
	 	Depth to bedrock Slope	11.00	_		· -	•
		· -	10.50	· -	1	Too clayey	10.50
	i			I	i	 	1
CldB2:	l	l	İ	I	Ī	I	1
Cincinnati	45	Somewhat limited	I	Somewhat limited	I	Somewhat limited	1
	I	Depth to	0.80	Depth to	0.12	Depth to	10.38
	I	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	I
	l 	l	1	1	1	l 	1
Blocher		_		Somewhat limited		Very limited	11 00
			1.00 0.86	· -	0.19 	Too clayey Depth to	11.00
		saturated zone	1	Saturated Zone	i	saturated zone	10.47
	i i		i	I	i		i
ClfA:	İ	I	İ	I	İ	I	i
Cobbsfork	85	Very limited	I	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
	I	Depth to	1.00	Ponding	1.00	Ponding	11.00
	1			Depth to	11.00	· -	11.00
		Ponding	11.00	saturated zone	!	saturated zone	!
CwaAQ:	1	 -	1	 -	1	 -	!
-	I I 92	 Very limited	 	 Somewhat limited	i	 Not limited	1
Cubu	1	Seepage, bottom	•	•	10.40	•	i
	i			I	I	I	i
	I	Flooding	0.40	I	I	I	1
	I	I	I	I	I	I	1
CxdA:	I	I	I	I	1	I	I
Cyclone		· -		Very limited		Very limited	1
	!	· -	11.00	•	1.00	· -	1.00
	 	saturated zone Ponding	 1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
	•		10.50		1	Too clayey	10.50
	i i		1	I	i		1
DfnA:	l	I	İ	I	Ī	I	İ
Dubois	85	Very limited	Ī	Very limited	I	Very limited	I
	I	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	11.00	· -	1.00
	I	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	I
	I .	1	1	1	1	Too clayey	10.50
n.c. no	I .	I	1	I	1]	!
DfnB2:	l 1 77	 Tome limit	1	 Tom: limit	1	 	1
Dubois		_	 1.00	Very limited	 1.00	Very limited	11.00
	! !	:	11.00 I	Depth to saturated zone		Depth to saturated zone	11.00
	<u>'</u>	Sacuraced Zone		Sacurated Zone	•	Sacuraced zone	•

Table 14b. -- Sanitary Facilities -- Continued

and soil name	Pct. of	landfill	У	Area sanitary landfill	•	Daily cover fo landfill	r
	map unit			! !		! !	
		' Rating class and	172110	l Pating class and	IValue	l Pating class and	Value
	! 	limiting features		limiting features		limiting features	Ivalue
	ı	l	ı	l	Ī	l	ı
DtwC2:	I	I	1	I	1	I	1
Deputy	75	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
	l	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00	Too clayey	11.00
1	l	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	I	Depth to	11.00
l l	l	Depth to bedrock	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.18	saturated zone	1
I	l		1.00	·	0.04	Depth to bedrock	
	l	Slope	10.04		1	Slope	10.04
	l	 -	!	!	!	!	!
DtzC3:	!	 -	!	l	!	l	!
Deputy, severely	 45		!		!		!
eroded		_		Very limited	1	Very limited	1 1.00
	! !	:		Depth to saturated zone		Too clayey Depth to	11.00
	! !	Depth to bedrock	•	•		-	1
	! !	•	11.00	•	10.04		•
	' 	· • •	10.04	· -		Slope	10.04
	' 	l Siope	1	! 	i	l Siope	1
Trappist, severely	' I	I	i	I	i	I	i
eroded		•	i	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
	·	Depth to bedrock		_		_	11.00
	I	_	11.00	=	0.04		
	I	Slope	0.04	I	I	Slope	10.04
	I	I	1	I	1	I	1
EepAQ:	l	I	1	I	1	I	1
Elkinsville	90	Somewhat limited	1	Somewhat limited	I	Not limited	1
1	l	Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40	I	1
l l	l	I	1	I	I	I	1
EesB2:	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Elkinsville	52	Not limited	1	Not limited	1	Not limited	1
		l •	!	l 	!	l 	!
Millstone	43	Not limited	!	Not limited	!	Not limited	!
FdbA:	l	1	!	 -	!	 -	!
Fincastle	l . 01	 Tome limited	1	 Very limited	!	 Very limited	!
rincascie		_	 1.00	=	 1.00	_	11.00
	' 	saturated zone	•	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	' I	•	10.50	•	i	Too clayey	10.50
		<u></u> I	1	I	i		1
FdqB:	l		1	I	I	I	1
Fincastle	50	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
1	I	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	11.00
	l	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
I	l	Too clayey	10.50	I	1	Too clayey	10.50
I	l	I	1	I	1	I	1
Xenia	40	· -		Very limited		Very limited	1
	l	_		Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00
	l	saturated zone		saturated zone	!	saturated zone	!
	!	Too clayey	10.50	I	1	Too clayey	10.50
°maE.	l 1] 	1	I I	1	I I	1
GmsF:		 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
Greybrook		_	 1.00	-	1	· -	1 1.00
	' 	_	10.50	·	1	Slope Too clayey	10.50
	' 	, 100 Clayey		! 	i	100 Clayey	1
HccB2:	I	I	i	I	i	I	i
Haubstadt	84	Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
		_	11.00	_		Depth to	11.00
		saturated zone		saturated zone		saturated zone	1
	•		i			I	i

Table 14b.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of	landfill	.A	Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover fo	or
	map			<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
	unit 	· 	IValue	Rating class and	IValue	l Pating class and	Value
	<u> </u>	limiting features		limiting features		limiting features	•
HcgAH:	I I] 	1] 	I I] 	I I
Haymond	85	Very limited	i	Very limited	i	Not limited	i
	!	Flooding	11.00	Flooding	11.00	l	!
HcgAW:	 	I I	1	I I	l I	I I	i I
Haymond	82 	Very limited Flooding	 1.00	Very limited Flooding	 1.00	Not limited 	1
HcpAP:	i	l I	I	ı I	I	ı I	i
Haymond, frequently		<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	1
ponded, depression	86 	Very limited Ponding 	 1.00	Very limited Ponding 	 1.00	Very limited Ponding 	 1.00
HeeG:	i	!	i	!	į	!	į
Hickory	87	Very limited Slope	 1.00	Very limited Slope	1	Very limited Slope	1
	 	Slope Too clayey 	10.50	-	1.00 	Slope Too clayey 	0.50
HizE2:	İ	I	i	I	i	I	İ
Hickory	55	· -		Very limited		Very limited	1
	l I	Slope Too clayey	1.00 0.50	-	1.00 	Slope Too clayey	1.00 0.50
Grayford	l I 35	 Verv limited	 	 Very limited	I I	 Very limited	I I
•	İ	Depth to bedrock		=	11.00	=	11.00
	I	Slope	1.00	-	10.26		10.50
	 	Too clayey 	0.50 	 	1	Depth to bedrock	0.26
HizE3:	İ	I	i	I	i	I	i
Hickory, severely	I	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	1
eroded	55	=	 1.00	Very limited Slope	 1.00	Very limited	 1.00
	İ	Slope 	I	Slope	I	Slope Too clayey	10.50
Grayford, severely	l I	l I	 	 	 	 	l I
eroded	35	Very limited	1	Very limited	1	Very limited	1
	!	Depth to bedrock		-	1.00	· -	11.00
	 	Slope Too clayey	1.00 0.50	-	10.50 I	Depth to bedrock Too clayey	10.50
HleAW:	1] !	1] !	1] !	1
Holton	85	Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
	I	Flooding	11.00		1.00		1.00
	1	Depth to	11.00	· -	11.00	saturated zone	1
		saturated zone	•	saturated zone	1	 -	1
	İ	Seepage, bottom layer	I	 	İ	! 	İ
MhvB2	1	1	1] !	1	1	1
MhyB2: Medora	1 88	 Very limited	i	 Somewhat limited	i	 Somewhat limited	i
	1	Depth to	11.00		0.96	•	0.98
	I	saturated zone	•	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	I	Too clayey	10.50	I	1	I	1

Table 14b.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	landfill	Ϋ́	Area sanitary landfill 		Daily cover fo landfill	or
	unit			I		I	
	l I	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
	l	1	1	1	I	1	1
MhyC3:	l	 -	!	 -	1	 -	1
Medora, severely	•		!		!		!
eroded	/5	_		Very limited		Very limited	1 00
	l	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	· -	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	11.00
	l		10 50	saturated zone	10.04		10 50
	 	Too clayey	10.50	-	10.04		10.50
	 	Slope	0.04	 	1	Slope	10.04
MmoC3:	 	 		 	1	1 1	1
Miami, severely	' 	! 	<u>'</u>	! 	<u> </u>	! 	1
eroded	•	•	i	 Somewhat limited	<u> </u>	Somewhat limited	i
croaca	, <i>)</i> ,	Depth to	10.86	•	10.19	•	10.47
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	I	Slope	10.04	•	10.04	•	0.04
	i I	,	1	,	1		1
MmoD3:	I	I	i	I	i	I	i
Miami, severely	I	I	i	I	i	I	i
eroded	97	Very limited	i	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
	ı	Slope	11.00	Slope	11.00	_	11.00
	l	Depth to	10.86	Depth to	10.19	Depth to	10.47
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	I	I	I	I	I	I	1
MnpC2:	I	I	I	I	I	I	1
Miami	95	Somewhat limited	1	Somewhat limited	I	Somewhat limited	1
	l	Depth to	10.86	Depth to	0.19	Depth to	0.47
	l	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	l	Slope	10.04	Slope	0.04	Slope	10.04
	l	I	1	I	I	I	1
MnpD2:	l	I	I	I	1	I	I
Miami	95	· -		Very limited		Very limited	I
	!	Slope	11.00	· -	1.00	· -	11.00
	l	Depth to	10.86	•	0.19	•	10.47
	l	saturated zone	!	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
NaaA:	!	 -	!	 -		l	!
Nabb	 05	l Word limited	1	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
Nabb	1 02	Depth to	11.00	_	11.00	_	11.00
	! !	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	' I		i		i		i
NaaB2:	I	I	i	I	i	I	i
Nabb	78	Very limited	i	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
		Depth to	11.00	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	11.00
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
	I	I	I	I	I	I	1
OfaAW:	l	I	I	I	I	I	1
Oldenburg	85	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Very limited	1
	l	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to	11.00
	l	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00	saturated zone	1
	l			saturated zone	1	1	1
	l	Seepage, bottom		Seepage	11.00	I	1
	!	layer	1]	1	!	1
0.1.00	l	l	1	l	1	!	1
OmkC2:	l . 70	 	I	 	I	10	1
Otwell				Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	I 10.47
	•	Depth to saturated zone	10.86	Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Depth to saturated zone	U . 4 /
	! !	Saturated zone Slope	 0.04		 0.04		10.04

Table 14b.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

and soil name of map unit	Rating class and limiting features		saturated zone Slope		limiting features	•
OmkC3:	Rating class and limiting features		limiting features		limiting features	
ComkC3:	limiting features		limiting features		limiting features	
Otwell, severely		 				
Otwell, severely	Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 0.04 1.00 	Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 0.04 	Depth to saturated zone Slope	
Otwell, severely	Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 0.04 1.00 	Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 0.04 	Depth to saturated zone Slope	
eroded	Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 0.04 1.00 	Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 0.04 	Depth to saturated zone Slope	
Omz:	Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 0.04 1.00 	Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 0.04 	Depth to saturated zone Slope	
Orthents 100 PcrA:	saturated zone Slope		saturated zone Slope		saturated zone Slope	
Orthents 100 PcrA:						
Orthents 100 PcrA:						 1.00
Orthents 100 PcrA:						 1.00
PcrA:						 1.00
Pekin	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 	Depth to saturated zone Very limited Depth to Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 	Depth to saturated zone Very limited Depth to saturated zone Very limited Depth to	 1.00
PcrB2:	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 	Depth to saturated zone Very limited Depth to Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 	Depth to saturated zone Very limited Depth to saturated zone Very limited Depth to	 1.00
Pekin	saturated zone Very limited Depth to saturated zone Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 	saturated zone Very limited Depth to saturated zone Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 	saturated zone Very limited Depth to saturated zone Very limited Depth to	 1.00
Pekin	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	 	
Pekin	Depth to saturated zone Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Depth to saturated zone Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone Very limited Depth to	
Pekin	Depth to saturated zone Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Depth to saturated zone Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone Very limited Depth to	
PcrC2:	Depth to saturated zone Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Depth to saturated zone Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone Very limited Depth to	
Pekin, eroded 72	saturated zone Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00	saturated zone Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 	saturated zone Very limited Depth to	
Pekin, eroded 72	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	 Very limited Depth to saturated zone		 Very limited Depth to	 1.00
Pekin, eroded 72	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone		Depth to	 1.00
	Depth to saturated zone	1.00 	Depth to saturated zone		Depth to	 1.00
Peoga	saturated zone	İ	saturated zone	1.00 	•	11.00
Peoga	•	I 10.04	•	I	I saturated zone	
Peoga	Slope	10.04	1 Clama		•	I
Peoga			, slope	10.04	Slope	0.04
Peoga	 	1	 	1	 	1
	 Verv limited	<u>'</u>	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
-	Depth to	11.00	_	1.00	=	1.00
-	saturated zone	Ī	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	11.00
-	Ponding	1.00	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	I
-	1	1	1	I	1	I
		1		!		!
, , , 	very limited Flooding	 1.00		 1.00	Very limited Ponding	11.00
 	Depth to	11.00	-	11.00	•	11.00
	saturated zone	1	Depth to	11.00	•	1
1 1	Ponding	11.00	-	i	•	0.50
	Too clayey	10.50	I	I	I	I
1 1	1	1	1	I	1	I
PlpAHU:	 	!	1	!	1***	!
Piopolis, undrained 98	Very limited Flooding	 1.00	_		_	 1.00
	Depth to	11.00	-	11.00		11.00
i i	:		-	11.00	_	1
i i	Ponding	11.00	_	1		0.50
i i	Too clayey	10.50		İ	İ	İ
1 1	I	1	I	I	I	I
Pml:	l	1	I	I	1	I
Pits, quarry 100	Not rated	I	Not rated	1	Not rated	I I
RptG:	1 	1	1 1	 	1 	
Rohan 45	Very limited	i	 Very limited		 Very limited	
i i	_	11.00	_	1.00	=	1.00
i	Slope	1.00	· -		_	11.00
1 1	Slope Depth to bedrock				Gravel content	0.87

Table 14b.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of	landfill	· y	Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover fo	r
	map unit			! !		l 	
		Rating class and		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Valu
RptG: Jessietown	 36 	 Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Too clayey	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00	•	 1.00 1.00
RywB2: Russell	 76 	 Somewhat limited Too clayey 	 0.50	 Not limited 	 	 Somewhat limited Too clayey	 0.50
RzfA: Ryker, terrace	 52 	 Somewhat limited Too clayey	 0.50	 Not limited 	 	 Somewhat limited Too clayey	 0.50
Muscatatuck, terrace	 48 	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	 0.80 0.50	saturated zone	 0.12 	Somewhat limited Too clayey Depth to saturated zone	 0.50 0.38
RzfB2: Ryker, terrace	 52 	 Somewhat limited Too clayey	 0.50	 Not limited 	 	 Somewhat limited Too clayey	 0.50
Muscatatuck, terrace	 40 	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	 0.80 0.50	saturated zone	 0.12 	Somewhat limited Too clayey Depth to saturated zone	 0.50 0.38
RzgA: Ryker	 45 	 Somewhat limited Too clayey 	 0.50	 Not limited 	 	 Somewhat limited Too clayey	 0.50
Muscatatuck	 45 	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	 0.80 0.50	saturated zone	 0.12 	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.38
RzgB2: Ryker	 50 	 Somewhat limited Too clayey	 0.50	 Not limited 	 	 Somewhat limited Too clayey	 0.50
Muscatatuck	 40 	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	 0.80 0.50	Depth to saturated zone	 0.12 	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.38
RzgC2: Ryker	 50 	 Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey	l l		 	 Somewhat limited Too clayey	 0.50
Muscatatuck	 35 	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	 0.80 0.50	saturated zone	 0.12 	 Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	 0.38

Table 14b. -- Sanitary Facilities -- Continued

	Pct. of		·y	Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover for landfill		
	map			1				
	unit			I		I		
	I	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	
	<u> </u>	limiting features	<u> </u>	limiting features	<u> </u>	limiting features	1	
RzhC3:] !	1	 	1] 	1	
Ryker, severely	i	I	i	I	i	· 	i	
eroded	I 37	 Very limited	i	Not limited	i	Somewhat limited	i	
	1	Depth to bedrock	•	•	i	Too clayey	10.50	
	İ	Too clayey	10.50		i		1	
Grayford, severely	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
eroded	1 30	 Very limited	:	 Somewhat limited		 Somewhat limited		
eroded	1 30	Depth to bedrock	•		•	•	10.50	
	:	Too clayey	10.50	_	10.26		•	
	:	Slope	10.04	-	10.04	Slope	10.24	
	İ	Slope	0.04	! 	1	Slope	0.04 	
Muscatatuck,	1	l	1	1	1	l 	1	
severely eroded	1 28	· -		Somewhat limited		Very limited	1	
	!	Too clayey	1.00	•	0.12		1.00	
	!	Depth to	10.80	saturated zone	!	Hard to compact	1.00	
	!	saturated zone	!	1	!	Depth to	10.38	
	 	 	1	 	1	saturated zone	1	
SceA:	İ	I	i	İ	i	I	i	
Scottsburg	95	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Very limited	I	
	I	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00	
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	I	
	I	Depth to bedrock	1.00	I	I	Too clayey	10.50	
	l I	Too clayey	10.50	 	1] I	1	
ScfB2:	İ	I	i	İ	i	I	i	
Scottsburg	50	Very limited	1	Very limited	I	Very limited	I	
	I	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00	
	I	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	I	
	I	Depth to bedrock	1.00	I	I	Too clayey	10.50	
	 	Too clayey 	10.50	 	1] 	1	
Deputy	40	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	
	I	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	1.00	Too clayey	1.00	
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	I	Depth to	1.00	
	I	Depth to bedrock	11.00	Depth to bedrock	0.18	saturated zone	I	
	l I	Too clayey	11.00	 	1	Depth to bedrock	10.18	
SifE:	i	I	i	I	i	i I	i	
Senachwine	90	Very limited	I	Very limited	I	Very limited	I	
	<u> </u>	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	
SifG:	 	! 	1	! 	i I	I 	i	
Senachwine	90	Very limited	I	Very limited	1	Very limited	1	
	!	Slope	11.00	Slope	11.00	Slope	11.00	
SldAW:	I I	I I	I I	1 	I I	I I	1 	
Shoals	90	Very limited	İ	Very limited	I	Very limited	Í	
	ı	Flooding	11.00	-	11.00	_	11.00	
	ı	Depth to	11.00		11.00	_	i	
	i	saturated zone		saturated zone		Seepage	0.22	
	i I	Seepage, bottom	11.00		11.00		1	
	i I	layer	1				i	
		<u>-</u>		I				

Table 14b.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of	landfill	Y	Area sanitary landfill	•	Daily cover for landfill		
	map unit			! !		! !		
	•	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		
	1	I	1	I	1	I	1	
StaAH: Steff	 - 88 	 Very limited Flooding	 1.00	 Very limited Flooding		 Very limited Depth to	 1.00	
	 	Depth to saturated zone Seepage, bottom	1.00 1.00	saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Seepage	 0.22 	
	 	layer] 	I I	
StaAQ:	i	I	i	I	i	I	i	
Steff	· 86 	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 	
	1	Flooding	0.40	Flooding	0.40	 -	1	
StdAH:		! 	1	! 	l	I I	1	
Stendal	1	Very limited Flooding Depth to	 1.00 1.00	•	 1.00	· -	 1.00	
	į	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	l	į	
StdAQ:	 	 	1	 	 	I I	 	
Stendal	- 88 	Depth to	1.00	•	11.00	•	 1.00	
	1	saturated zone Flooding	10.40	saturated zone Flooding	 0.40	saturated zone 	1	
SuoAH:		! 	İ	! 	l	ı I	İ	
Stonelick	100 	Very limited Flooding Seepage, bottom layer	1.00	·	 1.00 1.00		 0.52 	
	i	layer	i	! 	i	i I	i	
ThbD4: Trappist, very	1	 	1	1	1	1	1	
severely eroded	•	•	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	
	I	Depth to bedrock		· -			1.00	
	I I	Too clayey Slope	1.00 0.84	·	0.84 	Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.84	
ThcD3:	1	<u> </u>	1	 -	1	 -	1	
Trappist, severely	i	! 	l	! 	l	! 		
eroded	44			Very limited		Very limited	1	
	1	· -		Depth to bedrock			1.00	
	1	Too clayey Slope	1.00 1.00	_	1.00 	Depth to bedrock Slope	11.00	
Rohan, severely	1] 	1	 	1] 	1	
eroded	29	Very limited	İ	 Very limited	İ	Very limited	i	
	1	Depth to bedrock		· -		_		
	!	Slope	1.00	_	1.00	· -	11.00	
	1	Too clayey 	0.50 	! 	1	Gravel content Too clayey	0.88 0.50	
ThdD2:	I I	 	1	 	1] 	1	
Trappist	49	Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	
	I	Depth to bedrock		_			1.00	
	1	Too clayey	1.00	_	11.00	· -		
	1	Slope	1.00	I	I	Slope	1.00	

Table 14b. -- Sanitary Facilities -- Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of	landfill	У	Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover for landfill	or
	map unit			 		 	
		Rating class and		l Rating class and		l Rating class and	Value
	İ	limiting features		limiting features		limiting features	I
	1	<u> </u>	I .	I	I	<u> </u>	I .
ThdD2: Rohan	1 22	 Tom: limited	!	 Tom: limited	!	 Very limited	!
Ronan		Depth to bedrock		Very limited Depth to bedrock		· -	11 00
	i	· -	11.00	-	11.00	=	11.00
	i		1		1	Gravel content	10.63
	1	!	!	l	1	!	1
<pre>Uby: Udorthents, loamy</pre>	1100	 Not rated	1	 Not rated	1	 Not rated	1
Odorthents, loamy	1 100	NOT rated 	1	Not rated 	1	Not rated 	1
UdaB:	i	I	i	I	İ	I	i
Urban land	46	Not rated	1	Not rated	1	Not rated	1
Deputy	l 1 16	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	1
Deputy		_		· -	11.00		11.00
	i	saturated zone	•	· •		Depth to	11.00
	İ	Depth to bedrock				-	i
	I	Too clayey	1.00	Slope	10.04	Depth to bedrock	10.18
	1	Slope	10.04	l	1	Slope	10.04
Scottsburg	I I 16	 Very limited	 	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	1
500000000		_	11.00	_	11.00		11.00
	i	saturated zone		saturated zone	I	saturated zone	1
	I	Depth to bedrock	1.00	I	1	Too clayey	10.50
	1	Too clayey	10.50	l	I	!	1
UfcB:	1	 	1	 	1	 	
Urban land	ı I 49	 Not rated	i	 Not rated	i	 Not rated	i
	İ	I	i	I	i	I	i
Cincinnati	16	Somewhat limited	I	Somewhat limited		Somewhat limited	1
	1	· -		Depth to		Depth to	10.38
	!		•		•	saturated zone	1 0 04
	1	Slope	0.04 	Slope 	10.04	Slope	10.04
Nabb	16	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
		_	11.00	_	11.00	=	11.00
	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	1
UfdA:	1	 -	1	 -	1	 -	1
Urban land	ı I 57	 Not rated	1	 Not rated	i	 Not rated	i
	Ī	I	i	I	i	I	i
Cobbsfork	17	Very limited	I	Very limited	1	Very limited	1
	I		1.00			Ponding	1.00
	!	•	•	Depth to	1.00	_	11.00
	1	Ponding 	1.00 	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1
Avonburg	16	Very limited	i	Very limited	i I	Very limited	i
	I	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	11.00
	I	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	1
	1	 	1] !	1	Too clayey	10.50
Usl:	! 	! 	1	! 	! 	! 	1
Udorthents, rubbish	1100	Not rated	İ	Not rated	i	 Not rated	i
	1	I	I	I	1	I	1
W:	I	!	1	l	I	1	1
Water	100	Not rated	1	Not rated	1	Not rated	1

Table 14b.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map	landfill	Σ y	Area sanitary landfill 	,	Daily cover fo landfill 	or
	unit			I		I	
	 	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
	!	 	!	 	!	 	!
WaaAH: Wakeland	I I 85	l Verv limited	1	 Very limited	1	 Very limited	
		_	11.00	_	11.00	_	11.00
	1	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	11.00	saturated zone	I
	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	I	l	1
WaaAW:	1	l 1	1	l I	l I	l I	1
Wakeland	82	Very limited	i	Very limited	i	Very limited	i
		_		Flooding	11.00	_	11.00
	I	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00	saturated zone	I
	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	!	l	1
WnmA:	1	l 1	1	 	1	 	1
Whitcomb	87	Very limited	i	 Very limited	i	 Very limited	i
		_	11.00	_	11.00	_	11.00
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	I	saturated zone	I
	I	Depth to bedrock	1.00	I	I	Too clayey	10.50
	1	Too clayey	10.50	 -	!	 -	1
WokAH:	1	I 	1	! 	i	! 	1
Wilbur	88	 Very limited	İ	Very limited	İ	Very limited	i
	I	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	11.00	Depth to	11.00
	I	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	11.00	saturated zone	I
	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	!	<u> </u>	!
WokAW:	1	I I	1	! 	i	! 	1
Wilbur	83	 Very limited	i	Very limited	İ	Very limited	i
	I	Flooding	1.00	Flooding	1.00	Depth to	1.00
	I	Depth to	1.00	Depth to	1.00	saturated zone	I
	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1] !	1
WooAQ:	1	! 	1	! 	i	! 	1
Wilhite	96	Very limited	1	Very limited	Ī	Very limited	ı
	1	Depth to	1.00	Ponding	11.00	Ponding	11.00
	•	saturated zone		Depth to	1.00	· -	1.00
	!	Ponding	1.00		•	saturated zone	1
	1	Too clayey Flooding	1.00 0.40		10.40	Too clayey 	1.00
	i	Flooding	10.40	! 	i	! 	i
WprAV:	1	I	1	I	I	I	1
Wirt		-		Very limited	•	Not limited	1
	!	Flooding		Flooding	1.00		!
	1	Seepage, bottom layer	11.00	Seepage 	1.00 	I I	1
	İ	i -	i	I	İ	I	İ
WprAW:	1	l 	!	l	!	 	!
Wirt		-		Very limited Flooding		Not limited	1
	1	Flooding Seepage, bottom	11.00	·	1.00 1.00		1
	i	layer	1		1	I	i
	1	I	İ	I	I	I	1
WpuAH:	1 00	 	1	177 1444-3	!	 	1
Wirt	ן מא	Very limited Flooding	 1.00	Very limited Flooding	 1.00	Not limited	1
	1	Flooding Seepage, bottom		·	11.00		1
		, Seepage, Decem	,	, July	,		1

Table 14b.--Sanitary Facilities--Continued

						 [
Map symbol	Pct.	Trench sanitar	У	Area sanitary	7	Daily cover for		
and soil name	of	landfill		landfill		landfill		
	map	I		I		I		
	unit	1		1		l		
	1	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	
	1	limiting features	1	limiting features	1	limiting features	1	
	ī	1	1		1	I	ī	
WufB2:	I	I	1	I	1	I	1	
Williamstown	82	Very limited	1	Very limited	1	Very limited	1	
	I	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	11.00	
	I	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	
	I	I	1	I	1	Too clayey	10.50	
	I	I	1	I	1	l	1	
XabB2:	I	I	1	I	1	l	1	
Xenia	95	Very limited	1	Very limited	1	Very limited	1	
	1	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	11.00	Depth to	1.00	
	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	saturated zone	1	
	1	Too clayey	10.50	1	1	Too clayey	10.50	
	1	I	1	I	1	I	1	
ZnsB:	I	I	1	1	1	l	1	
Zenas	1 80	Very limited	1	Somewhat limited	1	Very limited	1	
	1	Depth to bedrock	11.00	Depth to bedrock	0.61	Hard to compact	11.00	
	1	Too clayey	11.00	I	1	Too clayey	11.00	
	1	1	1	1	1	Depth to bedrock	0.61	
	1	1	1	1	1	l	1	

Table 15a.--Construction Materials

(Onsite investigation may be needed to validate the interpretations in this table and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The greater the value, the greater the likelihood that the bottom layer or thickest layer of the soil is a source of sand or gravel. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol	Pct.	Potential as so	urce	Potential as so	ource
	of	· -		of sand	
	map			 -	
	unit	 Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
		l racing crass	1	l Recting Class	1
AddA:	İ	I	İ	I	i
Avonburg	85			Poor	I
	1	Bottom layer	10.00	· -	10.00
	1	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
AddB2:	! !	! 	İ	! 	i
Avonburg	75	Poor	i	Poor	i
	1	Bottom layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00
	I	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
AzoA:	!	 -	!	 -	!
Ayrshire	ı I 88	 Poor	İ	 Fair	i
•		Bottom layer	•	Thickest layer	10.00
	Ī	Thickest layer	10.00	_	10.63
	I	I	I	I	I
BbhA:	1 02	 Danas	!	 Danier	l
Bartle		Poor Bottom layer		Poor Bottom layer	10.00
		Thickest layer	10.00	· -	10.00
	i I	I	I	I	I
BgeAH:	I	I	1	I	I
Birds	85		•	Poor	1
	!	Bottom layer	10.00	· -	10.00
	! !	Thickest layer 	10.00	Thickest layer 	10.00
BgeAHU:	i	I	i	I	i
Birds, undrained	90	Poor	1	Poor	I
	1	Bottom layer		Bottom layer	10.00
	!	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
BkeB:	! !	! 	i	! 	i
Bloomfield	50	Poor	i	Fair	i
	I	Bottom layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
	1	Thickest layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.72
Alvin	 45	 Poor	1	 Fair	!
AIVIN		Bottom layer	•	Thickest layer	10.00
	i I	Thickest layer	10.00	•	10.55
	I	I	1	I	I
BlbB2:	1	1	1	1	I
Blocher		Poor		Poor	1
		Bottom layer Thickest layer	•	Bottom layer Thickest layer	[0.00 [0.00
	i	Interest tayer	1	Intexest tayer	1
Jennings	40	Poor	İ	Poor	Ī
	I	Bottom layer	10.00	•	10.00
	!	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
BlcC2:	I I] 	1] 	I I
Blocher	42	 Poor	i	 Poor	i
			10.00		
	1	Bottom layer	10.00	Bottom layer	[0.00

Table 15a.--Construction Materials--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	of gravel		Potential as so of sand 	ource
	unit	 Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
	<u>' </u>	Racing Class		Racing Class	
	I	I 	1	I	!
Jennings		Poor Bottom layer	•	Poor Bottom layer	10.00
		Thickest layer		Thickest layer	10.00
Deputy	 25	 Poor	•	 Poor	- !
		Bottom layer	•	Bottom layer	10.00
	1	Thickest layer		Thickest layer	10.00
BlcC3:	l I	I I	i I	I I	İ
· -	•	1	•	1	1
eroded		Poor Bottom layer		Poor Bottom layer	 0.00
		Bottom layer Thickest layer		Bottom layer Thickest layer	10.00
		i -		i	İ
	l . 21	 Da a	1	 Page	!
eroded		Poor Bottom layer		Poor Bottom layer	10.00
		Thickest layer		Thickest layer	10.00
	I	I	1	I	I
Deputy, severely eroded		 Poor	1	 Poor	!
		Bottom layer		Poor Bottom layer	10.00
		Thickest layer		Thickest layer	10.00
	1	l	1	l	!
BlgC2: Blocher	l I 54	 Poor	1	 Poor	
		Bottom layer		Bottom layer	10.00
	I	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
Cincinnati	 35	 Poor	 	 Poor	-
		Bottom layer		Bottom layer	10.00
	I	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
BlgC3:	l I	 	1	l I	l I
	i I	I	i	I	i
eroded				Poor	1
		Bottom layer Thickest layer		Bottom layer Thickest layer	10.00
	i I	Inickest layer	1	Inickest layer	1
Cincinnati, severely		I	1	I	I
eroded	•	•	•	Poor	1
	l I	Bottom layer Thickest layer	10.00	Bottom layer Thickest layer	10.00
	l	i -		i	İ
BlkE2:	1	I 	•	I 	!
Bonnell	•	Poor Bottom layer	I 0.00	Poor Bottom layer	10.00
	•	Thickest layer	10.00	· -	10.00
	I	<u> </u>	•	<u> </u>	1
Blocher		Poor Bottom layer	 0.00	Poor Bottom layer	 0.00
	•	Bottom layer Thickest layer	10.00	· -	10.00
	i i		:	l	1
Hickory	•	•		Poor	1
	•	Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	· -	10.00
		Inickest layer		Inickest layer	10.00 I

Table 15a.--Construction Materials--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of	of gravel		Potential as so of sand	ource
	map unit			 	
	l	·	Value	Rating class	Value
BnjA:	l ı	 	I] !	I
-	ı I 92	Poor	i	' Fair	i
		Bottom layer	10.00	•	0.00
	i I	Thickest layer	10.00	•	10.66
BnuD3:	 	1	I] !	1
	I	I	i	' 	i
eroded	•	 Poor	i	 Poor	i
		Bottom layer	•	Bottom layer	10.00
	i	Thickest layer	10.00	· -	10.00
Hickory, severely	 	1	I] !	1
eroded	•	l Poor	i	 Poor	i
	•	Bottom layer	•	Bottom layer	10.00
		Thickest layer	10.00	· -	10.00
Blocher, severely	 	1	I]	l l
eroded	•	l Poor	1	 Poor	i
		Bottom layer	•	Bottom layer	0.00
	i	Thickest layer	10.00	· -	10.00
BnxE2:	1	1	I]	l l
Bonnell	ı I 65	 Poor	i	 Poor	i
		Bottom layer	•	Bottom layer	10.00
	İ	Thickest layer	10.00	· -	10.00
Grayford	l I 25	 Poor	I I	 Poor	1
		Thickest layer	•	Bottom layer	10.00
	İ	Bottom layer	10.00	· -	10.00
BnxE3:	l I	 	1	 	1
	i I	I	i	I	i
eroded	65	Poor	Ì	Poor	i
	I	Bottom layer	10.00	Bottom layer	[0.00
	!	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
Grayford, severely	l I	! 	i I	I 	i
eroded	25	Poor	1	Poor	1
	I	Thickest layer	10.00	Bottom layer	[0.00
	!	Bottom layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
BobE4:	l I	! 	i	! [i
Bonnell, very	I	I	1	I	1
severely eroded	53	Poor	1	Poor	1
	I	Bottom layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00
	l 1	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	0.00
Hickory, very	1	I	i	i I	i
severely eroded	36	Poor	1	Poor	1
	I	Bottom layer	10.00	· •	10.00
	l I	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
BodAQ:	l	i I	i	l I	i
Bonnie	85	Poor	1	Poor	1
	I	Bottom layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00
		Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00

Table 15a.--Construction Materials--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of	of gravel		Potential as so of sand	urce
	map			!	
	unit 	· ————————————————————————————————————	Value	Rating class	Value
	1	I	I	I	1
CcaG:		 Danier	!	 Page	1
Caneyville			•	Poor Bottom layer	1
		· -	10.00	· -	10.00
Rock outcrop	 19	 Not rated	 	 Not rated	1
CcbC2:	1	 	1	1	1
Caneyville	45	Poor	İ	Poor	i
	l	Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	10.00
	1	Thickest layer	10.00	<u>-</u>	10.00
Zenas	I I 40	 Poor	•	 Poor	1
	İ	Thickest layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00
	I	Bottom layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
G D0	I	l	I	!	1
CcgD2: Caneyville	I I 45	 Poor	1	 Poor	1
=			•	Bottom layer	10.00
	I	Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	10.00
Grayford	 45	 Poor	 	 Poor	1
Grayroru			•	Bottom layer	10.00
	i	_		Thickest layer	10.00
Comp3.	l	<u> </u>	I .	1	1
CcgD3: Caneyville, severely	 	! 	1	I I	1
eroded		Poor	i	 Poor	i
	l	Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	10.00
	I .	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
Grayford, severely	l I	! 	 	! 	1
eroded		Poor	Ī	Poor	1
	I	Thickest layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00
	1	Bottom layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
CldB2:	l I	! 	 	! 	i
Cincinnati	45		I	Poor	1
	!	_		Bottom layer	10.00
	l I	Thickest layer 	0.00 	Thickest layer 	0.00
Blocher	45	Poor	i	Poor	i
	I			Bottom layer	10.00
	1	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
ClfA:	l I	! 	 	! 	i
Cobbsfork	85	Poor	I	Poor	1
	:	_		Bottom layer	10.00
	 	Thickest layer 	10.00	Thickest layer 	10.00
CwaAQ:	i	i I	i	I	i
Cuba	92	Poor		Poor	1
	l	_	10.00	_	10.00
	I I	Thickest layer 	0.00 	Thickest layer 	0.00
CxdA:	I	I	i I	' 	i
Cyclone		Poor		Poor	1
		_		Bottom layer	10.00
		Thickest layer 	0.00 	Thickest layer 	0.00
		ı	1	1	1

Table 15a.--Construction Materials--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	of gravel		Potential as so of sand 	ource	
	unit	·	122.7	1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value	
DfnA:	i I	I	i	I	i	
Dubois	•	Poor	•	Poor	I	
		Bottom layer Thickest layer	10.00	· -	10.00	
DfnB2:	l I	1 1	i	I I	i	
Dubois	77	Poor	1	Poor	Ī	
	I	Bottom layer	10.00	· -	10.00	
	1	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00	
DtwC2:	I I	1 	i	! 	i	
Deputy	75	Poor	i	Poor	i	
	I	Bottom layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00	
	!	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00	
DtzC3:	I I	! !	1	l I	1	
	i	I	i	· I	i	
eroded	45	Poor	1	Poor	1	
	I	Bottom layer		Bottom layer	10.00	
	l	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00	
Trappist, severely	l I	1 1	1	! 	1	
eroded	•	•	i	 Poor	i	
	I	Bottom layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00	
	1	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00	
EepAQ:	 	 	1	 	l I	
Elkinsville	90	 Fair	i	 Poor	i	
	I	Thickest layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00	
	1	Bottom layer	10.06	Thickest layer	10.00	
EesB2:	l I	 	1	 	1	
Elkinsville	52	Poor	i	 Poor	i	
	I	Bottom layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00	
	I	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00	
Millstone	1 13 	 Book	1	 Poor	1	
MIIIs cone		Thickest layer	10.00	•	10.00	
		Bottom layer	10.00	_	10.00	
	I	I	1	I	1	
FdbA:	1	I	I ·	I 	1	
Fincastle			1 0.00	Poor Bottom layer	1 0.00	
	! 	Bottom layer Thickest layer	10.00	_	10.00	
	I	I	I	I	ı	
FdqB:	I	Į.	1	1	1	
Fincastle		Poor		Poor	1	
		Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	_	0.00 0.00	
		Inickest layer	1		1	
Xenia	40	Poor	1	Poor	1	
		Bottom layer	10.00	_	10.00	
		Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00	
GmsF:	:	I I	i	I I	i	
Greybrook	•	Poor	•	 Poor	i	
		Thickest layer	10.00	Bottom layer	[0.00	
				, 20000 20,02	,	

Table 15a.--Construction Materials--Continued

Map symbol	 Pct.		ırce	Potential as source		
and soil name	of	of gravel		of sand		
	map			1		
	unit	· ———————————		<u> </u>		
	<u>!</u>	Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value	
nn0.	l	 -	1	 -	1	
HccB2: Haubstadt	I 84	 Doom	!	 Poor	1	
	•	Bottom layer	10.00	•	10.00	
	I	Thickest layer	10.00	· -	10.00	
	I		1		1	
HcgAH:	l		İ		i	
_	85	Poor	Ī	Poor	Ī	
	I	Bottom layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00	
	I	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00	
	I	I	1	I	1	
HcgAW:	I	l	I	I	I	
Haymond			•	Poor	I	
	I	Bottom layer		Bottom layer	10.00	
	l	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00	
	!	!	!	 -	!	
HcpAP:	!	 -	!	 -	!	
Haymond, frequently ponded, depression		 Doom	!	 Doom	1	
		Bottom layer	10.00	Poor Bottom layer	10.00	
	I I	Thickest layer	10.00	· -	10.00	
	! !	INICKESC Tayer	1	INICKEST TAYET	1	
HeeG:	I	' 	i	' 	i	
	87	Poor	i	Poor	i	
•		Bottom layer	10.00	Bottom layer	0.00	
	l	Thickest layer		Thickest layer	10.00	
	l	- 	Ī	- I	ı	
HizE2:	I	I	1	I	1	
Hickory	55	Poor	1	Poor	1	
	I	Bottom layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00	
	I	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00	
	I	I		I	I	
Grayford				Poor	1	
	l	Thickest layer		Bottom layer	10.00	
	1	Bottom layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00	
HizE3:	! !	 	!	 	1	
	l I	! 	i	! 	i	
eroded	•	 Poor	i	Poor	i	
	 I	Bottom layer	0.00	•	0.00	
	l	Thickest layer	10.00	· -	10.00	
	I	- I	Ī	Ī	Ī	
Grayford, severely	I	I	I	I	1	
eroded	35	Poor	1	Poor	1	
	I	Thickest layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00	
	I	Bottom layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00	
	I	I	I	I	I	
HleAW:	l 	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	1	
Holton	85			Poor	1	
	1	Thickest layer	10.00	_	10.00	
	l 1	Bottom layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00	
MhyB2:	1 1	1 	1	1 	1	
Medora	 88	 Poor	i	 Poor	1	
	 I	Bottom layer	10.00		10.00	
	l	Thickest layer	10.00	· -	10.00	
	l		1		1	
MhyC3:	I	I	1	I	Ī	
Medora, severely	I	I	1	I	1	
eroded	75	Poor	1	Poor	1	
	I	Bottom layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00	
	I	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00	
	I	I	I	I	1	

Table 15a.--Construction Materials--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	of gravel		Potential as so of sand	urce
	map unit			! 	
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
eroded	97 	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	•	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00
MmoD3: Miami, severely eroded	İ	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	•	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	
MnpC2: Miami		 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	10.00	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
		 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
NaaA: Nabb	İ	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	10.00	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	10.00
NaaB2: Nabb	İ	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	•	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
OfaAW: Oldenburg		 Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	10.00	 Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	 0.00 0.17
OmkC2: Otwell	i I	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	i	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00
eroded	 	 - Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	_	 0.00 0.00
Omz: Orthents	 100 	 Not rated 		 Not rated 	i
PcrA: Pekin	İ	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	_	 0.00 0.00
PcrB2: Pekin		 - Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer 	10.00	 Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer 	 0.00 0.00

Table 15a.--Construction Materials--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of			Potential as so of sand	ource
	map	I		I	
	unit	l		<u>l</u>	
	<u> </u>	Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
PcrC2:	1	 -	1	 	1
Pekin, eroded	ı I 72	 Poor	i	 Poor	i
•		Bottom layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00
	I	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
DL - 3 -	!	 -	!	1	1
PhaA: Peoga	I I 83	l Poor	1	 Poor	1
	•	Bottom layer	-	Bottom layer	10.00
	I	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
	1	I	1]	1
PlpAH: Piopolis	1 97	 Poor	•	 Poor	1
Plopolis		Bottom layer	•	Bottom layer	10.00
		Thickest layer	10.00	_	10.00
	I	I	I		1
PlpAHU:	1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	1
Piopolis, undrained			•	Poor Bottom layer	10.00
		Bottom layer Thickest layer	10.00	_	10.00
	i		1		1
Pml:	I	I	1	I	1
Pits, quarry			1	Not rated	1
RptG:	1	 -	1	 	1
Rohan	ı I 45	। Fair		 Fair	i
	•	•	•	Bottom layer	10.00
	I	Bottom layer	10.71	Thickest layer	10.01
	1	I 	I	I 	1
Jessietown	•	Poor Thickest layer		Poor Bottom layer	10.00
	•	Bottom layer	10.00	_	10.00
	I	Ī	Ī	I -	1
RywB2:	1	1	1	1	1
Russell	•	Poor	-	Poor	10.00
	1	Bottom layer Thickest layer	10.00	Bottom layer Thickest layer	10.00
	i	Intexest tayer	1	Intexest tayer	1
RzfA:	I	I	I	I	1
Ryker, terrace			-	Poor	1
	•	Thickest layer		Bottom layer	10.00
	1	Bottom layer	10.00	Thickest layer 	10.00
Muscatatuck, terrace	48	Poor	•	 Poor	i
		Thickest layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00
	1	Bottom layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
RzfB2:	!	 -	!	1	1
Ryker, terrace	ı I 52	l Poor		 Poor	1
1.7.101 / 0011400		Thickest layer	10.00	•	10.00
	I	Bottom layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
		I 		I 	1
Muscatatuck, terrace				Poor	10.00
	1	Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	_	10.00
	i			Intexest tayer	1
RzgA:	I	I	1	I	i
Ryker		Poor		Poor	1
	•	Thickest layer	10.00	_	10.00
		Bottom layer 	0.00 	Thickest layer 	0.00

Table 15a.--Construction Materials--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	of gravel		Potential as so of sand 	ource
	unit 	 Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
	<u>'</u> I		1		1
RzgA:	•	1	1	<u> </u>	I .
Muscatatuck	•	Poor Thickest layer	I 0.00	Poor Bottom layer	10.00
	l	Bottom layer	10.00	· -	10.00
RzgB2:	I	I		 	l I
Ryker		Poor Thickest layer	I 0.00	Poor Bottom layer	10.00
		Bottom layer		Thickest layer	10.00
Muscatatuck	 40	 Poor	l I	 Poor	l I
	I	Thickest layer	10.00	· -	10.00
	 	Bottom layer 	0.00 	Thickest layer 	0.00
RzgC2: Ryker	•	 Poor	•	 Poor	l I
•	•	Thickest layer	•	Bottom layer	0.00
	 	Bottom layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
Muscatatuck	' 35	Poor	•	 Poor	i
	l	Thickest layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00
	 	Bottom layer 	0.00 	Thickest layer 	0.00
RzhC3:	 -	I	į	 -	i
Ryker, severely eroded		 Poor		 Poor	i
	•	Thickest layer	10.00	•	10.00
		Bottom layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
	i I	i	į	 	į
eroded		Poor Thickest layer		Poor Bottom layer	10.00
		Bottom layer	10.00	_	10.00
Muscatatuck,	I I	! 	İ	ı I	İ
severely eroded				Poor	10.00
		Thickest layer Bottom layer	10.00	· -	10.00
SceA:	l I	 	l I	 	l I
Scottsburg			•	Poor	1
		Bottom layer Thickest layer		Bottom layer Thickest layer	10.00
	 	Thickest layer	0.00 	Inickest layer	1
ScfB2: Scottsburg	l 50	 Poor	l I	 Poor	l I
	I	Bottom layer	10.00	-	10.00
		Thickest layer 	0.00 	Thickest layer 	0.00
Deputy	40	Poor		Poor	1
		Bottom layer	10.00	· -	10.00
		Thickest layer 	0.00 	Thickest layer 	0.00
SifE: Senachwine	•	 Poor	I I	 Poor	I I
		Bottom layer	10.00		10.00
	ı	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	[0.00

Table 15a.--Construction Materials--Continued

	Pct. of	•		Potential as source of sand		
	map			1		
	unit			I		
		 Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value	
	1	I	I	I	1	
SifG:	l 	 	1	 	I .	
Senachwine		•	•	Poor		
		Bottom layer	10.00	· -	10.00	
	l	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00	
SldAW:	! !	! !		! !	1	
Shoals	1 90	 Poor	i	 Poor	i	
	•	Bottom layer	•	Bottom layer	10.00	
	•	Thickest layer		Thickest layer	10.00	
	I	l	1	I	1	
StaAH:	•	l	•	l	I	
Steff	88	•	•	Poor	I	
	•	Thickest layer		Bottom layer	10.00	
		Bottom layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00	
StaAQ:] 	I I	I I	1	
Steff	' 86	I Poor	1	 Poor	i	
		Thickest layer	•	Bottom layer	10.00	
	•	Bottom layer		Thickest layer	10.00	
	I	- I	Ī	- I	İ	
StdAH:	l	I	1	I	I	
Stendal	93	Poor	1	Poor	1	
	I	Bottom layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00	
	1	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00	
	!	 -	1	 -	!	
StdAQ: Stendal	l . 00	 Poor	l I	 Poor	!	
Stendar	•	Bottom layer	•	Bottom layer	10.00	
	•	Thickest layer		Thickest layer	10.00	
	I		I	I	I	
SuoAH:	l	l	Ī	I	İ	
Stonelick	100	Poor	1	Poor	I	
	I	Bottom layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00	
	1	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00	
	l]	1]	l	
hbD4:	l	 	!	 -	!	
Trappist, very severely eroded		 Poor	1	 Poor		
severery eroded		Bottom layer	10.00	•	10.00	
		Thickest layer	10.00	· -	10.00	
	I	 	1	 	1	
ThcD3:	l	l	Ī	I	İ	
Trappist, severely	I	l	1	I	I	
eroded	44	Poor	I	Poor	I	
	I	Bottom layer	10.00	_	10.00	
	1	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00	
5.1		 -	!	 -	!	
Rohan, severely eroded	•	 Enim		 	!	
		Thickest layer		Poor Bottom layer	1 0.00	
	•	Bottom layer		Thickest layer	10.00	
	i I	20000 14,01	1		1	
hdD2:	I	I	Ì	I	i	
Trappist	49	Poor	1	Poor	1	
	I	Bottom layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00	
	I	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00	
	•	I		I	1	
	33	•		Fair	1	
		Thickest layer		Bottom layer	10.00	
	ı	Bottom layer	10.71	Thickest layer	10.04	

Table 15a.--Construction Materials--Continued

and soil name	Pct.	of gravel		Potential as source of sand		
	map	I		I		
	unit	·		<u>!</u>		
	<u> </u>	Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value	
Uby:	! !	! !	1	! !	1	
Udorthents, loamy	1100	 Not rated	i	 Not rated	i	
=		I	i I	I	i	
JdaB:	I	I	I	I	1	
Urban land	46	Not rated	I	Not rated	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	
Deputy				Poor	10.00	
	•			Bottom layer Thickest layer	10.00	
	I	Interest tayer	1	Interest tayer	1	
Scottsburg	16	Poor	i I	Poor	i	
_	I	Bottom layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00	
	I	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00	
	I	I	I	I	1	
fcB:	l 	l 	!	l 	!	
Urban land		Not rated 		Not rated	1	
Cincinnati	•	•	•	 Poor	1	
				Bottom layer	10.00	
				Thickest layer	10.00	
	I	I	1	I	1	
Nabb	16	Poor	I	Poor	1	
	I	_		Bottom layer	10.00	
	!	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00	
IfdA:	!	 -	!	 -	!	
Urban land	I I 57	 Not_rated	1	 Not rated	1	
ordan rand	, J, I	I	i	I	i	
Cobbsfork	17	Poor	i i	Poor	i	
	I	Bottom layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00	
	I	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00	
	l	1	1	1	1	
Avonburg				Poor	10.00	
				Bottom layer	10.00	
	 	Thickest layer 	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00	
isl:	i I	' 	i	I	i	
Udorthents, rubbish	100	Not rated	İ	Not rated	i	
	I	I	I	I	1	
! :	I	I	I	I	1	
Water	1100	Not rated	1	Not rated	1	
	!	 -	!	 -	!	
MaaAH: Wakeland		 Poor		 Poor	1	
Makerana		Bottom layer	10.00		10.00	
	I	=	10.00	_	10.00	
	l	i I	İ	i	i	
aaAW:	I	I	I	I	1	
Wakeland	82			Poor	I	
	!	· -	10.00	· -	10.00	
	l	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00	
nmA:	ı I	1 	1	1 1	1	
	, 87	Poor	i	Poor	i	
			0.00		10.00	
	I	· -	10.00	· -	10.00	
	I	I	I	I	1	
okAH:	l	1	1	1	1	
Wilbur		Poor		Poor	1	
		_	10.00	_	10.00	
		Thickest layer 	0.00 	Thickest layer	0.00 	
		1		1		

Table 15a.--Construction Materials--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	of gravel		Potential as so of sand	ource
	lunit			1 1	
	1	 Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
	I	I	1	I	1
WokAW:	I	l	ı	I	I
Wilbur	83	•	•	Poor	I
	1	Bottom layer	10.00	•	10.00
	1	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
WooAQ:	i	! 	i	! 	i
Wilhite	96	Poor	i	Poor	i
	I	Bottom layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00
	1	Thickest layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
	I	I	1	I	1
WprAV:	I	1	1	1	I
Wirt	83	Poor	•	Poor	1
	!	Thickest layer		Bottom layer	10.00
	1	Bottom layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
WprAW:	i	' 	i	' 	i
Wirt	83	Fair	i	Poor	i
	I	Thickest layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00
	I	Bottom layer	0.15	Thickest layer	10.00
	1	!	I	!	1
WpuAH:	1 00	 Dane	!	 Decem	!
Wirt		Poor		Poor Bottom layer	10.00
	•	Thickest layer Bottom layer		Thickest layer	10.00
	i	Boccom Tayer	10.00	Inickest layer	10.00
WufB2:	İ	I	i	I	i
Williamstown	82	Poor	1	Poor	1
	I	Thickest layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00
	1	Bottom layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00
XabB2:	1	 	ı	 	1
Xenia	1 95	Poor	i	 Poor	i
	i	Bottom layer	10.00	Bottom layer	10.00
	I	Thickest layer	10.00	· -	10.00
D	1	!	1	!	1
ZnsB:	1 00	 Dane	1	 Danier	I
Zenas		Poor	•	Poor	10.00
	1	Thickest layer		Bottom layer	10.00
	1	Bottom layer	10.00	Thickest layer	10.00

Table 15b.--Construction Materials

(Onsite investigation may be needed to validate the interpretations in this table and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 0.99. The smaller the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map			Potential as sou of roadfill 		Potential as source of topsoil 	
	unit			<u> </u>		I	
	 	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
	1	<u> </u>	1	!	1	!	1
AddA:	•	 TT = :	1	 Document	•	 Danier	1
Avonburg		Fair Too acid	10.03	Poor	10.00	Poor Wetness	10.00
		Low content of	0.03		10.00	•	10.32
	<u> </u>	organic matter	10.12	I now strength	10.00	l 100 acid	10.32
	i	Water erosion	10.37	i	i	i I	i
AddB2:	1] 	1	 	1	 	1
Avonburg	75	Fair	i	Poor	i	Poor	i
_	1	Too acid	10.03	Low strength	0.00	Wetness	10.00
	I	Low content of	0.12	Wetness	10.00	Too acid	10.32
	1	organic matter	1	I	I	I	1
	1	Water erosion	10.37	 	1	 -	1
AzoA:	i	l	i		i	i I	i
Ayrshire	88	Fair	1	Poor	I	Poor	1
	I	Low content of	0.12	Wetness	10.00	Wetness	10.00
	I	organic matter	1	1	I	I	I
	1	Too acid 	10.97	 	1] 	1
BbhA:	i	! 	<u>'</u>	! 	i	! 	i
Bartle	•		i	Poor	i	Poor	i
		Too acid	10.05	Wetness	10.00	Wetness	10.00
	Ī	Low content of	0.12		10.78	Too acid	0.41
	I	organic matter	1	I	I	I	I
	1	Water erosion	10.37	1	1	<u> </u>	1
BgeAH:	1	I 	 	! 	l I	! 	1
Birds	85	Fair	Ī	Poor	Ī	Poor	Ī
	I	Low content of	10.50	Low strength	10.00	Wetness	10.00
	I	organic matter	1	Wetness	10.00	I	1
	1	Water erosion	10.68	1	1	<u> </u>	1
BgeAHU:	1	I 	1	! 	 	I 	1
Birds, undrained	90	Fair	1	Poor	1	Poor	1
	1	Water erosion	0.68	Wetness	10.00	Wetness	10.00
	I	Low content of	0.82	Low strength	0.78	I	I
	1	organic matter Too acid	l 10.99	 	1] !	1
	i	l 100 acid	1	! 	i	i I	i
BkeB:	1	I	1	I	1	I	1
Bloomfield				Good		Poor	1
		Too sandy	10.00		!	Too sandy	10.00
		Wind erosion	10.00		1	 -	!
	•	Low content of organic matter	0.50 	I I	 	 	1
	1	l	1	I	1	I	1
Alvin	45	Poor	1	Good	1	Fair	1
	•	Wind erosion	10.00		1	Too sandy	10.92
		Low content of	0.12		1	1	1
	•	organic matter			1]	1
		Too sandy	10.92		I	1	1
	I	Too acid	0.97	I	1	I	1

Table 15b.--Construction Materials--Continued

Map symbol and soil name		Potential as source reclamation mater		Potential as sou		Potential as sou of topsoil	ırce
	map unit	Ī		 I		 	
	Ī	· 		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
BlbB2:	I I	 	I I	I	I I	 	I I
Blocher	I 50	Fair	i	Poor	i	' Fair	i
		Low content of	0.12	•	10.00	•	10.88
	İ	organic matter	İ		10.89	Wetness	10.89
	1	Too acid	10.26	Shrink-swell	10.99	I	Ī
	İ	Water erosion	10.68	İ	1	!	İ
Jennings	 40	 Fair	1	 Poor	1	 Fair	l I
	I	Too acid	10.03	Low strength	10.00	Too acid	10.88
	I	Low content of	0.12	Wetness	10.89	Wetness	10.89
	I	organic matter	I	Shrink-swell	10.96	I	I
	I	Water erosion	10.37	 -	1	 -	1
BlcC2:	i I	! 	1	! 	1	I 	i
Blocher	42	Fair	1	Poor	I	Fair	1
	I	Low content of	0.12	Low strength	10.00	Too acid	10.88
	I	organic matter	1	Wetness	10.89	Wetness	10.89
	1	Too acid Water erosion	10.26	•	10.99	Slope	10.96
	1	water erosion	0.68 	! 	1	! 	1
Jennings	27	Fair	İ	Poor	i	Fair	İ
	I	Too acid	10.03	Low strength	10.00	Too acid	10.88
	I	Low content of	0.12	Wetness	10.89	Wetness	10.89
	!	organic matter	1	•	10.96	Slope	10.96
	 	Water erosion 	0.37 	I I	1	I I	1
Deputy	25	Fair	1	Poor	I	Fair	1
	I	Too acid	10.08		•	Wetness	0.14
	1	Low content of	0.12	•	0.14	•	10.82
	1	organic matter Water erosion	I 10.68	Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell	10.82	-	10.96
	İ	Water erosion	1	SHIINK SWEII	1	i I	i
BlcC3:	I	I	1	I	I	I	1
, <u>-</u>	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
eroded	40	•	•	Poor	•	Poor	1
	!	Too clayey	10.00		10.00		10.00
	1	Low content of	0.12	•	10.89	•	10.82
	1	organic matter Too acid	I 10.26	Shrink-swell	0.94	Wetness Slope	10.89
	i I	Water erosion	10.28	•	İ	Slope	10.90
Jennings, severely	I	 	1	 	1	 	1
eroded		•		 Poor		' Fair	i
	1	Too acid	10.03		10.00		0.14
	i	Low content of	0.12	_	0.14		10.88
	İ	organic matter		Shrink-swell	10.97		10.96
	I	Water erosion	10.37	1	1	!	I ·
Deputy, severely	I I	I I	1	I I	1	I I	I I
eroded	21	Poor	Ī	Poor	Ī	Poor	i
	I	Too clayey	10.00	Low strength	10.00	Too clayey	10.00
	I	Too acid	10.08	Depth to bedrock	10.07	Wetness	10.14
	I	Low content of	0.12	Wetness	0.14	Too acid	10.50
	1	organic matter	1	•	10.87	Slope	10.96
	1	Water erosion	10.68	1	!	1	1
	I	I	1	I	1	I	1

Table 15b.--Construction Materials--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	•		Potential as sou of roadfill 		Potential as sou of topsoil 	ırce
	unit			! !		I	
	 	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
	I	I	ı	l	ı	I	ı
BlgC2:	•	l 	1	 -	1	l 	1
Blocher		•	•	Poor	•	Fair	
				Low strength	10.00	•	10.88
	•	organic matter	•	Wetness	10.89		10.89
	!	•	10.26		10.98	Slope	10.96
	 	water erosion Carbonate content	0.68 0.97		l I	! 	1
	Ī	I	I		1	I	Ī
Cincinnati	35	Fair	I	Poor	I	Fair	I
	I	Low content of	0.12	Low strength	10.00	Wetness	10.53
	I	organic matter	I	Wetness	0.53	Too acid	10.82
	I	Too acid	10.26	l	1	Slope	10.96
	1		10.37	<u> </u>	1]	1
n1 . c2	!		!		!	 -	!
Blocker commels	•	 -	!	1	!	 -	!
Blocher, severely eroded	•	 Poor	! 	 Poor	1	 Poor	1
eroded		•	•	Low strength	10.00	•	10.00
	:		10.12	-	10.89	· • •	10.82
	:	organic matter	•	Shrink-swell	10.94	•	10.89
	•		' 0.26		1	Slope	10.96
	i	•	10.68	•	i	l siere	1
	İ	Carbonate content	•		i	I	i
	1		I		1	l	1
Cincinnati, severely		 	!		!	 	!
eroded		•	•	Poor	•	Fair	1 00
				Low strength Wetness	0.00 0.02	•	10.02
	•		ı 10.26		10.02		10.82
	:	•	10.20	•	10.99	l grobe	10.90
	i	Carbonate content	•		i	i I	i
	I	•	I	l	1	I	I
B1kE2:	•	<u> </u>	1	 -	1	<u> </u>	1
Bonnell	1 40	•	•	Poor	•	Poor	1
	!			Low strength	10.00		10.00
	1		0.32 0.50		10.32	-	10.00
	:		10.30 I	•	10.00	i 100 acid	10.90
	:		1 10.68		1	! 	1
	İ	Carbonate content			İ	i I	i
	I	•	I	I	1	I	I
Blocher				Poor		Poor	1
	•			Low strength	10.00		10.00
	•			Wetness	10.89	=	10.04
	•	organic matter	•		10.97		10.88
	!		10.32		!	Wetness	10.89
	1		0.68 		1	I I	1
Hickory	•	•	•	 Fair		 Poor	i
			 0.12		10.08		10.00
	•	organic matter		-	10.99	-	10.57
	•	-	0.54			Too acid	10.98
	•	Carbonate content				l	1
			10.98		•	I	i

Table 15b.--Construction Materials--Continued

	 92 	Rating class and limiting features	1 1 1	Rating class and limiting features		_	Value
BnjA: Bobtown	 92 	 Poor Wind erosion	 	I		limiting features	1
-	92 	Poor Wind erosion	 		l .	 -	1
BOD COWN	 	Wind erosion		 Fair	 	 Fair	1
	I I	•	10.00		0.24		10.24
	•	Low content of	10.12			Too acid	10.88
	•	organic matter	•		i	1	1
		-	0.32		i i	I	i
	I	I	I	I	I	l	1
BnuD3:	1	I	I	I	I	l	I
, <u>-</u>		<u> </u>	I .	I 	l .	 -	1
eroded		•	•	Fair	•	Poor	1
			10.00		10.55		10.00
	•		10.32	· -	0.92	-	10.00
	•		10.50		!	Too acid	10.88
	•	organic matter Carbonate content	•	1			1
		Carbonate Content	10.97	1 1		l I	1
Hickory, severely	i	I	i		i		i
eroded			i.	 Fair	i i	Poor	i
			0.12	Slope	10.50	Slope	10.00
	Ì	organic matter	ĺ	i -	I	Too clayey	10.57
	1	Too acid	0.54	I	1	Too acid	0.98
	I	Carbonate content	0.92	I	I	l	1
	1	Too clayey	0.98	I	1	I	1
	I	I	I	I	I	l	1
•		1	1	1	1		1
eroded			•	Poor	•	Poor	1
				•	10.00		10.00
					10.89	-	10.04
	•	organic matter		•	10.94		10.82
	!	•	10.26	•	!	Wetness	10.89
	1	Water erosion Carbonate content	10.68	•	1		1
	1	Carbonate Content	10.97	1		! 	1
BnxE2:	i	I	i		i	· 	i
Bonnell	65	Poor	İ	Poor	i	Poor	i
	Ì	Too clayey	10.00	Low strength	10.00	Slope	10.00
	1	Too acid	0.32	Shrink-swell	10.32	Too clayey	10.00
	1	Low content of	10.50	Slope	10.68	Too acid	10.98
	1	organic matter	I	I	1		1
	I	•	10.68		I	l	1
	1	Carbonate content	•	•	1		1
		l 		1		 -	!
Grayford				Poor		Poor	1
		Low content of organic matter	0.12	•	10.00	_	10.00
	1	-	 0.32	-		Too acid Hard to reclaim	10.88
	•		10.32		10.78		
	1			Slope		(IOCK ITAGMENCS) 	i
BnxE3:	i	! 	i	I	i	I	i
Bonnell, severely	•	I	i I		i	· 	i
eroded				 Fair	i	Poor	i
			0.00	•	0.55		10.00
			10.32		10.68		10.00
	I		10.50	_		Too acid	10.88
	1	organic matter			1	I	1
	I	Carbonate content	0.97	I	I I	l	1
	1	I	I	I	I	I	1

Table 15b.--Construction Materials--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	I		Potential as sou of roadfill 	rce	Potential as sou of topsoil 	rce
		 Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
BnxE3:	I I	 	I I	 	 	 	
Grayford, severely	1 25	 	1	 	1	 Da	!
eroded	1 25	Fair Low content of	 0.12	Poor Low strength	10.00	Poor Slope	10.00
	<u> </u>	organic matter		Depth to bedrock		-	10.88
	i	Too acid	10.32	_	10.77		10.95
	1	Water erosion	10.90	Slope	10.92	(rock fragments)	1
BobE4:	1] 	1	1	 	<u> </u>	1
Bonnell, very	i	' 	i	I	i		i
severely eroded	53	Poor	i	Fair	i	Poor	i
	I	Too clayey	10.00	Slope	10.08	Too clayey	10.00
	I	Low content of	0.12	Shrink-swell	10.67	Slope	10.00
	I	organic matter	•	I	1	Too acid	10.88
	!	Too acid	10.50	•			!
	1	Carbonate content	10.97		1	l I	1
Hickory, very	i	· I	i	I	i	ĺ	i
severely eroded	36	Fair	1	Fair	1	Poor	1
	I	Low content of	0.12	Slope	10.08	Slope	10.00
	1	organic matter	•	1	1		10.57
	!	Too acid	10.54	•	!	Too acid	10.98
	1	Carbonate content Too clayey	10.92		1		1
	i	100 Clayey	10.36	! 	i		1
BodAQ:	1	l	Ī	Ī	1	l	1
Bonnie	85	•	•	Poor	•	Poor	I
	!	Too acid	10.50	•	10.00		10.00
	1	Low content of organic matter	0.50 	Wetness	10.00	Too acid	10.95
	1	Water erosion	10.90		1		1
	1	l	Ī	Ī	1	l	1
CcaG:		 Danier	!	 Page	1	 Danasa	!
Caneyville	1 22	Poor Too clayey	I 0.00	Poor Low strength	10.00	Poor Slope	10.00
	i	Droughty	10.72	_		-	10.00
	i	Depth to bedrock		_	10.00		
	İ	Too acid	0.84	· -	10.23	=	0.99
	1	Water erosion	10.90	1	1	l	1
Rock outcrop			1	 Not rated	1	 Not rated	1
CcbC2:	1] [I I	I I	i I	 	1
Caneyville	•	•	i	Poor	i	Poor	i
	I	Too clayey	10.00		10.00		10.00
	1	Too acid	0.61	· -		_	
	•	Droughty	10.67	•	0.12	-	10.96
	1	Water erosion	10.90		1	_	10.99
	1	Low content of organic matter	0.92 	I I	1	Too acid 	0.99
	Í		i	i I	i I		Ī
Zenas	40	Fair		Poor	•	Fair	1
	1	Too acid	10.32	•	10.00		10.50
	1	Low content of organic matter	10.50	· -			
	•	organic matter Water erosion	 0.68	•	0.67 		0.54 0.88
	i	Water erosion Too clayey	10.82		i	-00 0010	10.00
	-	100 014,0,		•		•	

Table 15b.--Construction Materials--Continued

CcgD2: Caneyville		· 	Potential as source of reclamation material				
-		-		=		Rating class and	
-		limiting features	<u>!</u>	limiting features	!	limiting features	!
=		! 	 	! 		! 	<u> </u>
i		•	i i	Poor	i	Poor	i
			•	Depth to bedrock	•	•	10.00
i			10.72	Low strength	10.00	Too clayey	10.00
I		Depth to bedrock	10.79	Shrink-swell	10.23	Depth to bedrock	10.79
I		Too acid	0.84	Slope	10.68	Rock fragments	10.99
ı		Water erosion	0.90	I	1	I	I
		•	•	I . –	!	l 	!
Grayford	45			Poor	•	Poor	1 00
ı			0.12	Low strength Depth to bedrock	10.00	_	0.00 0.88
i i			 0.32	_	10.74		
j		•	10.90		10.70		
i			1	52020	1		i
CcgD3:		I	i I	I	İ	I	i
Caneyville, severely		I	I	I	I	I	I
eroded	45	Poor	l	Poor	I	Poor	I
ı		Too clayey	10.00	Low strength	10.00		10.00
l			10.00	_		-	10.00
		Depth to bedrock			0.12	_	
ı			10.61	· -	10.68		10.97
l I		water erosion	10.90	 	1	Too acid	10.99
Grayford, severely		! 	! !	' 	i	! 	i
eroded			i	Poor	i	Poor	i
i		Low content of	0.12	Low strength	10.00	Slope	10.00
I		organic matter	I	Depth to bedrock	10.50	Too acid	10.88
ı		Too acid	0.32	Shrink-swell	0.77	Hard to reclaim	10.95
ı		Water erosion	0.90	Slope	10.98	(rock fragments)	I
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	!
CldB2: Cincinnati	46	 Enim	•	 Poor	•	 Fair	!
Cincinnati				Low strength	I 0.00	•	1 0.82
i		organic matter		Wetness	10.00		10.02
i		-	0.26	•	1		1
i		Water erosion	10.37	I	Ī	I	Ī
I		I	I	I	I	I	I
Blocher	45			Poor	I	Fair	I
I				Low strength	10.00		10.88
		organic matter		Wetness	10.89		10.89
ı			10.26		10.99	 -	!
ı I		Water erosion Carbonate content	10.68	•	1	 	1
i i			1	' 	i	' 	i
ClfA:				I	i	I	i
Cobbsfork	85	Fair	I	Poor	1	Poor	I
I		Too acid	0.08	Wetness	10.00	Wetness	10.00
ı		Low content of	0.12	Low strength	10.22	Too acid	10.50
I	.	organic matter			1]	I
!		Water erosion	10.37	 -	!	 -	!
CwaAQ:		l I	I I	 	1	 	I I
Cuba		·	1	 Poor	1	 Fair	1
i i		•	•	•	10.00		10.88
i	ı i		10.68	_	I	I	I
i		Low content of	0.88	I	1	I	I
1		organic matter	I	I	I	I	I

Table 15b.--Construction Materials--Continued

and soil name	of	I		Potential as sou of roadfill 	rce	Potential as sou of topsoil	ırce
	unit 	· 		 Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
CxdA:	 	 	1	 			1
Cyclone	90	 Fair	i	Poor	I I	Poor	i
-	I	Carbonate content	10.46	Wetness	10.00	Wetness	10.00
	I				10.00	Too clayey	10.81
	!	Water erosion	10.99	Shrink-swell	10.89		!
DfnA:	! !	! 	i	! 	1 1		1
Dubois	85	Fair	i	Poor	i i	Poor	i
	1	Too acid	10.05	Wetness	10.00	Wetness	10.00
	I	Low content of	0.12	Low strength	10.00	Too acid	0.41
	!	· -	•	<u> </u>			!
	 	Water erosion	0.37 	 	1 1		1
DfnB2:	i	I	i	I	I I	· 	i
Dubois	77	Fair	1	Poor		Poor	I
	I	Too acid	10.05	Wetness	10.00		10.00
	!	Low content of	0.12		10.00	Too acid	0.41
	 	organic matter Water erosion	I 10.37	 	1 1		1
	i	Water erosion	10.57	' 			i
DtwC2:	i I	I	i	I	i i		i
Deputy	75	Fair	1	Poor		Fair	I
	1	Too acid		· -	10.00		10.14
	!	Low content of	0.12	•	0.14		10.82
	 	organic matter Water erosion	I 10.68	Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell	10.82	_	10.96
	i	Water erosion	1	SHIINK SWEII	10.07		i
DtzC3:	Ī	l	1	I	1 1		I
Deputy, severely	I	I	1	I	1 1		I
eroded	45	•		Poor		Poor	1
	1	Too clayey Too acid	0.00 0.08		10.00		0.00 0.14
	! !	Low content of	10.12	_	10.14		10.50
	i	•	•	•	10.87		10.96
	I	Water erosion	10.68	I	1 1		I
	1	l	1]	1 1		1
Trappist, severely eroded	•	 Poor	1	 Poor		Poor	!
eroded	1 30	Too clayey	•	Depth to bedrock			10.00
	i I	Depth to bedrock		· -	10.00		
	I	Low content of	0.12	Shrink-swell	0.87	Too acid	10.59
	I	organic matter		I	1 1	Slope	10.96
	!		0.13				!
	1	Too acid	0.50 	 	1 1	<u> </u> 	1
EepAQ:	i	I	i	' 	i		i
Elkinsville	90	Fair	1	Fair	1 1	Fair	I
	I			Shrink-swell	10.87	Too acid	10.88
	1	organic matter		•	1 !		1
	•		0.32 0.90		1 1	 	1
	i I	"acer erosion	10.90 I	' 		1 	i
EesB2:	I	I		I	1 1		I
Elkinsville				Fair		Fair	I
	•				10.87	Too acid	10.68
	I I	Low content of organic matter	10.32		1 1	1	1
	l I		 0.90		1 1	1 	
		Water erosion	1			•	

Table 15b.--Construction Materials--Continued

	Pct. of map unit	I		Potential as sou of roadfill 		Potential as sou of topsoil 	ırce
	1	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
EesB2:	•	l I	 	 	 	 	1
Millstone			i	Good	i	' Fair	i
	I	Low content of	0.12	I	I	Too acid	10.68
	•	organic matter		I	I	I	1
	•		0.16		!	 -	!
	<u> </u>	Water erosion 	0.90 	! 	i	! 	1
FdbA:	i	I	I	I	i	I	i
Fincastle	84	Fair	I	Poor	I	Poor	1
				Wetness	10.00		10.00
	•	organic matter		· -	10.00		!
		Water erosion Carbonate content	10.68		10.97	 	1
			0.74		! !	! 	1
	i		l	I	i	' 	i
FdqB:	İ	I	I	I	İ	I	i
Fincastle	50	Fair	I	Poor	I	Poor	1
	I	Low content of			10.00		10.00
	•	organic matter		•	10.00		!
	1	Carbonate content Too acid	0.46 0.68		10.97	 	1
	i	•	10.68		! !	! 	1
	i			I	i	I	i
Xenia	40	Fair	I	Fair	I	Fair	1
	•	Carbonate content				Wetness	0.14
			10.68		10.95	Too clayey	10.70
			0.88		!	 -	!
	•	organic matter Too acid	l 0.97			l I	1
			10.98		i	' 	i
	I	l	l	l	l	I	1
GmsF:		<u> </u>	I	1	I	1	1
Greybrook				Poor		Poor	1
	•		0.12 0.12	_	0.00 0.00	· -	10.00
		organic matter		· -	10.92		1
	•		0.37	•	1	I	i
	I	I	I	I	I	I	1
HccB2:	!	I 	1	I	1	I 	1
Haubstadt			•	Poor Low strength	•	Fair Wetness	 0.14
	1	•	0.12		0.14		10.14
	i			1	1	I	i
	I	Water erosion	0.37	I	I	I	1
	1	•	I	1	I	1	1
HcgAH:	•	•	l	 Cood	!	 Cood	1
Haymond			 0.37	Good 		Good 	1
	i		0.97		i	' 	i
	İ			I	İ	I	i
HcgAW:	I	I	I	I	I	I	1
Haymond				Good	I	Good	1
	!		10.37		!	<u> </u>	1
	1	Too acid 	0.99 	I I	1	I I	1
HcpAP:	i	I	! 	I	i	I	i
Haymond, frequently	I	I	I	I	I	I	1
ponded, depression	86			Good	I	Good	1
	1		10.37		I	1	1
	!		0.97		!]	1
	1		I	l	ı	I	I

Table 15b.--Construction Materials--Continued

and soil name	of	•		Potential as sou of roadfill		Potential as sou of topsoil	rce
	map			!			
	unit	· 		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
!		Rating class and		-		-	
		limiting features	<u>!</u>	limiting features	!	limiting features	!
HeeG:		 	! !	 	1] 	1
Hickory	87	 Fair	! !	Poor	i	 Poor	i
			0.12	•	10.00	•	0.00
i		organic matter	•	Shrink-swell	10.99	· -	10.57
i		Too acid	0.32	I	Ī	Too acid	0.98
ı		Carbonate content	0.92	I	I	l	1
I		Too clayey	0.98	I	1	I	1
I		I	I	I	1	l	1
HizE2:		I	I	I	1	l	1
Hickory	55		•	Fair	•	Poor	1
I		•	0.12	•	10.08	-	10.00
		organic matter		Shrink-swell	10.99		10.57
		•	0.54	•	!	Too acid	10.98
!		Carbonate content			!	<u> </u>	!
!		Too clayey	10.98	l	!		!
 Gravford	3 =	l LEnim	 	 Poor	1	 Poor	1
GrayIora	33	•	I 0.12	•	10.00		10.00
· ·	l	organic matter		Depth to bedrock	•	•	10.88
i			, 0.32	•	10.78	•	•
i		•	0.90	•	10.92		
i		l	l	,	1		i
HizE3:			I	I	İ	I	İ
Hickory, severely		I	I	I	I	I	1
eroded	55	Fair	I	Fair	I	Poor	1
I		Low content of	0.12	Slope	10.50	Slope	10.00
I		organic matter	I	I	I	Too clayey	0.57
I		Too acid	0.54	I	1	Too acid	10.98
I		Carbonate content			1	l	1
I		Too clayey	0.98	I	I	l	I
		l	l	l	1		1
Grayford, severely		 	!	1	1	 	!
eroded	35	•	I 0.12	Poor	10.00	Poor	10.00
ļ		organic matter		Low strength Depth to bedrock		· -	10.88
i i		•	1 0.32	•	10.77	•	•
i		•	0.90		10.92		
i		l	l	,	1		i
HleAW:			I	I	İ	I	İ
Holton	85	Fair	I	Poor	1	Poor	1
I		Low content of	10.50	Wetness	[0.00	Wetness	10.00
I		organic matter	I	I	1	I	1
I		Water erosion	0.90	I	1	l	1
I		Too acid	0.95	I	1	l	1
		•	I	I	1	<u> </u>	1
MhyB2:		•	!	l 	!	l 	!
Medora				Fair		Fair	1
ļ.	l	Low content of organic matter	0.12	Wetness	0.24		10.24
!			•	 	1	Too acid	10.76
	l I	•	0.20 0.37		1	Rock fragments	0.92
l I	i		10.3 <i>1</i> I	' 	i	' 	'
 							:
 	 	! !	ı	1			
	 	i I	l I	 	i	l 1	i
MhyC3: Medora, severely eroded		 	 	 Poor	 	 Poor	
Medora, severely	75	 Fair	 0.12		 0.00		 0.00
Medora, severely	75	 Fair	0.12			Wetness	 0.00 0.76
Medora, severely	75	 Fair Low content of organic matter	0.12	Wetness Shrink-swell	10.00	Wetness	

Table 15b.--Construction Materials--Continued

and soil name	of map	I		Potential as sou of roadfill		Potential as sou of topsoil	ırce
	unit 	 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	Value
	'	Immicing reacures	<u>'</u>	IIMICING TEACUTES	'	l IIMICING TEACUTES	'
MmoC3:	i	I	I	I	i	I	i
Miami, severely	I	I	I	I	I	l	1
eroded	97	Fair	I	Fair	I	Fair	1
	I	Low content of	0.12	Wetness	10.89	Too clayey	10.57
	I	organic matter	I	I	I	Wetness	10.89
	I	Carbonate content	0.16	1	I	Slope	10.96
	I		10.95		1		1
	!		10.98		!		!
	!	Droughty	10.99	1	!		!
New a D 2 .	1	 -	!	1	!	1	1
MmoD3:	!	! !	! !	1	1	1	1
Miami, severely eroded	I I 97	l Fair	! !	 Fair		I Poor	1
eroded	1 3,		, 0.12	•	10.89	•	10.00
	i I	organic matter	•	l Hedness	1	Too clayey	10.57
	i	Carbonate content	•	•	i	Wetness	10.89
	i		0.95		i		i
	ĺ	Too clayey	0.98	I	I		1
	I	Droughty	0.99	I	I	I	1
	I	I	I	I	I	l	1
MnpC2:	I	I	I	I	I	I	1
Miami	95	Fair	I	Fair	I	Fair	1
	I	Low content of	0.12	Wetness	10.89	Too clayey	10.57
	I	organic matter		1	I	Wetness	10.89
	1	Carbonate content			1	Slope	10.96
	1		10.68		1		1
	!		10.68		!		!
	!	Too clayey	0.98	1	!	1	!
MmmD2 .	!	! !	! !	1	1	1	1
MnpD2: Miami	I I 95	l Fair	! !	 Fair		 Poor	1
MIAIIII		•	 0.12	•	10.89	•	10.00
		organic matter		l Hedness	1	Too clayey	10.57
	i	Carbonate content	•	•	i	Wetness	10.89
	i		0.68		i	l	1
	ĺ	Water erosion	10.68	I	I		1
	1	Too clayey	0.98	I	I	l	1
	I	I	I	I	I	l	1
NaaA:	I	I	I	I	I	l	1
Nabb	85	•		Poor	•	Fair	1
	1		0.12	•	10.00		0.14
	1	Low content of			0.14	Too acid	10.76
	!	organic matter			!		!
	!	Water erosion	0.37	1	!	1	!
NaaB2:	1	 -	!	1	!	1	1
Nabb			•	 Poor	•	 Fair	1
Nabb	•	•		Low strength	•	Wetness	0.14
	•	Low content of		_	10.14		10.76
		organic matter				l 100 acid	1
	•	•	0.37		i		i
	l		l	I	I		i
				I	ı	I	1
OfaAW:	I	1					
OfaAW: Oldenburg			•	 Fair	i	' Fair	1
Oldenburg	85	Fair	I	•	 0.14		 0.14
Oldenburg	85 	Fair	 0.88	Fair Wetness			 0.14

Table 15b.--Construction Materials--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map			Potential as sou of roadfill	rce	Potential as sou of topsoil	ırce
	unit 	· 	Value	 Rating class and	Value	 Rating class and	Value
	<u>.</u>	limiting features		limiting features		limiting features	i
0.1.00	!	!	!	!	!	 -	!
OmkC2: Otwell	•	 Fair	1	 Poor	1	 Fair	1
Otweii		Low content of	 0.12	•	10.00	•	10.88
		organic matter	•	Shrink-swell	10.87	•	10.89
		Too acid	10.32	•	10.89	•	10.96
	i	Water erosion	10.37	•	1	l siere	1
	i	I	1	I	i		i
OmkC3:	i	I	i	I	i	I	i
Otwell, severely	i		i		i		i
eroded	72	Fair	1	Poor	1	Fair	Ī
	I	Low content of	0.12	Low strength	10.00	Wetness	0.14
	I	organic matter	1	Wetness	0.14	Too acid	10.88
	I	Too acid	10.32	Shrink-swell	0.87	Slope	10.96
	I	Water erosion	10.37	I	1	l	1
	I	I	1	I	1	l	1
Omz:	•	I	1	I	1	l	1
Orthents	100	Not rated	1	Not rated	1	Not rated	1
	I	I	1	I	1		I
PcrA:	•	l 	1	 	!	l 	!
Pekin	•	•	•	Poor	•	Fair	1
		Too acid		Low strength	10.00	•	0.14
		Low content of	0.12		0.14	Too acid	10.76
	!	organic matter	•	l		1	!
		Water erosion	10.37	 -		1	!
PcrB2:	 	! 	1	! !	1	! 	-
Pekin	•	•	i	 Fair	i	' Fair	i
	•	Too acid	10.03	•	0.14	•	10.14
	i	Low content of	0.12	•	i	Too acid	10.32
	i	organic matter	i		i		i
	l	Water erosion	10.37	I	1		Ī
	I	I	1	I	1	l	1
PcrC2:	I	I	1	I	1	l	1
Pekin, eroded	72	Fair	1	Poor	1	Fair	1
	I	Too acid	10.03	Low strength	10.00	Wetness	10.14
	I	Low content of	0.12	Wetness	0.14	Too acid	10.76
	I	organic matter	•	I	1	Slope	10.96
	!	Water erosion	10.37	<u> </u>	!		!
m1	!	l	!	l			!
PhaA: Peoga	1 02	 The des	!	 Decem		 Danier	!
Peoga		Fair Low content of	 0.12	Poor Wetness	•	Poor Wetness	10.00
	 	organic matter		Wethess Low strength	0.00 0.00		10.68
	i	Too acid	10.16		1	1	1
	i	Water erosion	10.37		i		i
	I		1	I	Ī		i
PlpAH:	I	I	i	I	1	I	Ì
Piopolis	97	Fair	İ	Poor	1	Poor	1
	I	Too acid	10.50	Wetness	10.00	Wetness	10.00
	I	Low content of	10.50	Low strength	10.00		10.64
	I	organic matter	1	Shrink-swell	0.87	Too acid	10.95
	l	Water erosion	10.90	I	1	I	1
	l	Too clayey	10.98	I	1	I	1
	1	I	1	I	1	I	1

Table 15b.--Construction Materials--Continued

	Pct. of map			Potential as sou of roadfill 	rce	Potential as sou of topsoil 	rce
	unit 	 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	Value
PlpAHU:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Piopolis, undrained	ı 98	 Fair	!	 Poor	i	 Poor	i
• '	İ		10.50	Wetness	10.00	Wetness	10.00
	I	Low content of	0.50	Low strength	10.00	Too clayey	0.64
	I	organic matter	I	Shrink-swell	0.87	Too acid	0.95
	I	•	10.90	•	I	I	I
	!	·	10.98		1	!	1
Pml:	 	! 	 	l I	1	! !	1
Pits, quarry	 100	 Not rated	i	 Not rated	i	 Not rated	i
	I	I	I	I	1	I	I
RptG:	1	1	I	1	1	1	1
	45		•	Poor	•	Poor	1
	 	Depth to bedrock Droughty	10.00	_	10.00	=	10.00
	I		10.50	•	1	Depth to bedrock	
	i	•	10.50		i	=	10.59
	I	organic matter	I	I	1	I	I
	I	I	I	I	1	I	I
Jessietown	36	•	•	Poor	•	Poor	I
	l		10.50		10.00	· -	10.00
	 	Depth to bedrock Droughty	10.54	=	10.00		10.50
	i I		10.90	_	1	Depen to Dearock	1
	Ī	I	I	I	1	l	I
RywB2:	•	<u> </u>	I	1	1	1	1
Russell		•	•	Poor	•	Fair	1
	 	Too acid Carbonate content	10.26		0.00 0.94		10.82
	 		10.48		10.54	1 1	1
	i	•	10.88	•	i	I	i
	I	organic matter	I	I	1	I	I
	1	1	I	1	1	1	1
RzfA:	=2	 Faim	!	 	1	 Fair	!
Ryker, terrace			 0.12	Poor Low strength	10.00	• •	10.95
	i I			Shrink-swell	10.89		1
	l	-	10.32	I	1	I	Ī
	I	Water erosion	10.68	I	1	I	1
16	1 40	 Tanai	•	 Poor	1	 Fair	1
Muscatatuck, terrace			•	Low strength	•	• •	10.82
	i I	organic matter		Wetness	10.93		10.93
	İ	-	10.26			Hard to reclaim	
	I	Water erosion	0.37	I	1	(rock fragments)	1
	!			l			!
	1	•		 Poor		 Fair	1
RzfB2:	1 52			Low strength	10.00		10.95
RzfB2: Ryker, terrace			10.12				
RzfB2: Ryker, terrace	I				0.87	I	I
RzfB2: Ryker, terrace	l I	Low content of organic matter		Shrink-swell		I I	I I
RzfB2: Ryker, terrace	 	Low content of organic matter Too acid Water erosion	 0.32 0.68	Shrink-swell 	I I	 	
RzfB2: Ryker, terrace	 	Low content of organic matter Too acid Water erosion	 0.32 0.68	Shrink-swell 	 	 	
RzfB2: Ryker, terrace	 40	Low content of organic matter Too acid Water erosion Fair	 0.32 0.68 	Shrink-swell Poor	 	 Fair	
RzfB2: Ryker, terrace Muscatatuck, terrace	 40	Low content of organic matter Too acid Water erosion Fair Low content of	 0.32 0.68 	Shrink-swell Poor Low strength	 	 Fair Too acid	 0.82
RzfB2: Ryker, terrace Muscatatuck, terrace	 40 	Low content of organic matter Too acid Water erosion Fair Low content of organic matter	 0.32 0.68 	Shrink-swell Poor Low strength Wetness	 0.00 0.93	 Fair Too acid	0.93

Table 15b.--Construction Materials--Continued

	Pct. of map	•		•		Potential as sou of topsoil 	ırce
	unit	I	Value	 Rating class and	Value	 	Value
		limiting features		limiting features		limiting features	
	ı	I	1	I	ī	I	ī
RzgA:	•	I	1	I	1	I 	1
Ryker		Fair Low content of	 0.12	Poor Low strength	I 0.00	Fair Too acid	I 10.95
		organic matter	•	Shrink-swell	10.89	•	10.33
	i	Too acid	10.32	l	I	I	i
	I	Water erosion	10.68	I	1	I	1
*	1	 	1	12	1	 	!
Muscatatuck	•	Fair Low content of	•	Poor Low strength	I 0.00	Fair Too acid	10.82
	•	organic matter		Wetness	10.93		10.02
		Too acid	10.26	•	10.96	•	i
	I	Water erosion	10.37	I	1	I	I
	1	!	1	I	1]	I
RzgB2: Ryker	•	 Fair	1	 Poor	1	 Fair	1
		Low content of	•	Low strength	10.00	•	10.95
	İ	organic matter		Shrink-swell	0.87		i
	I	Too acid	10.32	•	1	I	I
	!	Water erosion	10.68		1	<u> </u>	!
Muscatatuck	I I 40	 Fair	•	 Poor	1	 Fair	1
Muscacacuck		Low content of	•	Low strength	10.00	•	10.82
	İ	organic matter		· -	10.93	Wetness	10.93
	I	Too acid	10.26	Shrink-swell	10.96	I	I
	1	Water erosion	10.37	I	1]	1
RzgC2:	1	 	1	 	1	 	1
Ryker	•	•	i	Poor	i	' Fair	i
-	İ	Low content of	0.12	Low strength	10.00	Too acid	0.95
	I	organic matter	•	Shrink-swell	10.86	I	I
	!	Too acid	10.32	•	1	l	!
	1	Water erosion	0.68 	! !	1	 	1
Muscatatuck	35	 Fair	•	Poor	i	' Fair	i
	I	Low content of	0.12	Low strength	10.00	Too acid	10.82
	I	organic matter	•	Wetness	0.93		10.93
	1	Too acid Water erosion	10.26 10.37	•	10.96	 -	!
	1	water erosion	10.37 I	I I	1	ı I	¦
RzhC3:	i	I	i	I	i	I	i
Ryker, severely		I	1	I	1	I	1
eroded				Poor		Fair	I
	1	Low content of organic matter		Low strength Shrink-swell	10.00	Too acid	10.95
	i	Too acid	10.32		10.02	' 	i
	I	Water erosion	10.68	Ī	1	I	I
	•	I	1	I	1	I	I
Grayford, severely		 	•	15	1	 	!
eroded		Fair Low content of		Poor Low strength	 0.00	Fair Too acid	 0.88
	•	organic matter		_		Hard to reclaim	
	I	Too acid		Depth to bedrock			
	1	Water erosion	10.90		1	Slope	10.96
Muscatatuch	1	 		1	1] 	1
Muscatatuck, severely eroded	•	 Fair	•	 Poor		 Fair	i I
		Low content of			10.00		10.82
	I	organic matter	1	Shrink-swell	10.85	Wetness	10.93
	1	Too acid		Wetness	10.93		1
	I	Water erosion	10.37	I	1	l	1

Table 15b.--Construction Materials--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map	•		Potential as sou of roadfill	rce	Potential as sou of topsoil	irce
	unit			I		! 	
		Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value	Rating class and	Value
		limiting features		limiting features		limiting features	1
	ı	I	I	I	I		1
SceA:	•	1	1	1	1	<u> </u>	1
Scottsburg			•	Poor	•	Fair	1
	!		0.05 0.12	•	10.00	•	0.14 0.76
	1	Low content of organic matter	•	wetness Shrink-swell	0.14 0.87		10.76
	•		1 10.68	•	10.67	I 	i
	i I	•	l	I	i	I	i
ScfB2:	I	I	I	I	1	I	1
Scottsburg	50	Fair	I	Poor	I	Fair	1
	I		10.05	•	10.00		0.14
	I	Low content of	0.12	•	0.14	•	10.76
	•	organic matter		•	10.87	[1
	!	•	10.68		!		!
Denuty	I I 40	•	•	 Poor	1	 Fair	1
Deputy			•	Poor Low strength	I 0.00		 0.14
		•	10.08	•	0.14		10.14
	:	organic matter	•	Depth to bedrock			10.82
	•	-	, 0.68	· -	10.87		1
	i		0.98		1		i
	İ	i .	İ	I	i	I	i
SifE:	I	I	I	I	1	l	1
Senachwine	J 90	Fair	I	Fair	I	Poor	1
	I	Carbonate content	0.46	Slope	10.50	Slope	10.00
	I	•	10.88	I	I	l	1
	•	organic matter		I	1	<u> </u>	1
	!	•	10.99	!	!	<u> </u>	!
SifG:	!	 -	!	 -	!	1	!
Senachwine	1 90	l LEnim	<u> </u>	 Poor	1	 Poor	1
Senachwine		Carbonate content	•	•	I 0.00	•	10.00
			10.88	·	1	l Siope	1
	i	organic matter	•	I	i		i
	ĺ	Water erosion	0.99	I	Ī		1
	I	I	I	I	1	l	1
SldAW:	I	I	I	I	1	I	1
Shoals	90	•	•	Poor	•	Poor	1
	1	Water erosion	10.99	Wetness	10.00	Wetness	10.00
01 - 3 **	!	!	!	l	!		!
StaAH: Steff	I 1 00	 Foim		 Fair	!	 Fair	1
Stell		Low content of	•	•	•	Wetness	10.14
	:	organic matter			10.14	Wethess Too acid	10.14
	i	-	10.50		i	1	1
	i	•	0.68		i	I	i
	ĺ	l	ĺ	I	Ī		1
StaAQ:	I	I	I	I	I	l	1
Steff	86	Fair	I	Poor	I	Fair	1
	I	Too acid	0.32	Low strength	10.00	Wetness	0.14
	I	Low content of		Wetness	0.14	Too acid	10.88
	•	organic matter			1	[1
	1		10.68		I	1	1
StdAH:	1	•	•	 -	1] 	1
Stendal				 Poor	1	 Poor	1
						Wetness	10.00
	•			Wetness	10.00		10.88
		organic matter			1		1
	•	-	0.68		•	I	1
	İ	İ	ĺ	I	Ī		

Table 15b.--Construction Materials--Continued

and soil name	Pct. Pct. of map			Potential as sou of roadfill 		Potential as sou of topsoil	rce
	unit 	· 		 Rating class and limiting features		 Rating class and limiting features	
StdAQ: Stendal	88	Too acid Low content of organic matter	 	Wetness	 	•	 0.00 0.88
SuoAH: Stonelick	•	 Fair Carbonate content	•	 Good 	 	 Fair Carbonate content	 0.99
ThbD4: Trappist, very severely eroded	73		 0.00	 Poor Low strength	 0.00	 Poor Too clayey	 0.00
	 	Droughty Low content of organic matter	0.00 0.12 0.50	Depth to bedrock	0.00 	Slope Depth to bedrock	0.16 0.54 0.59
ThcD3: Trappist, severely	 	 	 	 	 	 	 -
eroded	44 	Too clayey Low content of organic matter Droughty Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.12 0.24	Shrink-swell 	10.00	Too clayey Depth to bedrock	 0.00 0.00 0.29 0.59
Rohan, severely eroded	•	 	 	' Poor	į	 Poor	į
eroded	29 	Droughty Depth to bedrock Low content of organic matter	10.00	Depth to bedrock Slope 	•	 Slope Depth to bedrock Rock fragments	10.00 10.00 10.00 10.59
ThdD2:	i	i I	i	i I	i	i I	i
Trappist	 	Too clayey Low content of organic matter Too acid	0.00 0.12 0.50 0.90	Shrink-swell 	•	Too clayey	 0.00 0.00 0.59 0.90
Rohan		Droughty Depth to bedrock Low content of organic matter Too acid	0.00 0.00 0.50	Slope 	•	Rock fragments Depth to bedrock	 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.59
Uby: Udorthents, loamy		 Not rated 		 Not rated 	 	 Not rated 	

Table 15b.--Construction Materials--Continued

and soil name		reclamation mater		Potential as sou of roadfill 		Potential as sou of topsoil 	urce
	unit			I		I	
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
UdaB: Urban land		 Not rated 		 Not rated 		 Not rated 	
Deputy	•	•	•	 Poor	•	 Fair	i
• •				Low strength	10.00	Wetness	0.14
	I	Low content of	0.12	Wetness	0.14	Too acid	10.82
	I	organic matter		Depth to bedrock	0.82	Slope	10.96
	1	Water erosion	10.68	Shrink-swell	10.87		1
Caattabung	1 16	 	!	 Doom	•	 Foin	!
Scottsburg			•	Poor Low strength	•	Fair Wetness	 0.14
	•	•		Wetness	0.14		10.14
	i i	organic matter		Shrink-swell	10.87		1
	i		0.68		1	I	i
	I	I	1	I	I	I	1
UfcB:	I	I	1	I	I	I	1
Urban land	49	Not rated	1	Not rated	I	Not rated	I
		I 	!	1	•	I 	!
Cincinnati				Poor	•	Fair	10.00
	1	Low content of		Low strength Wetness	•	Too acid Wetness	10.82
	1	organic matter Too acid	10.26			Slope	10.96
	i		10.23		i	l Siope	1
	İ	I	İ	I	i	I	i
Nabb	16	Fair	I	Poor	I	Fair	1
	I	Too acid	0.12	Low strength	10.00	Wetness	10.14
	I	•	•	Wetness	0.14	Too acid	10.76
	!	organic matter		!	!	!	1
	1	Water erosion	10.37	1	!	 -	!
UfdA:	! !	! 	1	1	1	! !	1
Urban land	•	•	i	Not rated	i	 Not rated	i
		I		I		I	i
Cobbsfork	17	Fair	1	Poor	I	Poor	1
	I	Too acid	10.08	Wetness	10.00	Wetness	10.00
	I	Low content of	0.12	Low strength	10.22	Too acid	10.50
	1	organic matter		1	1	1	1
	!	Water erosion	10.37	1	!	!	!
Avonburg	I I 16	 Fair	1	 Poor	1	 Poor	1
-	1				•	Wetness	10.00
		Low content of		•		Too acid	10.32
	i.	organic matter		1	i	I	1
	Ī		10.37	l	I	l	Ī
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Usl:		l	1	l	I	l	1
Udorthents, rubbish			!	Not rated	1	Not rated	!
		 	1	! !	1	1 1	1
Water			i	 Not rated	i	 Not rated	i
		1	Ī	I	Ī	I	i
WaaAH:	I	I	I	I	I	I	1
Wakeland				Poor	I	Poor	1
	I	Low content of	•		10.00	Wetness	10.00
	1	organic matter			I .	!	1
			10.37		I	1	I
	I	Too acid	10.99	I	1	I	ı

Table 15b.--Construction Materials--Continued

and soil name	Pct. of map			Potential as sou of roadfill 		Potential as son of topsoil 	ırce
	unit 	Rating class and		-		_	
	<u> </u>	limiting features	<u> </u>	limiting features	 	limiting features	
WaaAW:	i I	! 	!	' 	i	' 	i
Wakeland	82	Fair	l	Poor	İ	Poor	i
	I	Low content of	0.12	Wetness	10.00	Wetness	10.00
	I		•	I	I	I	1
	!		10.37	•	1	!	!
	1		0.99 	 -	!	 -	!
WnmA:	1	! 	1	! !		! !	1
Whitcomb	•	•	i	Poor	i	Poor	i
			•	Wetness	10.00	•	10.00
	I	Low content of	0.12	Low strength	10.00	Too acid	10.32
	I	organic matter	I	Shrink-swell	10.92	I	1
	1	Water erosion	10.37	1	1	1	1
	!	l	!	!	!	!	!
WokAH: Wilbur	I I 00	 Fair	I I	 Fair	1	 Fair	1
Wilbur	•	•	•	rair Wetness	•	rair Wetness	10.14
	i	•	10.88	•	1	Wethess	1
	i	organic matter	•	I	i	I	i
	I	Too acid	10.99	I	1	I	1
	I	I	I	I	1	I	1
WokAW:	I	I	I	I	1	I	I
Wilbur		•	•	Fair	•	Fair	1
	1	•	0.37 0.88	•	0.14	Wetness	0.14
	1	•	10.66 	! !		! !	-
	i		' 0.99	I	i	I	i
	i	l	1	I	i	I	i
WooAQ:	I	I	I	I	1	I	1
Wilhite	96	Fair	I	Poor	1	Poor	1
	1			Wetness	10.00	•	10.00
	!	Too acid	10.92		10.00		!
	1	 	1	Shrink-swell	10.67	 	1
WprAV:	1	! 	1	! !		! !	1
Wirt	83	' Fair	i	Good	i	Good	i
	l	Low content of	10.50	I	Ī	I	1
	I	organic matter	I	I	I	I	1
	I	Water erosion	0.99	I	I	I	1
	!	[!	!	1	!	!
WprAW:	1 02	 Enim	!	 Cood	!	 Cood	!
Wirt		Low content of		Good 		Good	-
	i	organic matter		I	i	I	i
	i	-	0.99	I	i	I	i
	I	I	I	I	I	I	1
WpuAH:	•	•	I	I	I	I	1
Wirt	•	•		Good	1	Good	1
		Low content of			1	l	!
	•	organic matter Water erosion	I 0.90	 	1	! !	-
	•	•	10.90		i	I	i
	i		I	I	i	I	i
WufB2:	I	I	l	I	1	I	I
Williamstown	82	Fair	I	Fair	I	Fair	I
	1	Low content of			0.14	Wetness	10.14
	1	organic matter		•	1	!	!
		Carbonate content			1	I	1
	•		0.88 0.90		I	I I	1
	1	" warer eroston	, 0.90	T. Comments		I .	1

Soil Survey of Jennings County, Indiana

Table 15b.--Construction Materials--Continued

		1		1		1	
Map symbol	IPct.	 . Potential as sour	ce of	Potential as sou	irce	Potential as so	urce
and soil name	l of	•		of roadfill		of topsoil	
	map			1		1	
	lunit			i		i	
	I	· 		Rating class and	IValue	 Rating class and	Value
	i	limiting features		limiting features		limiting features	
	i i	<u> </u>	i i	······································	i	·	i
XabB2:	İ	İ	i	İ	i	Ī	i
Xenia	95	Fair	1	Fair	1	Fair	I
	1	Carbonate content	t 0.46	Wetness	0.14	Wetness	0.14
	1	Water erosion	10.68	Shrink-swell	10.95	Too clayey	10.70
	1	Low content of	10.88	I	1	I	ı
	1	organic matter	1	I	1	I	ı
	I	Too acid	10.97	1	1	I	ı
	1	Too clayey	[0.98	I	1	I	ı
	I	1	1	1	I	I	ı
ZnsB:	I	1	1	1	1	I.	ı
Zenas	1 80	Fair	1	Poor	1	Fair	ı
	I	Too acid	10.32	Low strength	[0.00	Hard to reclaim	10.50
	I	Low content of	10.50	Depth to bedrock	10.39	(rock fragments) I
	1	organic matter	1	Shrink-swell	10.67	Too clayey	10.54
	1	Water erosion	10.68	I	1	Too acid	10.88
	1	Too clayey	10.82	I	1	I	ı
	I	1	1	1	I	I	I

Table 16.--Engineering Index Properties

(Absence of an entry indicates that data were not estimated. The representative values for USDA texture classifications are designated with an asterisk)

			Classification	cation	Fragm	Fragments	Pei	Percentage pas	pass
and soil name	nebru	USDA texture			101	3-10		sieve number	- Jaconi
			Unified	AASHTO	inches inches	inches	4	10	40
	ä				Pct	Pct			
Adda:				_	_	_	_	_	
Avonburg	0-11	Silt loam* 	CL-ML*, CL, ML	A-4*, A-6 	 0	 0	100	100	90-1(
	11-21	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-10
	21-37		- MI						90-10
	75-17	loam		A-0°, A-4, A-7-6	- - -	>	200	9	7 - 06 -
_	37-52	Silt loam* silty	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	0	0	100	95-100	90-95
	0	clay loam		A-7-6	_ (_ (_ ;
_	52-83	Silt loam*	CL*, CL-ML 	A-6*, A-4, a-7-6	 o	0	001 -	95-100 90-9	90-95
	83-90	Clay loam*	- CI *	A-7-6*, A-6	0-1	0-1	190-100185-95		170-90
AddB2:				- -	- -	- -			
Avonburg	0-7	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	100	1000	90-10
	7-16	 Silt loam*	ML CL-ML*, CL,	 A-4*, A-6	 0	0	100	100	90-10
_					_				
	16-32		CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	 0	 o	100	100	90-10
_	32-42	Silt loam*, siltv CL*,	CL*, CL-ML	A=/=6 A-6*, A-4,	 0	0	100	195-100190-9	90-95
_				A-7-6	_	-		_	
_	42-63	Silt loam*	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	0 -	0	100	95-100 90-9	90-95
	63-80		*:	A-7-6					170-90
_		mor Fred	3 _			1	2		ί -
AzoA:	d		. —	:					,
Ayrsmie	0	Fine sandy roam.	SK CT MT	W-4	 -	>	001	001-06-	1-00
_						_			
_	8-14	Fine sandy loam*,	, ISC*, CL, ML,	A-4*, A-2-	0	0	100	198-100 70-1	70-10
_		sandy loam,	SM, SC-SM,	4, A-6, A-	_	_	_	_	
_		loam	CL-ML		_	_	_	_	
_	14-45	Fine sandy loam*, SC-SM*,	SC-SM*, CL,	A-4*, A-2-4	- 0	- 0	100	98-100 65-8	65-85
							_ `		
		sandy clay loam,	- CL-ML						
	45-70	Todani Hino candy Joam* GC-SM*	רבי א א לא	 	 -		100		65-8
	0 1	File Saildy Loam: , SC-SM: , CL, Sandy Clay loam: MI. SC. SM	I MI. SC. SM.	 	- -		201	001-06-	0 0 0
_		clay loam	CL-ML	_		- -		_	
_	70-80	<u> </u>	SM*	A-2-4*	0 -	0	100	100	65-80
_		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	

Table 16.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

	Depth	 USDA texture	Classification	cation	Frag	Fragments	Pe	Percentage pas	e pass
and soil name	1				>10	3-10			
			Unified	AASHTO	linches	inches inches	4	10	1 40
	In				Pct	Pct			
BbhA:									
Bartle	6-0	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, ML	A-4*	0	- 0 -	100	100	190-10
_	9-17	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*	0	- 0 -	100	100	190-10
_		_	ML	_	_	_			_
-	17-30	Silty clay loam*, CL*,	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4	o –	- 0 -	100	100	195-10
_		silt loam	_	_	_	_			_
_	30-50	Silt loam*, silty CL*,	CL*, CL-ML	A-4*, A-6	0	- 0 -	100	100	195-10
_		clay loam	_	_	_	_			_
_	20-80	am*,	CL*, CL-ML	A-4*, A-6	0	- 0 -	95-100	95-100 90-100 85-1	185-10
		silty clay loam							
BqeAH:									
Birds	8-0	Silt loam*	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4	0	0	100	100	190-10
-	8-43	Silt loam*	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4	0	- 0 -	100	100	190-10
_	43-60	Silt loam*	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4	0 –	- 0 -	100	95-100 75-1	175-10
		_	_	_	_	_			_
									_ :
Birds, undrained	0-8	Silt loam*			0	- ·	100	100	190-10
_ ,	8-43	Silt loam*			o :	- ·	100	100	190-10
_	43-60		CIA, CI-MI	A-4*, A-6	0	- -	100	95-100	175-10
_		stratified silt	_	_	_	_			_
		loam to loam							
BkeB:									
Bloomfield	6-0	Fine sand*, loamy SM*,	SM*, SP, SP-	A-2-4*, A-3	0	0 -	100	100	170-90
_		sand	NS	_	_	_			_
_	9-33	Fine sand*, loamy SM*	SM*	A-2-4*, A-3	0	- 0 -	100	100	170-10
_		sand, loamy fine	_	_	_	_			_
_						_			_
_	33-72	w	SM*, SP-SM	A-2-4*, A-3	0	- 0 -	100	100	170-10
_		loamy	_	_	_	_			_
_			_	_	_	_			_
_		sand, sand		_	_	_			_
	72-80	and*,	SM*, SP-SM	A-2-4*, A-3	o 	- · o - ·	100	100	170-10
		fine sand, sand	_	_		_			
_		_	_	_	_	_			_

Table 16. --Engineering Index Properties--Continued

- Columbia	4	- 4 40211	Classification	cation	Frag	Fragments	Pe	Percentage pas	e pas
and soil name	Todaci				>10	3-10	•		
			Unified	AASHTO	inches	inches inches	4	10	1 40
	uI				Pct	Pct			
BkeB:									
Alvin	1 0-7	Loamy sand*	SM*	A-2-4*	0	- 0 -	100	100	170-9
	7-10	Fine sandy loam*, SM*, SC-SM	SM*, SC-SM	A-2-4*, A-4	0	- 0 -	100	100	170-1
_	_	sandy loam,		_	_	_		_	_
_		loamy fine sand		_		_		_	_
-	10-40	Fine sandy loam*, SC*, ML, SM,	SC*, ML, SM,	A-2-4*, A-	0	- 0 -	100	100	170-1
_		sandy loam,	SC-SM, CL	4, A-2-6,		_		_	_
_	_	sandy clay loam,		A-6	_	_		_	_
	_	loam		_	_	_		_	_
-	40-70	Loamy sand*,	SM*, SC, SC-	A-2-4*, A-2	0	- 0 -	100	100	170-1
_		sandy loam, fine	SM	_		_		_	_
_		sandy loam, fine		_		_		_	_
	_	sand		_	_	_		_	_
	1 70-80	Fine sand*, loamy SM*, SP-SM,	SM*, SP-SM,	A-2-4*, A-3	0	- 0 -	100	100	150-9
	_	fine sand, sand,	sand, SC-SM	_	_	_		_	_
	_	sandy loam		_	_	_		_	_
_	_	_		_	_	_		_	_
BlbB2:	_	_		_	_	_		_	_
Blocher	1 0-7	Silt loam*	CL*, CL-ML,	A-4*, A-6	0	- 0 -	100	100	190-1
_	_	_	ML	_	_	_		_	_
	7-32	Silty clay loam*, CL*,	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	0	- 0 -	100	100	180-1
_	_	silt loam, loam		A-7-6	_	_		_	_
_	32-66	Clay*, clay loam	CL*, CH	A-7-6*, A-6		- 0 -	90-100	90-100 85-95	175-9
_	92-99	Clay loam*, clay CL*	CI.*	A-6*, A-7-6	0	l 0-2	95-100	95-100 90-95 75-9	175-9
	1 76-80	Very parachannery CL*	CI.*	A-7-6*, A-6	_	- 0 -	100	198-100 95-1	195-1
	_	silty clay*,		_	_	_		_	_
	_	extremely		_	_	_		_	_
_		parachannery		_		_		_	_
	_	silty clay loam,		_	_	_		_	_
	_	silty clay,		_	_	_		_	_
	_	silty clay loam		_	_	_		_	_
_		_		_	_	_		_	_

Table 16. -- Engineering Index Properties -- Continued

			Classification	ication	Frage	Fragments	Pe	Percentage pas	e pas
Map symbol	Depth	USDA texture			`		_	sieve number	umber
and soil name		_		_	>10	3-10			
			Unified	AASHTO	inches	inches inches	4	10	1 40
	In				Pct	Pct			
BlbB2:									
Jennings	6-0	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	100	100	190-1
_				_	_		_	_	_
_	9-27	Silty clay loam*, CL*,	CI*, CI-MI	A-6*, A-4,	0	o _	100	100	190-1
_		silt loam	_	A-7-6	_	_	_	_	_
_	27-38	Silt loam*, loam, CL*,	CI*, CI-MI	A-6*, A-4	0	0	100	195-100 80-9	6-08 l
_			_	_		_	_	_	_
_	38-73	Clay loam*, silty CL*	CL*	A-6*, A-7-6	0	0	190-100	90-100 85-98	175-9
_		clay loam	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
_	73-77	Very parachannery CL*	CI*	A-7-6*, A-6	0	0	100	198-100195-1	195-1
_		silty clay*,	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
_		extremely	_	_		_	_	_	_
_		parachannery	_	_		_	_	_	_
_		silty clay loam,	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
_		silty clay,	_	_	_		_	_	_
-		silty clay loam	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
_	77-87	Bedrock*	:	:	-	-	-	-	
BlcC2:									
Blocher	9-0	Silt loam*	CL*, CL-ML,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	1 100	100	190-1
_		_	ME	_	_	_	_	_	_
_	6-28	Silty clay loam*, CL*,	CI*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	0	0	100	100	180-1
-		silt loam, loam	_	A-7-6	_	_	_	_	_
_	28-68	Clay*, clay loam	CL*, CH	A-7-6*, A-6	0	0	190-100 85-95	185-95	175-9
_	88-78	Clay loam*, clay	CL*	A-6*, A-7-6	_	0-2	195-100	5-100 90-95	175-9
_	78-95	Bedrock*	-	-		!			
	61	 Sil+ loam*		 	c	c	100	100	1 90-1
))		ME	· · ·			: 	: 	
_	9-27	Silty clay loam*, CL*,	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	0	0	100	100	190-1
_		silt loam	_	A-7-6	_	_	_	_	_
_	27-38	Silt loam*, loam, CL*,	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4	0	0	100	195-100 80-9	6-08 l
_			_	_		_	_	_	_
_	38-73	Clay loam*, silty CL*	CI.*	A-6*, A-7-6	0	0	190-100	90-100 85-98	175-9
_		clay loam	_		_	_	_	_	_
_	73-77	Very parachannery CL*	CI*	A-7-6*, A-6	0	0	100	198-100195-1	95-1
		silty clay*,							_
_		extremely	_	_			_	_	_
_		parachannery	_	_		_	_	_	_
_		silty clay loam,	_	_		_	_	_	_
_		silty clay,	_	_		_	_	_	_
	!	silty clay loam			_				
-	77-87	Bedrock*	:	-	-		-		
-		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_

Table 16. -- Engineering Index Properties -- Continued

			Classif	Classification	Fragi	Fragments	Pe	Percentage pas	e pas
Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture			>10	3-10		sieve number	umber
			Unified	AASHTO	inches	inches inches	4	10	1 40
	In				Pot	Pct			
BlcC2:									
Deputy	8-0	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	100	100	195-1
	8-27	 Silty clay loam*, CL*,	CL*, CL-ML	 A-6*, A-7-	0	0	100	100	 95-1
_		silt loam		6, A-4			_	_	_
_	27-53	Silty clay*, clay CL*,	-	A-7-6*	0	0	190-100	90-100 85-100 80-1	180-1
_	53-77	Bedrock*	:	 -	-	:	<u> </u>	-	
	77-87	Bedrock*			 	:	¦ 	<u> </u> 	<u> </u>
BlcC3:									
Blocher,	ر ا ا	- + L: N	- TY- TY- MT.	- 4 - 4 - 4		c 	100		1 90-1
-)			·	 >	· 	3	2	2 _
_	5-18	_	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	0	0	100	100	180-1
-		loam		A-7-6		_	_	_	_
_	18-47	loam	CL*, CH	A-7-6*, A-6	0	0	190-100 85-95	185-95	175-9
_	47-65	n*, clay	-CI*	A-6*, A-7-6	0	0-2	195-100 90-95	190-95	175-9
	8/-69	Bedrock*	!	 	:	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u> 	<u> </u>
Jennings,									
severely eroded	0-3	oam*	CL*, CL-ML	A-4*, A-6	0	0	100	100	190-1
_	3-17		CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	0	0	100	100	190-1
_				A-7-6		_	_	_	_
	17-30	Silt loam*, loam, CL*,	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4	0	o 	100	95-100 80-9	6-08 l
	90-08	Silty Clay loam Class loam* eiltm Cl*	*				 	80198	175-0
			; 3			·) - -
_	69-75	Very parachannery CL*	CI.*	A-7-6*, A-6	0	0	100	198-100195-1	195-1
_		silty clay*,		_		_	_	_	_
_		extremely		_	_	_	_	_	_
		parachannery				_			
		silty clay loam,							
		silty clay loam							
_	75-85		-		-	-	-	-	
Deputy, severely									
٠.	0-4	Silty clay loam*, CL*	CI.*	A-6*, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-1
_		loam		_			_	_	_
_	4-17	Silty clay loam*, CL*,	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-7-	0	0	100	100	95-1
		loam		6, A-4	_ ,		_ :	_ :	_ ;
	17-43	Silty clay*, clay CL*,	-	A-7-6*	0	o 	190-100	90-100 85-100 80-1	180-1
	60-80	Bedrock*							¦ ¦
•		-		-				_	_

Table 16. -- Engineering Index Properties -- Continued

Codmys creM	Denth	 HSDA texture	Classification	cation	Fragm	Fragments	Per	Percentage pas	e pas
	i di				>10	3-10	n		
		_	Unified	AASHTO	inches	inches inches	4	10	40
	u				Pct	Pct			
Blocher	9-0	 Silt loam*	 CL*, CL-ML,	 A-4*, A-6	0	0	100	100	 90-1
	d			- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
_	97-9	Silty clay loam*, silt loam, loam	, C.L.*, C.LM.L. -	A-6*, A-4, A-7-6	- -	> 	007	001	T-081
_	26-66	, clay	CL*, CH	A-7-6*, A-6		0	190-100 85-95	85-95	175-9
_	92-99	loam*, clay	CI*	A-6*, A-7-6	0	0-2	195-100 90-95		175-9
	76-80	Loam*, clay loam	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4	0	0-2	195-100 90-95		175-9
Cincinnati	8-0	 Silt loam*	CI-ML*, CI,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	1000	100	190-1
_		_	ML	_	_	_	_	_	_
_	8-24	Silt loam*, silty CL*	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-7-	0	0	1000	100	190-1
			_ :	6, A-4			_ 6		_ L
	74-80	loam*, loam	*	A-6*, A-4,		0-2	8-59 001-56 001-96 90-100 85-95 70-9	85-95	6-04 70-9
				9-/-W				_	
BlgC3:							. – –		
severely eroded	0-5	Silt loam*	CL*, ML, CL-	A-4*, A-6	0	0	1000	100	190-1
	п С	***************************************	WE -			_			- 0
	0110	silt loam. loam		A-0", A-4, A-7-6	- -	> _	001	001	T - 00 -
	18-47	clav	CI*, CH	A-7-6*, A-61	0	0	190-100185-95		175-9
_	47-64	loam*, clay		A-6*, A-7-61		0-2	195-100 90-95		175-9
_	64-80	loam	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4	0	0-2	195-100 90-95		175-9
Cincinnati,									
severely eroded	0-5	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	1000	100	190-1
	-					-			
	9-14	Silt loam*, Silty CL*, clav loam	CL*, CL-ML 	A-6*, A-/- 6. A-4	- -	> _	001	001	T-06
_	14-35	oam*, loam	CI*	A-6*, A-4	0	0	198-100 95-100 85-9	95-100	85-9
_	35-78	Clay loam*, loam	CI*	A-6*, A-4,	0	0-2	190-100 85-95		170-9
	78-84	 Loam*, clav loam	 CL*, CL-ML	A-7-6 A-4*, A-6		0-2	 95-100 90-95	90-95	I 175-9
D 1740 .									
Bonnell	9-0	 Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	100	100	85-1
	6	 	ME	 		_ c		95-100	 85-1
_	n 9	loam,		6, A-4	- -	· - –	-	2	2 _
_	9-44	, clay	CL*, CH	A-7-6*	0-1	0-2	195-100 90-95		6-08 l
_	44-70	Clay loam*, loam Loam*, clay loam	CL* CL* CL-ML	A-6*, A-7-6 A-6*, A-4.	0-1	0-2	95-100 90-95 90-100 85-95		175-9
_				A-7-6	- -				· _
_		_	_	_	_	_			_

Table 16. -- Engineering Index Properties -- Continued

	_	_	Classification	cation	Fragments	ents	Per	Percentage pas	pas
	Depth	USDA texture					vi	sieve number	mber
and soil name			 Unified	- AASHTO	>10 3-10 incheslinches	3-10	4	0 1	40
	4			O TITOLINI	+04	400	_ _		-
	# 				ב –	ָ ט ר	- -		
BIKE2:	9-0	 Silt loam*	 CL*. CL-ML.	 A-4*, A-6		o	100	100	90-1
	, ,			-	- -	•))
	6-22	Silty clay loam*,	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	0	0	1000	100	180-1
	_	silt loam, loam	_	A-7-6	_		_	_	
	1 22-66	Clay*, clay loam	CL*, CH	A-7-6*, A-6	0	0	190-100 85-95	_	75-9
	92-99	Clay loam*, clay	CI*	A-6*, A-7-6	0	0-2	195-100 90-95	90-95	75-9
	1 76-80	Loam*, clay loam	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4	0	0-2	195-100 90-95	06-95	75-9
	_ :						- ; - ;	_	
наскогу	9 - -	Silt loam*, loam 	ICL*, CL-ML,	A-4*, A-6	 -	c - 0	T-9/ 00T-06 00T-96	1001-06	1-c/
	1 6-38	Clay loam*, loam	CI*	A-6*, A-7-6	0-1	0-5	90-100 85-100 70-9	85-100	70-9
	38-44		CL*, CL-ML,	A-6*, A-4	0-1	0-5	190-100 80-95	80-95	170-9
	_	_	SC, SC-SM	_	_		_	_	
	44-80	Loam*, clay loam,	<u>0</u>	A-4*, A-2,	0-1	0-2	190-100 80-95		150-9
	_	sandy loam	SC, SC-SM	A-6	_		_	_	
BnjA:									
Bobtown	6-0	Loamy fine sand*	SM*	A-2-4*	0	0	1000	100	90-1
	9-20	Fine sandy loam*	SC-SM*, SM	A-4*, A-2-4	0	0	1000	100	80-1
	1 20-52		ت	A-4*, A-6,	0	0	1000	100	80-1
	_	sandy clay loam	ML, SC-SM	A-2-4, A-	_		_	_	
	_	_	_	1 2-6	_		_	_	
	52-80	Stratified fine	SM*, SP-SM	A-2-4*, A-3	0	0	1000	100	50-7
	_	sand to loamy	_	_	_		_	_	
	_		_	_	_		_	_	
		fine sand*							
BnuD3:									
Bonnell,	_				_		- -	_	
severely eroded	_	_	CI*	A-6*, A-7-6	0	0-2	98-100 95-100 80-9	95-100	80-9
	3-32	_	CL*, CH	A-7-6*	0	0-2	195-100 90-95		6-08 l
	32-54	Clay loam*, loam	CI*	A-6*, A-7-6	0	0-2	195-100 90-95		175-9
	54-80	Loam*, clay loam	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	0	0-2	190-100 85-95	_	10-9
				A-7-6					
Hickory									
severely eroded	0-4	 Clay loam*	CL*	A-6*, A-7-6	0	0-2	195-100 90-98		80-9
	4-33	_	CI*	A-6*, A-7-6	0-1	0-5	190-100 85-100 70-9	85-100	70-9
	33-40	Loam	CL*, CL-ML,	A-6*, A-4	0-1	0-5	190-100 80-95		170-9
	_				_		_		
	40-80	Loam*, clay loam	CL*, SC, SC-	A-4*, A-2,	0-1	0-5	190-100 80-95		150-9
				9-W					
	_	_	_	_	-		-	-	

Table 16. -- Engineering Index Properties -- Continued

		_	Classification	cation	Fragments	ents	Per	Percentage pas	pas
Map symbol	Depth	USDA texture					·	sieve number	mber
and soil name		_			>10	3-10			
		_	Unified	AASHTO	inches inches	inches	4	10	40
	п				Pct	Pct			
BnuD3:					_		_		
Blocher,	0-4	 Sil+ loam*	 CI.* CI.=MT.	 A-4 * A-6	_ c	c	100	100	90-1
-	,				- -	ò		2	+ }
-	4-18	Silty clay loam*, CL*,	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	0	0	1000	100	80-1
_		loam, loam		A-7-6	_		_		
_	18-47	Clay*, clay loam	CL*, CH	A-7-6*, A-6		0	190-100 85-95		175-9
_	47-64	Clay loam*, clay	CI*	A-6*, A-7-6	0	0-2	195-100 90-95	90-95	75-9
_	64-80	Loam*, clay loam	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4	0	0-2	195-100 90-95	90-95	75-9
BnxE2:							 		
Bonnell	9-0	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	1000	100	85-1
-	0		- TM- TO-			c	198-100195-100185-1	95-1001	25.1
	0	Loam,		-/-W', A-/- 6 A-4		>	1001-061		100
-	9-44	clay loam	CI*, CH	A-7-6*	0-1	0-2	95-100 90-95		80-9
_	44-70	oam*, loam		A-6*, A-7-6	0-1	0-2	195-100 90-95		175-9
-	70-80	Loam*, clay loam	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	0	0-1	190-100 85-95		170-9
				A-7-6					
	7-0	 S:1+ 10=m*		 	 c	c		90-100	80-1
		ומדור דסמווי	ML	- 0-4 /	 -	o	1001-061	001-06	100
_	7-16	Silt loam*, silty CL*	CI.*	A-6*, A-4,	0	0	190-1001	90-100 90-100 80-1	80-1
_		loam		A-7-6	_		_		
_	16-45	Clay loam*, loam, CL*	CL*	A-6*, A-4,	0	0-5	90-100 85-100 70-9	85-100	70-9
_		Loam		A-7-6	_				
_	45-52	gravelly	CH*, CL	A-7-6*	0	0-40	86-091	1 60-95	155-9
		clay, cobbly							
		cray, sirey							
	52-60	Redrock*	;	;	;	;	- 	;	
	8			_	_		_		
BnxE3:		_		_	_		_		
Bonnell,				_	_		_	_	
severely eroded	0-3	loam*, clay	CI.*	A-6*, A-7-6	0	0-2	198-100195-100180-9	95-100	80-9
	2-33		÷ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +			0	 		0
_	30-5	cray roam	CE*, CE	W-/-0" W-Z-6	 - c	0 0	95-100 90-95		91001
_	54-80	loam	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,		0-2	90-100 85-95		6-0/1
_				A-7-6	_		_		
_		_		_	_		_		

Table 16. --Engineering Index Properties--Continued

			Classification	cation	Fragments	nents	Percen	Percentage pas
Map symbol	Depth	USDA texture					siev	sieve number
and soil name		_			>10	3-10		
		_	Unified	AASHTO	inches	inches inches	4 1	10 40
	In				Pct	Pct		
BnxE3:								
ord,					_		- -	-
severely eroded	0-7	loam*	CL*, CL-ML	A-4*, A-6	0	0	190-100 90-100 80-1	100 80-1
	7-12	Silt loam*, silty CL*	GE*	A-6*, A-4,	0	0	1-08 001-06 001-06	100 80-1
				A-7-6		(- 3	- :
	12-42	Clay loam*, loam, CL* Gilt loam	of *	A-6*, A-4,	0	0-2	90-100 85-100 70-9	100170-9
	,	Loam		A=/=6		,		
	42-49	Clay*, gravelly clay* cobbly	CH*, CL	W-/-W	>	0-40	26-09 86-09 	95 - 55 - 9
-					. –		· –	-
_		clay		_	_		_	_
_	49-60	Bedrock*	-			-		
BobE4:								
>	ć			- ;			- 3	- 6
severely eroded	0 - 3 3 - 3	Clay loam*	C.L.*	A-b*, A-/-b a-7-6*	 - c	N C	98-100 95-100 80-9 95-100 90-95 80-9	100180-9 95 180-9
_	25-23 25-38	To am			 - c	2 0	95-100 90- 95-100 90-	97 1 78 B
_	38-80	, clay loam	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,		0-2	190-100 85-95	
_				A-7-6	_		_	
	c		÷			c	100.00	
severeny eroueu	3 C C	Clay loam* loam	* *:	A-6*, A-7-6		0 0	93-100 90-96 60-9 90-100 85-100 70-9	1001001
_	35-40	, clay loam	CI*, CL-ML,	A-6*, A-4	0-1	0-5	190-100 80-95	95 70-9
_					_		_	
_	40-80	Loam*, clay loam	CL*, SC-SM,	A-4*, A-2,	0-1	0-5	190-100 80-95	95 50-9
			CL-ML, SC	A-6				
BodAQ:								
Bonnie	8-0	loam*	CI.*		0	0	-	
	8-38		CL*		0 0	0 0	100 100	0 95-1
	38-60	Silt loam*, Silty CL* clay loam	× CF	A-4*, A-6	·	>		:
Caneyville	8-0	Silt loam*, silty CL*	CL*, CL-ML,	A-4*, A-6	0-2	0-3	195-100 95-100 90-1	100 90-1
_		loam	ML	_	_		-	-
_	8-14	Silty clay loam*, CL*	CI.*	A-6*, A-7-6	0-2	0-3	95-100 95-100 90-1	100 90-1
_ ,	,	silt loam		_ :	_		_ ;	- }
	14-33 33-60	Clay*, silty clay CH* Bedrock*	CH*, CL 	A-7*	N 0	0-15	90-100 85-1 	100 85-1
_					_		_	-
Rock outcrop.								_
-		_		_	-		-	_

Table 16.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol	Depth	USDA texture	Classification	cation	Fragments	ents	Per s	rercentage pas sieve number	pas mber
and soil name	İ	_		_	>10	3-10			
_			Unified	AASHTO	inches inches	inches	4	10	40
	In				Pct	Pct			
CcbC2:	<u> </u>		*. IM TO			۳ ا	1	1001-38	80-1
						n >			9
	6-10	Silty clay loam*, CL*	CI.*	A-6*, A-7-6	0-2	0-3	95-100 95-100 90-1 	95-100	90-1
	10-36	Clay*, silty clay CH*,	CH*, CL	A-7*	0-2	0-15	90-100 85-100 85-1	85-100	85-1
	36-60	Bedrock*	-						
Zenas	6-0	 Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	 A-4*, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-1
_			ML	_	_		_	_	
_	9-26	Silty clay loam*, CL*,	CL*, CL-ML,	A-6*, A-4,	0	0	100	98-100 95-1	95-1
_	,	oam.		A-7-6		(ı
_	42-48	Clay*, Silty Clay CH*,	CH*, CL	A-/-6*	 - c	3-25	90-100 85-100 /5-9 85-100 85-100 75-9	85-1001 85-1001	75-9
_	48-80	, * * X;		.		1			
Caneyville	8-0	Silt loam*	CI*, CI-MI,	A-4*, A-6	0-2	0-3	95-100 95-100 90-1	95-100	90-1
				_	_		_	_	
_	8-14	Silty clay loam*, CL*	CL*	A-6*, A-7-6	0-2	0-3	95-100 95-100 90-1	95-1001	90-1
		oam		·		7			р П
	33-60	Clay*, Silty Clay CH*, Bedrock*	CH*, CL	I	N !	CT - D	T-68 00T-68 00T-06	1001-68	83-I
_					_		- -	_	
Grayford	0-7	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	190-100 90-100 80-1	90-100	80-1
	7-16		MI.	 A-6* A-4	 c	c	 90-100 90-100 80	 00 L-06	80-1
		clav loam		A-7-6	,	,		-	
_	16-45	Clay loam*, loam, CL*	CI.*	A-6*, A-4,	0	0-5	90-100 85-100 70-9	85-100	70-9
_		silt loam		A-7-6	_		_	_	
-	45-52	gravelly	CH*, CL	A-7-6*	0	0-40	1 86-091	1 60-95	55-9
		clay, silty			_				
		clay						_	
	52-60	Bedrock* 	:	 		:	 _	 ¦	
CcgD3:									
severely eroded	0-5	Silt loam*, silty CL*,	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	0-2	0-10	90-100 85-100 80-1	85-100	80-1
	5-24	Clav*. siltv clav CH*	CH*, CI	W-/-8	0-2	0-15	 90-100 85-100 85-1	85-1001	85-1
	24-60	7 1 1 1 *.) 		-	1
_		_		_	_		_	_	

Table 16. -- Engineering Index Properties -- Continued

,	:		Classification	ication	Frag	Fragments	Perc	Percentage pas	pas
	nebtn	USDA texture						sieve number	mber
and soil name			_		710	3-10	_l		1
			Unified	AASHTO	inches	inches inches	4 -	10	40
	uI				Pot	Pct			
CcgD3:							· –	-	
Grayford,		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
severely eroded	0-7	loam*	CL*, CL-ML	A-4*, A-6	0	0 (190-100 90-100 80-1	90-1001	80-1
_	7-12		silty CL* 	A-6*, A-4,	o 	o 	1-08 001-06 001-06	1001-06	80-1
_	10-40	Clay loam	- 4-0-	A-/-6		ц С		1001	70.0
	74-71		; - CF	A-7-6	> _) 	7 001-061		
-	42-49	Sirc rows Clav*, gravellv	ICH*, CL	TA-7-6*	0	0-40	91 86-091	1 60-95	55-9
_		clay, cobbly				_			
_		clay, silty	_		_	_	_	_	
_		clay	_	_	_	_	_	_	
	49-60	Bedrock*	 			<u> </u>	 		
CldB2:									
Gindinnati	8-C		ICTMT.*	A-4* A-6	c	c 	100	100	90-1
1))		MT (CE)		· - –	, - –			1
_	8-31	Silt loam*, silt	silty CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-7-	0	。 . <u> </u>	1000	100	90-1
_			. –	6, A-4	_	_	_	_	
_	31-72	Silt loam*, loam	CI*	A-6*, A-4	0	0	198-100 95-100 85-9	95-100	85-9
_	72-80	Clay loam*, loam	CI*	A-6*, A-4,	0	1 0-2	190-100 85-95		170-9
		_		A-7-6					
	0-7			Y-4 *P-4	c	c 			90-1
					· - –	, - –			1
_	7-32	Silty clay loam*	_	A-6*, A-4,	0	• •	1000	100	180-1
_		silt loam, loam	-	A-7-6	_	_	_	_	
_	32-66		CL*, CH	A-7-6*, A-6		o –	190-100 85-95		175-9
_	92-99	Clay loam*, clay	- CI*	A-6*, A-7-6	0	0-2	195-100 90-95		175-9
	76-80	Loam*, clay loam	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4	0	0-2	195-100190-95		175-9
ClfA:									
Cobbsfork	0-12	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	1000	100	90-1
	10	+ *************************************	- MI	y - k - k - k - k - k - k - k - k - k -					1
_	01_71				- 	> 	001	001	T 06
_	18-38	Silt loam*, silt	silty CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	0	0	1 100	100	90-1
_		loam		A-7-6	_	_	_	_	
_	38-50	Silt loam*, silt	silty CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	0	0 –	1 100	195-100 90-1	90-1
_		clay loam	_	A-7-6	_	_	_	_	
_	50-85	Silt loam*	CL*, CL-ML	A-4*, A-6	0	0	100	195-100 90-1	90-1
_	85-90	Clay loam*	* 10 .	A-6*, A-7-6		o 	90-100 85-95 70-9	35-95	70-9
_		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_

Table 16. --Engineering Index Properties--Continued

			- Insection	40:+00	o + composite	400	Det	Dert opethoored	000
Map symbol	Depth	USDA texture					. –	sieve number	umber
and soil name		_			710	3-10			1
			Unified	AASHTO	inches inches	inches	4	10	40
	ď				Pct -	Pct			
CwaAQ:									
Cuba	0-10	Silt loam*	CL*, CL-ML	A-4*, A-6	0	0	1000	195-100190-1	190-1
_	10-47	Silt loam*	CL*, CL-ML	A-4*, A-6	- 0 -	0	1000	195-100 90-1	190-1
_	47-60	Silt loam*,	CI.*, MI., SC,	A-4*, A-2,	- -	0	190-100	90-100 80-100 50-1	150-1
_		stratified silt	WS .	A-2-4, A-6					
		loam to loam to							
		sandy loam							
Carol one	0-17	 Silty clay loam*	*IC-	*9-E	 -	c	100	100	1 90 - 1
	17-17	Silts Clay Loam: Cl:	÷ +	19-4 +9-2-41	 	o c	2 6	9 6	1 1
_	70-71		; 			>	2	9	1 00 -
	52-58		*15	A-7-6* A-6	- -	c	192-1001	92-100185-100185-1	185-1
	1	loam, silt loam,	l 			•	-		2 _
_		clay loam	_	_	_		_		_
_	58-65		CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4	0	0-1	191-100	91-100 85-100 75-9	175-9
_	65-80	, fine sandy	ICL*, CL-ME,	A-4*, A-6	0-1	0-3	190-1001	90-100 85-98 75-9	175-9
_			ML, SC		_		_		_
_		_	_	_	_		_		_
DfnA:	;		-	- ·			_ ;		_ :
Dubois	0-10	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	- · - ·	0	001 .	100	1-06
	,			- ·		•	- :		
	10-17	Silt Loam*	ML*, CL, CL-	A-4*, A-6	 	0	001 .	100	1-061
	1	-		· · ·		•		,	
	17-38	Silty clay loam*, CL*,	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	- ·	>	001	100	1-061
_		loam		A-7-6	_		_		_
-	38-82		CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4	- 0	0	100	100	190-1
	;						_ ;	_ ;	_ :
	82-96	Silty clay loam*, CL*,	CL*, CL-ML,	A-6*, A-2, A-4 A-7-6	 o	0	98-100	98-100 95-100 60-1 	160-1
		fine.) -	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
_			_	- -	_		_		_
									_
DfnB2:	9	**********	* 12	 		c		00	90-1
- STORM		בודה דסמוויי	MT	- 4 / * - 4	 	o	2	2	2 -
_	6-10	Silt loam*	ML*, CL, CL-	A-4*, A-6	0	0	100	100	190-1
_		_	MT	_	_		_		_
_	10-28	Silty clay loam*, CL*,	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	- 0 -	0	1000	100	190-1
_		silt loam	_	A-7-6	_		_		_
_	28-68	Silt loam*, silty CL*,	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4	- 0 -	0	1000	100	190-1
_			_	_	_		_		_
_	68-80	clay]		A-6*, A-2,	- 0 -	0	98-100 95-100 60-1	95-100	60-1
_		loam,	SC, SC-SM	A-4, A-7-6	_		_		_
		loam, fine sandy							
_		Loam		_					
_		_	_	_	_		_		_

Table 16.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

 Map symbol	Depth	 USDA texture	Classification 	cation	Frag	Fragments 	Per	Percentage pas	pass
and soil name	•			_	>10	3-10			
_			Unified	AASHTO	inches	inches inches	4	10	40
	In			_	Pct	Pot	_		
Deputy	0-8	 Silt loam*	CI-MI*, CI.	 A-4*, A-6	0	 0	100	100	95-10
			MT.			· _	_		
_	8-27	Silty clay loam*	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	0	0 -	100	100	95-10
_				A-7-6		_	_		
_	27-53	Silty clay*, clay	clay CL*, CH	A-7-6*	0	0 -	90-100	90-100 85-100 80-1	80-10
_	53-77	Bedrock*	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
_	77-87	Bedrock*	-	-	-	-		-	
_		_		_		_	_		
OtzC3:		_		_		_	_		
Deputy, severely		_		_		_	_		
eroded	0-4	Silty clay loam*, CL*	CI*	A-6*, A-7-6	0	- 0 -	100	100	95-10
_		silt loam		_		_	_		
_	4-17	Silty clay loam*, CL*,	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	0	0	100	100	95-10
_		silt loam		A-7-6		_	_		
_	17-43	Silty clay*, clay CL*	CI*, CH	A-7-6*	0	0	90-100	90-100 85-100 80-1	80-10
_	43-60	Bedrock*	;	-	-		-	-	-
	08-09	Bedrock*	-	-	-	-	-	-	
_		_		_		_	_		
Trappist,		_		_		_	_		
severely eroded	9-0	Silty clay loam*	CI*	A-6*, A-7-6	0	-	100	100	95-10
_	6-21	Silty clay*,	CL*, CH	A-7*, A-6	0	- 0 -	95-100	95-100 95-100 90-10	90-10
_		silty clay loam,		_		_	_		
_		parachannery		_		_	_		
_		silty clay,		_		_	_		
_		parachannery		_		_	_		
_		silty clay loam		_		_	_		
_	21 - 24	Very parachannery CL*	CI*, CH	A-6*, A-7	0	- 0 -	95-100	95-100 90-100 85-10	85-10
_		silty clay		_		_	_		
_		loam*, extremely		_		_	_		
_		parachannery		_		_	_		
_		silty clay loam,		_		_	_		
_		parachannery		_		_	_		
_		silty clay		_		_	_		
_	24-40	Bedrock*		-	-	-	-	-	-
_		_		_		_	_		

Table 16.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Lodmys gew	Depth	USDA texture	Classification	cation	Frag	Fragments	Per	Percentage pas	pass
	1 1			_	>10	3-10			
		_	Unified	AASHTO	inches	inches inches	4	10	40
	In				Pct	Pct			
EepAQ: Elkinsville	6-0	 Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	 A-4*, A-6	0	0	1000	100	 90-10
	ć	÷		*	•				,
	9-24	Silt loam*, Silty CL*, clav loam	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4, A-7-6	>	>	007 -	001)T-06
-	24-58		CL*, CL-ML,	A-6*, A-4	0	0	195-100190-100170-1	90-100	70-10
_		clay loam					_		
_	58-68		CL*, CL-ML,	A-4*, A-2-	0	0	195-100 90-100 55-1	90-100	55-10
_		loam, clay loam	SC, SC-SM	4, A-2-6,			_		
_				A-6		_	_ ;		
_	68-80			A-4*, A-2-4	0	0	185-100 80-100 50-9	80-100	50-95
		loam, sandy loam	CL-ML, SC				 		
EesB2:									
Elkinsville	8-0	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-10
	6	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			•	•			7
	8-34	Silty Clay Loam*, CL*, Silt loam	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4, A-7-6	>	>	001 -	001)T-06
	34-60		CL*, CL-ML,	A-6*, A-4	0	0	195-100 90-100 55-1	90-100	55-1(
_		loam	SC, SC-SM	_			_		
_	08-09	Stratified loam	CE*	A-4*, A-2-	0	0	195-100190-100155-1	90-100	55-10
_			SC, SC-SM	4, A-6			_		
		sandy clay loam*							
_		_		_			. -		
Millstone	0-10	Loam*, silt loam	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	195-100190-100180-1	90-100	80-10
-	10-62	Loam*, fine sandy CL*,	CL*, SC-SM,	A-6*, A-4	0	0	190-100 80-100 60-1	80-100	60-10
_		loam, clay loam,	loam, CL-ML, SC	_			_		
_	;	loam		_ :		_	_ ;	- ;	
	62-80	very fine	CL-ML*, SM,	A-4*, A-6,	0	0	180-100 50-100 30-1	20-100	30-10
		sandy Loam, gravelly sandy	CL, ML, SC	A-2-4					
_		loam, clay loam					_		
Fincastle	0-10	 Silt loam*	CI.* . CIMI.	A-4* A-6	c	c	100	98-100	90-10
	10-13			A-4*, A-6	0	0	100	98-100190-1	90-10
_	13-27	loam*,		A-7-6*, A-	0	0	1000	98-100 90-1	90-10
_		loam		6, A-7			_		
_	27-50	oam*, loam	CI*	A-6*, A-7	0	0-2	192-100 85-100 80-95	85-100	80-95
_	50-59	clay loam		A-6*, A-4	0	0-2	90-100 85-100 65-95	85-100	65-95
	59-80	fine sandy		A-4*, A-6	0-1	0-5	190-100 80-95	80-95	165-90
		loam	ML, SC-SM						
		_		_			_		

Table 16.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

	1		Classification	ication	Frag	Fragments	Per	Percentage pas	pass
and soil name	i di	P1000 -		_	>10	3-10	0	711	Tooling
			Unified	AASHTO	inches	inches inches	4	10	40
_	In	_	_	_	Pot	Pct		-	
EdoB:									
Fincastle	0-10	Silt loam*	CL*, CL-ML	A-4*, A-6	°	- - - -	100	98-1001	90-10
-	10-13	Silt loam*	CL*, CL-ML	A-4*, A-6	o –	- 0 -	1001	98-100 90-1	90-10
_	13-27	Silty clay loam*,	, CL*, CH	A-7-6*, A-	o –	- 0 -	1000	98-100 90-1	90-1(
_		silt loam	_	6, A-7	_	_	_	_	
_	27-50	Clay loam*, loam	CI*	A-6*, A-7	o –	1 0-2	192-1001	92-100 85-100 80-95	80-95
_	50-59	Loam*, clay loam	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4	o –	1 0-2	190-1001	90-100 85-100	65-95
_	59-80	Loam*, fine sandy CL*,	CL*, CL-ML,	A-4*, A-6	1 0-1	0-5	190-100 80-95		l 65–90
		loam 	SC, SC-SM						
Xenia	8-0	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL	A-4*	o . _	. <u>-</u>	1000	100	95-1(
_	8-30	Silty clay loam*	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	o –	0 -	1000	100	95-1(
_		_	_	I A-7	_	_	_	_	
_	30-50	Clay loam*, loam	CI*	A-6*, A-7	o –	0-1	195-100 90-95	_	75-95
_	50-58	Loam*, clay loam	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4	o –	1 0-2	190-100 90-95	_	75-95
_	58-80	Loam*, fine sandy	sandy CL*, CL-ML	A-4*, A-6	o –	0-1	190-100 90-95	_	75-90
-		loam	_	_	_	_	_	_	
		_							
GmsF:		_		_	_	_	_	_	
Greybrook	0-5	Silt loam*	CL*, CL-ML,	A-4*, A-6	o 	- · o - ·	100	100	90-1(
_	, ,	+1100	- MI	, ,					,
	07-I		ICL*, CL-ML	A-4*, A-6	o (- ·	007 1	007	90-I
	15-62	Clay loam*, loam, CL*	- CI.*	A-6*, A-7-	o 	o -	95-100	95-100 90-100 75-9	75-95
	08-09	200	* TO -	1 4 4 4 4 1 A 1		 -	185-100185-97		ο I O α
	08 80	salidy +0		, *-A , 'B-A'	> 				00
				2 -					
		l loam to silt			_	_			
_			_	_	_	_	_	_	
-		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
HccB2:				_	_	_	_	_	
Haubstadt	0-7	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	o 	 0 	100	100	90-10
	7-32	Silty clay loam*. CL*.	CL* CL-ML	A-6* A-4	- -	 -	100	100	90-10
		Tool T		1 A-7-6	, _	, _	 : : 	_	
_	32-61	.oam*,	silty CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4	。 	. <u> </u>	95-100	95-100 90-100 80-1	80-10
_					_	_	_	_	
_	61 - 80	clay]	CL*, CL-ML,	A-6*, A-7-	o –	- 0 -	190-100 85-100 65-1	85-100	65-1(
_		clay loam, loam SC,	SC, SC-SM	6, A-4	_	_	_	_	
_		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	

Table 16.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Mars creM	Den th	 	Classification	cation	Frag	Fragments	Per	Percentage pas	e pass
and soil name	1 1 1			_	710	3-10	, - –		1
			Unified	AASHTO	linches	inches inches	4	10	1 40
	In				Pct	Pct			
HcgAH:							- - 		
Haymond	0-10	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*	o 	o 	1000	100	190-10
_	10-44	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*	°	0	100	100	90-10
_		_	ML	_	_	_	_		_
_	44-60	Silt loam*,	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	o –	0	95-100	95-100 90-100 65-10	65-10
_		stratified silt	MI, SC, SM	_	_	_	_		_
_		loam to sandy	_	_	_	_	_		_
_		loam to loam	_	_	_	_	_		_
HcgAW:									
Haymond	6-0	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*	0	0	1 100	100	90-10
_		_	- MI	_	_	_	_	_	_
	9-44	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*	0	0	1000	100	90-10
	;	4							
_	44-60			A-4*, A-6	o 	o 	001-06 001-66	90-100	1 65-1 (
_		stratified silt	MI, SC, SM	_	_	_	_		_
_		loam to sandy	_	_	_	_	_ _		_
		loam to loam							
HODAD.									
iichus .									
haymond,									
חסטקיים									
depression	0-10	 Silt loam*	CI-MI*, CI,	 A-4*	0	0	100	100	190-10
•							· -		
_	10-44	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*	0	0	100	100	190-10
	;								,
	44-00	Stratiled Silt		IA-4°, A-0	> 	> 	71-69 001-06 001-66	00T-06	T-Col
		l loam to loam*	IME, SC, SM						
HeeG:		_	_	_	_	_	_		_
Hickory	9-0	Loam*	CL-ML*, CL, ML	A-4*, A-6 	o – –	0-5	95-100 90-100 75-10 	90-100	75-10
_	6-38	Clay loam*, loam	CI*	A-6*, A-7-6	51 0-1	1 0-5	190-100 85-100 70-95	85-100	170-95
_	38-44	Loam*, clay loam		A-6*, A-4	1 0-1	0-5	190-100 80-95		170-95
_		_		_	_	_	_		_
	44-80	Loam*, clay loam, CL*,		IA-4*, A-2,	1 0-1	9-0-	190-100180-95		150-95
		sandy loam	SC, SC-SM	A-6					
_		_	_	_	_	_	_		_

Table 16.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

- Codemin com	1 4 to C	TOTAL TOTAL	Classification	cation	Fragments	nents	Per	Percentage pass	pass
and soil name	1				×10	3-10			
			Unified	AASHTO	inches inches	inches	4	10	40
	I				Pct	Pct			
HizE2:		_		_	_		_	_	
Hickory	9-0	Silt loam*, loam	CL*, CL-ML, ML	A-4*, A-6 	 0	0-2	95-100 90-100 75-10 	90-100 	75-1(
_	6-38	Clay loam*, loam	CL*	A-6*, A-7-6	0-1	0-5	190-100185-100170-9	85-100	70-95
_	38-44	Loam*, clay loam		A-6*, A-4	0-1	0-5	190-100180-95 70-9	80-95	70-95
_					_		_		
_	44-80	clay loam,		A-4*, A-2,	0-1	0-2	190-100 80-95		150-95
		sandy loam	SC, SC-SM	A-6					
Grayford	0-7	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	. -	0	190-1001	90-100 90-100 80-1	80-10
_		_	MI	_	_		_	_	
_	7-16	Silt loam*, silty CL*	CI.*	A-6*, A-4,	- 0 -	0	190-1001	90-100 90-100 80-1	80-10
_				A-7-6	_		_	_	
_	16-45	Clay loam*, loam, CL*	ĊĪ*	A-6*, A-4,	- 0	0-2	190-100 85-100 70-9	85-100	70-95
_		loam		A-7-6	_				
_	45-52	gravelly	CH*, CL	A-7-6*	- 0 -	0-40	1 86-091	160-95	155-95
_				_	_		_	_	
_		clay, silty		_	_		_	_	
_		clay		_	_		_	_	
	52-60	Bedrock*				-			-
HizE3:									
Hickory,		_		_	_		_	_	
severely eroded	0-4	loam*	CI*	A-6*, A-7-6	0 -	0-2	195-1001	86-06	80-95
_	4-33	Clay loam*, loam	CI*	A-6*, A-7-6	0-1	0-5	190-1001	90-100 85-100 70-9	70-95
_	33-40	Loam*, clay loam	CL*, CL-ML,	A-6*, A-4	0-1	0-5	190-100 80-95		170-95
_					_		_	_	
_	40-80	Loam*, clay loam		A-4*, A-2,	0-1	0-2	190-100 80-95	_	50-95
			SC, SC-SM	A-6					
Grayford,									
severely eroded	7-0		CL*, CL-ML	A-4*, A-6	0 -	0	190-1001	90-100 90-100 80-1	80-10
_	7-12	Silt loam*, silty CL*	CI.*	A-6*, A-4,	- 0 -	0	190-1001	90-100 90-100 80-1	80-10
_		clay loam		A-7-6	_		_	_	
	12-42	Clay loam*, loam, CL*	CI*	A-6*, A-4,	- · •	0-2	190-100185-100170-9	85-100	70-95
		loam		A-7-6	_				
	42-49	gravelly	CH*, CL	A-7-6*	- · •	0-40	1 86-091	60-09	55-95
		clay, silty							
	49-60	Clay Bedrock*	;	;					
_					- - 			-	

Table 16.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

	Depth	USDA texture	Classification	cation	Fragi	Fragments	Per	Percentage pass	pass
and soil name	4				>10	3-10			
			Unified	AASHTO	inches	inches inches	1 4 1	10	1 40
	In				Pot	Pot			
HleAW:	,	+ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	÷	· 				9	
	# T - O	Silt loam', loam	MI.	, 1 -	> 	- 	001		7-00-
	14-41	Fine sandy loam*, CL-ML*,	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-2-4	o - -	0	190-100185-100150-1	85-100	50-10
_		loam, sandy	ML, SC-SM,	_	_	_	_		_
_		loam, silt loam	SM	_	_	_	_		_
_	41-60	a)		A-2-4*, A-	0	0-2	80-100 75-100 45-95	75-100	145-95
_			SC, SC-SM	2-6, A-4,	_	_	_		_
_		loam to loamy		l A-6	_	_	_		_
		sand to sandy							
_		cray roam,							
MhyB2:							. –		
Medora	8-0	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	1000	100	95-10
			MI	; ; _ :			_ ;		
_	8-21	Silt Loam*, silty CL* clav loam	« CFF	A-6*, A-7-6 	o 	o 	001 -	100	95-10
-	7	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4				90 100175 100165	1	, L
	C7-43	Loam, Silt loam,		14-0", A-4	N - -	0	1001-001	001-67	00-
		gravelly loam,	SM' CL-ML						
	75.00		÷ 00	-6-4	C -	ц С	100-100125-100160-95	75-100	0
	00	Joan candy olay		- Z-W ' - Z-Z-I	N) 	1001-001	001-01	00 -
-		grand		7, 2, 4					
-									
_									
MhyC3:					. <u>-</u>	_			
Medora, severely		_		_	_	_	_		_
eroded	0-7	Silt loam*	CL*, CL-ML,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-10
_			ML	_	_	_	_		_
_	7-16	Silt loam*, silty CL*	CI.*	A-6*, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-10
_		clay loam		_	_	_	_		
-	16-35	Loam*, silt loam, CL*,		A-6*, A-4	0-5	0-2	80-100 75-100 65-9	75-100	65-95
		gravelly loam,	SM, CL-ML						
		Loam		; - :			_ ;		
	35-80	Sandy clay*, clay SC*,	SC*, CL	A-6*, A-2-	Z-0 	ა - 0	180-100175-100160-95	75-100	160-05
				6, A-Z-7,					
				A-/-6					
_		sandy clay loam		_	_	_	_		
_		_		_		_	_		

Table 16.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

			-	Classification	ation	Fragments	ents	Per	Percentage pas	pass
Map symbol	Depth	USDA texture						. <u>_</u>	sieve number	mber-
and soil name		_	_			>10	3-10			
			-	Unified	AASHTO	inches inches	inches	4	10	40
	п					Pct	Pct			
MmoC3:										
Miami, severely eroded	9-0	 Clav loam*	_ * 10		 A-6*		0		 92-100	75-95
_	6-29		silty CL*		A-6*, A-7-6	0-1	0-5	190-100185-100175-9	85-100	75-95
_		loam	-			_				
_	29-34	, fine	sandy CL*,	ML, SC,	A-6*, A-4	0-1	0-2	1 86-061	86-58	162-95
			WS -	;						
	34-80	Loam*, rine s loam	sandylcL*, SM	, ML, SC,	A-4*, A-6	 1 0	C -	86-06 -	80-98	9 9 9
_		_	-			_		_	_	
MmoD3:										
e ,	9-0	 Clay loam*	<u>.</u>		A-6*	0	0	 95-100 92-100 75-95	92-100	75-95
_	6-29	loam*,	silty CL*		A-6*, A-7-6	0-1	0-5	190-100 85-100 75-9	85-100	75-95
_		clay loam	_			_				
_	29-34	fine	sandy CL*,	ML, SC,	A-6*, A-4	0-1	0-2	1 86-061	182-98	162-95
_	34-80	loam	*IS	Z V	9- & *V- &		ر ا	_ ao _oo _	_ ao_ua	65-07
_) 	9	SM SM	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		1)			2
-						-		- - 	-	
Mnpc2:		_	-			_		_	_	
Miami	0-7	Silt loam*	<u>*</u>	ML, CL-	A-4*, A-6	0	0	195-100192-1001	92-100	85-10
	7-13	 Silty clay lo	loam*, CL*,	, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4	0	0-1	 95-100 92-100 85-9	92-100	85-98
_		silt loam	-			_		_	_	
	13-31	loam*,	silty CL*		A-6*, A-7-6	0-1	0-2	190-100 85-98		175-95
	31-36	cray roam Loam*. fine s	 sandv CL*.	MI	A-6*. A-4	0-1	0-5	1 90-061	185-98	65-9
			WS	Ì)			: :
_	36-80	, fine	sandy CL*,	ML, SC,	A-4*, A-6	0-1	0-5	1 86-061	86-58	65-90
		loam								
MnpD2:						_			_	
Miami	0-7	Silt loam*	CI*	ML, CL-	A-4*, A-6	0	0	95-100 92-100	92-100	85-10
	7-13	 Siltv clav lo	ML loam*. CL*.	CI-MI	A-6*, A-4		0-1	 95-100 92-100 85-9	92-100	85-98
_		loam					1	_		
_	13-31	Clay loam*, s	silty CL*		A-6*, A-7-6	0-1	0-5	190-100 85-98		175-95
_		clay loam	-			_		_	_	
_	31-36	, fine	sandy CL*,	, ML, SC,	A-6*, A-4	0-1	0-2	1 86-061	185-98	65-95
	0	į	WS -	5		,				Ĺ
	36-80	Loam*, rine s loam	sandylcL*,	ML, SC,	A-4*, A-6	T-0	C -	86-06-		9-09-
_		_	_			_		_	_	

Table 16.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

			Classification	cation	Fragments	nents	Per	Percentage pas	pass
Map symbol	Depth	USDA texture			٠.		- -	sieve number	umber-
and soil name		_		_	>10	3-10			
			Unified	AASHTO	inches inches	inches	4	10	40
	In				Pct	Pct			
NaaA:							. -		
Nabb	0-10	Silt loam* 	CL-ML*, CL, ML	A-4*, A-6 	 0	0	1000	100	90-10
_	10-18	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	1000	100	90-10
	C		_ ML	; ;	_	ć		,	
	18-35	Silty clay loam*, silt loam	Loam*, CL*, CL-ML 	A-6*, A-4, A-7-6	 	>	001	00T)T-06
_	35-76	Silt loam*, silty CL*,	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-7-	0	0	98-100 95-100 90-9	95-100	190-95
_			_	6, A-4	_				_
	76-80	Clay loam*, loam CL* 	*	A-6*, A-4, A-7-6	0-2	0-2	190-100 85-95	85-95	70–90 -
NaaB2:									
Nabb	0-7	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	1000	100	190-10
	7-13	 Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	 A-4*, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-10
_		_	ML	_	_				_
	13-33	Silty clay loam*,	loam*, CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	 0	0	1000	100	90-10
	33-71	Loam*	siltvich*. CL-ML	A-/-6 A-6* A-7-	0	o	198-100195-100190-9	95-100	90-95
_	!			6, A-4	_		_		
_	71-80	Clay loam*, loam	CI*	A-6*, A-4,	1 0-2	0-2	190-100 85-95		170-90
				A-7-6					
OfaAW:									
Oldenburg	6-0	Silt loam*, loam	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*	0	0	198-100195-100185-1	95-100	85-10
	9-39	 Loam*, sandy	ML. ML.*, CI., SC.	 A-4*, A-2-4	 0	0	 95-100 85-100 50-9	85-100	 50-95
_		loam, silt loam	l SM	_	_		_		_
	39-60	Stratified sandy		A-2-4*, A-	- · 0	0	160-100 50-100 30-9	50-100	130-90
_			MI, SC-SM	1-b, A-4					
		sand to loam to							
		l loam*							
OmkC2:									
Otwell	0-7	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	1000	100	90-10
	7-27	ML	- ME	 	 	c	700	100	90-10
	i		<u> </u>) : : -		•	2 -	9	í 2
_	27-55	Loam*, silty clay CL*	CI*	A-6*, A-4,	. <u>-</u>	0	195-100195-100185-1	95-100	85-10
_		loam, silt loam	_	I A-7-6	_		_		_
_	55-80	fie	CL*, SC	A-4*, A-6,	- 0 -	0	195-100 90-100 75-1	90-100	75-1(
		<u>.</u> ډ		A-7-6					
		Loam to silty claw loam to							
		silt loam*							
_			_	_	_		_		_

Table 16. -- Engineering Index Properties -- Continued

Cdmys creM	l Denth	IISDA textiire	Classification	cation	Fragments	ents	Per	Percentage pas	pas mher
and soil name					>10	3-10			
			Unified	AASHTO	inches inches	inches	4	10	40
	uI I				Pct	Pct			
OmkC3:									
Otwell, severely	_	_		_	_		_		
eroded	0-5	Silt loam*	CL*, CL-ML	A-4*, A-6	0	0	1000	100	190-1
_	5-14	Silt loam*, silty CL*	CI.*	A-6*, A-7-6	0	0	1000	100	190-1
-	_	clay loam		_	_		_		_
_	14-52	Loam*, silty clay CL*	CI.*	A-6*, A-4,	0	0	195-100	5-100 95-100 85-1	85-1
_	_	loam, silt loam		A-7-6	_		_		
_	1 52-80	Stratified clay	CL*, SC	A-4*, A-6,	0	0	195-100	5-100 90-100 75-1	75-1
-	_	loam to sandy		A-7-6	_		_		_
_	_	loam to silty		_	_		_		
_	_	clay loam to		_	_		_		
_	_	silt loam*		_	_		_		
Omz.							_ :		
Orthents									
D. 41.00									
Pekin	8-0	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	 A-4*, A-6	0	0	1000	100	1-06
_	_	_	ML	_	_		_		
_	l 8-29	Silt loam*, silty CL*,	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4	0	0	1000	100	90-1
_	_			_	_		_		
_	1 29-58		silty CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4	0	0	95-100	5-100 90-100 80-1	80-1
-	_			_	_		_		_
_	1 58-80		$\stackrel{\smile}{}$	A-4*, A-2-	0	0	9006	90-100 85-100 50-1	50-1
-	_	clay loam, loam,	SM	4, A-2-6,	_		_		
		sandy loam		A-6					
PcrB2:									
Pekin	6-0 I	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	1000	100	90-1
_	_		ML	_	_		_		
	9-24		silty CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4	0	0	1000	100	190-1
	_			_	_		_		
	24-45	_	silty CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4	 o	0	95-100	5-100 90-100 80-1	80-1
-						•			
	45-80		silty CL*, ML, SC,	A-4*, A-2-	0	0	190-100	90-100 85-100 50-1	50-1
		clay loam, loam, SM	SM	4, A-2-6, I					
		sandy Loam		0 - W - 0					
_		_		_	-				

Table 16. -- Engineering Index Properties -- Continued

	1		Classification	cation	Fragn	Fragments	Per	Percentage pas	pas
and soil name	nepda a	ו מפתע הפינודים			>10	3-10	<i>n</i>	Teomii exets	TECHT
			Unified	AASHTO	inches	inches inches	4	10	40
	In				Pct	Pot			
PcrC2:									
Pekin, eroded	8-0	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	1000	100	190-1
	8-28	 Silt loam*, silty	silty CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4	0	0	100	100	190-1
	2				_ <	•		,	- 5
	76-87	Sirt loam*, Sirty CL*,	CL*, CL-ML	A-0*, A-4	>	>	00T-c6	T-08 00T-06 00T-06	T-081
_	57-80	clay loam Silt loam*, siltv	siltv CL*, ML, SC,	A-4*, A-2-	0	0	190-1001	 90-100 85-100 50-1	50-1
_			SM	4, A-2-6,	_		_		
		sandy loam		A-6					
PhaA:					_				
Peoga	8-0	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	1000	100	190-1
_	8-19	 Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-1
_	}		ML			, _	- -		
_	19-36	Silt loam*, silty CL*	CL*	A-6*, A-4,	0	0	100	100	190-1
_		clay loam		A-7-6	_		_		
_	36-76	oam*,	CI.*	A-6*, A-4,	0	0	198-1001	98-100 95-100 80-1	80-1
_				A-7-6	_		_		_
	76-80	clay]	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	 0	0	98-100	98-100 95-100 80-1	80-1
		Silt loam, loam,		9-/-W					
PlpAH:		_		_	_		_		
Piopolis	0-10	clay loam*	CL*	A-7*, A-6	- 0 -	0	1000	100	90-1
	10-31	clay loam*	CI.*		0	0	100	100	90-1
	31-60	Silty clay loam*, silt loam	, ICL 	A-/*, A-6	>	>	001	100	- 06
PlpAHU:									
Piopolis,	,	4	÷		_			,	
undrained	0-10	Silty clay loam* Silty clay loam*	CI *	A-7*, A-6 A-7*, A-6	0 0	0 0	1000	100	90 - 1 90 - 1
_	31-60	clay loam*,	, ICL*	A-7*, A-6	0	0	100	100	190-1
		silt loam							
Pm1.				_			_		
Pits, quarry									
-		_			_		_		

Table 16. -- Engineering Index Properties -- Continued

	- 4	-	Classification	cation	Frage	Fragments	Per	Percentage pas	e pas
map symbor and soil name	nebru	OSDA texture			>10	3-10	" 	sieve number	umber
			Unified	AASHTO	inches	inches inches	4	10	1 40
	uI				Pct	Pct 			
RptG:	0-4	 Channerv silt	 CT.* GC. MT.	 - - -		0-10	155-80	150-75	145-7
	•	l loam*			 •	} 	<u> </u>		· -
_	4-16	Very channery	IGC*, GC-GM,	A-6*, A-1-	0-15	0-15	125-60	125-55	120-5
_		silt loam*, very	GM	b, A-2, A-		_	_	_	_
		channery silty			_				
_		cray loam, extremelv							
-		channery silt		. –			- - - -		
_		loam	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
	16-40	Bedrock*			-				
Jessietown	0-5	 Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*	0	0	195-1001	5-100 95-100 90-1	 90-1
_		_		_	_	_	_	_	_
	5-23	Parachannery	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	0	0-2	180-100 80-100 75-1	80-100	175-1
		•		A-7-6					_
		loam*, very			_			_	
		parachannery siltw claw loam							
_		verv							
		parachannery					- -		_
_		silt loam, silty	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
_		clay loam		_	_	_	_		_
_	23-30	Extremely	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	0-2	0-15	180-100 80-100 75-1	80-100	175-1
		parachannery		A-7-6	_			_	
_		Silty Clay*, were							
_		very parachannery							
_		silty clay loam,	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
_		extremely	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
_		parachannery	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
_		silty clay loam,	_	_	_	_	_		_
		very							
		silty clay	_				- -		_
_	30-40	Bedrock*	-	-	-	-	-		
RvwB2:									
Russell	8-0	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL	A-4*	0	o . <u>–</u>	100	100	195-1
	8-13		CL*	A-6*, A-7	0	o 	1000	100	195-1
		silt loam	÷		_ <			5	0 5 - 1
_	28-52	Silty Clay loam CL'	× *:	A-6*, A-7			195-1001	2	1001
_	70107	ciay roam", roam,	-	- (-\\ '.o-\\	> -	1	001-06-	001-69	000
	52-58		CL*, CL-ML	A-6*. A-4	0	0-1	192-100185-100175-9	85-100	175-9
_	58-80	fine		A-4*, A-6	0	0-3	190-100 80-95 75-9	80-95	175-9
_		loam	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
_		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_

Table 16. -- Engineering Index Properties -- Continued

terrace 0-9 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	- Column	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	Classification	cation	Frag	Fragments	Pe	Percentage	e pas
In	soil	l Depth	OSDA texture			>10	3-10		steve n	umber
The property of the composition of the compositio		_	_	Unified	AASHTO	inches	linches	_	10	1 40
Grant Characterial Characteria		In				Pct	Pct			
, terrace 0-9 Silt loam* CL-ML*, CL, A-4*, A-6 0 0 100 100 100 101 102-20 Silt loam* CL*, ML, CL A-4*, A-6 0 0 100 100 100 101 102-30 Silt loam* CL*, CL-ML A-7-6 0 0 0 100 100 100 102-30 Silt loam*, loam* CL*, CL-ML A-7-6 0 0 0 0 100 100 102	RzfA:									
9-12 Silt loam* NL A-4*, A-6 0 0 100 100 12-30 Silty clay loam*, CL*, CL-ML A-6*, A-4, 0 0 100 100 13-30 Silty clay loam*, CL*, CL-ML A-6*, A-4, 0 0 100 100 13-10 Clay loam*, loam A-7-6 0 0 100 100 13-10 Clay loam*, loam A-7-6 0 0 100 100 13-10 Clay loam*, loam A-7-6 0 0 100 100 10-25 Silt loam*, silty CL*, CL-ML A-6*, A-4 0 0 100 100 10-25 Silt loam*, silty CL*, CL-ML A-6*, A-4 0 0 100 100 10-25 Silt loam*, silty CL*, CL-ML A-6*, A-4 0 0 100 100 10-25 Silt loam*, clay CH*, CL-ML A-6*, A-4 0 0 100 100 10-26 Silt loam*, clay CH*, CL-ML A-6*, A-4 0 0 100 100 10-26 Silt loam*, clay CH*, CL-ML A-6*, A-4 0 0 100 100 10-27 Silt loam*, clay CH*, CL-ML A-6*, A-4 0 0 100 100 10-28 Silt loam*, clay CH*, CL-ML A-7-6* 0 0 100 100 10-29 Silt loam*, clay CH*, CL-ML A-7-6* 0 0 100 100 10-30 Silty clay loam*, CL*, ML, CL-ML A-6*, A-4 0 0 100 100 10-30 Silty clay loam*, CL*, ML, CL-ML A-7-6* 0 0 100 100 10-30 Silty clay loam*, CL*, ML, CL-ML A-7-6* 0 0 100 100 10-30 Silty clay loam*, CL*, CL-ML A-7-6* 0 0 100 100 10-30 Silty clay loam*, CL*, CL-ML A-7-6* 0 0 100 100 10-30 Silty clay loam*, CL*, CL-ML A-7-6* 0 0 100 100 10-30 Silty clay loam*, CL*, CL-ML A-7-6* 0 0 0 0 0 0 10-30 Silty clay loam*, CL*, CL-ML A-7-6* 0 0 0 0 0 10-30 Silty clay loam*, CL*, CL-ML A-7-6* 0 0 0 0 0 10-30 Silty clay loam*, CL*, CL-ML A-7-6* 0 0 0 0 0 10-30 Silty clay loam*, CL*, CL-ML A-7-6* 0 0 0 0 0 10-30 Silty clay loam*, CL*, CL-ML A-7-6* 0 0 0 0 0 10-30 Silty clay loam*, CL*, CL-ML A-7-6* 0 0 0 0 0 10-30 Silty clay loam*, CL*, CL-ML A-7-6* 0 0 0 0 0		6-0	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0 –	0 –	100	100	190-1
12-30 Silty clay loam*, CLF, ML, CLF A-4*, A-5 0 0 100 100 100 100 100 101 101 102 101 102 1				!	; _ :	, 	, 	_ :	_ ;	_ :
12-30 Silty clay loam*, Cr.* CL-ML A-6*, A-4*, 0 0 100 100		2T-6 -	Silt loam*	Ϋ́	A-4*, A-6	> 	> 	001	001	1-26-
30-73 Silty loam A-7-6 A-6+ A-4 0 0 SE-100 S0-100 30-73 Silty loam A-6+ A-4 0 0 10-120 Clay loam	_	12-30	clay		 A-6*, A-4,	0	0	100	100	190-1
30-73 Silty clay loam*, CL* 13-73 Clay loam*, CL* 13-120 Clay loam*, Loam A-7 A-7	_		loam		A-7-6	_	· _			_
73-120 Clay loam, loam A-7 A-7 Clay G0-98 G0-95 Clay loam, loam, CH*, CL A-7-6* O O-40 G0-98 G0-95 Clay loam, Clay loam*, loam, CH*, CL, A-4*, A-6 O O 100 Clay loam* CL-ML*, CL, A-4*, A-6 O O 100 Clay loam*, loam CL*, A-4*, A-6 O O 100 Clay loam*, loam CL*, A-4* O O B8-100 Clay loam*, loam CL*, A-7-6* O O B8-100 Clay loam*, CL*, A-7-6* O O O O Clay loam*, CL*, A-7-6* O O O O Clay loam*, CL*, A-7-6* O O O O Clay loam*, CL*, A-7-6* O O O O Clay loam*, CL*, A-7-6* O O O O Clay loam*, CL*, A-4*, A-6 O O O O Clay loam*, CL*, A-4*, A-6 O O O O Clay loam*, CL*, A-7-6* O O O O Clay loam*, CL*, A-4*, A-6 O O O O Clay loam*, CL*, A-4*, A-6 O O O O Clay loam*, CL*, A-4*, A-6 O O O O Clay loam*, CL*, A-4*, A-6 O O O O Clay loam*, CL*, A-4*, A-6 O O O O Clay loam*, CL*, A-4*, A-6 O O O O Clay loam*, CL*, A-4*, A-6 O O O Clay loam*, CL*, A-4*, A-6 O O O Clay loam*, Loam*, CL*, A-7-6*, A-4 O O O Clay loam*, Loam*, CL*, A-7-6*, A-4 O O O Clay loam*, Loam*, CL*, A-7-6*, A-4 O O O Clay gravelly O O O O Clay gravelly O O O O Cobbly clay O O O O Clay loam*, CL*, A-7-6*, O O O Clay gravelly O O O O Clay gravelly O O O O Clay gravelly O O O O Clay gravelly O O O O Clay gravelly O O O O Clay gravelly O O O O Clay gravelly O O O O Clay gravelly O O O O Clay gravelly O O O O Clay gravelly O O O O Clay gravelly O O O O Clay gravelly O O O O Clay gravelly O O O O Clay gravely O O O O Clay gravely O O O O Clay gravely O O O O Clay gravely O O O	_	30-73	clay	CI*	A-6*, A-4,	• •	o _	185-100	180-100	170-9
73-120 Clay loam*, loam, CH*, CL A-7-6* 0 0-40 60-95 60-95 clay, gravelly	_	_	loam,	_	A-7	_	_	_	_	_
clay, gravelly clay loam, clay loam cla	_	73-120			A-7-6*	0 –	0-40	86-09 l	160-95	155-9
tatuck, cobbly clay cobbly clay cobbly clay cobbly clay cobbly clay cobbly clay cobbly clay cobbly clay cobbly clay cobbly clay clay clay loam; clay loam; clay clay loam; c	_		clay, gravelly	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
cobbly clay cobbly clay	_	_	clay loam,	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
10-25 Silt loam*, silty CL*, CL. ML. A-6*, A-7 0 0 100	_		cobbly clay		_	_	_	_	_	_
10-25 Silt loam* CL-ML*, CL, A-4*, A-6 0 100 1										
10-25 Silt loam*, silty CL*, CL-ML A-6*, A-7 0 0 100 100 25-36 Silt loam*, loam CL* A-6*, A-4 0 0 98-100 95-100 36-67 Silty clay loam*, CL* A-6*, A-4 0 0 85-100 80-100 36-67 Silty clay loam*, CL* A-7-6* 0 0 85-100 80-100 67-120 Clay loam*, Clay, CH*, CL A-7-6* 0 0 0 85-100 80-100 67-120 Clay loam*, Clay, CH*, CL A-4*, A-6 0 0 0 100 67-120 Clay loam*, CL* A-4*, A-6 0 0 100 100 7-9 Silt loam* CL*, ML, CL A-4*, A-6 0 0 100 100 7-9 Silt loam* CL*, ML, CL A-4*, A-6 0 0 0 100 100 8-120 Clay loam*, CL* A-6*, A-4*, 0 0 85-100 80-100 130-73 Silty clay loam*, CL* A-6*, A-4*, 0 0 0 0 0 131-120 Clay loam*, LOAM* A-7-6* 0 0 0 0 131-120 Clay loam*, LOAM* A-7-6* 0 0 0 131-120 Clay loam*, LOAM* A-7-6* 0 0 0 131-120 Clay loam*, CA*, A-7* 0 0 0 131-120 Clay loam*, CA*, A-7* 0 0 0 131-120 Clay loam*, CA*, A-7* 0 0 0 131-120 Clay loam*, CA*, A-7* 0 0	terrace	0-10	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	100	100	190-1
10-25 Silt loam*, silty CL*, CL-ML A-6*, A-7 0 0 100 100 125-36 Silt loam*, loam CL* A-6*, A-4 0 0 98-100 95-100 36-67 Silt loam*, loam CL* A-6*, A-4 0 0 98-100 80-100 1-120 Clay loam*, loam CL* A-7 0 0 0 98-100 80-100 67-120 Clay loam*, clay, CH*, CL A-7-6* 0 0-40 60-98 60-95 1-120 Clay loam*, clay, CH*, CL A-4*, A-6 0 0 100 100 1-120 Clay loam*, CL*, CL*, A-4*, A-6 0 0 100 100 1-120 Clay loam*, CL*, CL*, A-4*, A-6 0 0 100 100 1-120 Clay loam*, CL*, CL*, A-4*, A-6 0 0 100 100 1-120 Silty clay loam*, CL*, CL*, A-6*, A-4*, 0 0 85-100 80-100 1-120 Clay loam*, CH*, CL*, A-7-6* 0 0-40 60-98 60-95 1-120 Clay loam*, CH*, CL*, A-7-6* 0 0-40 60-98 60-95 1-120 Clay loam*, CH*, CL*, A-7-6*, A-	_		_	MI	_	_	_	_	_	_
clay loam clay	_	10-25			A-6*, A-7-	o –	0	100	100	190-1
25-36 Silt loam*, loam CL* A-6*, A-4 0 0 98-100 95-100 36-67 Silty clay loam*, CL* A-6*, A-4 0 0 85-100 80-100 clay loam, loam CH*, CL A-7-6* 0 0 -40 60-98 60-95 clay loam, gravelly	_	_		_	6, A-4	_	_	_	_	_
36-67 Silty clay loam*, CL* A-6*, A-4, 0 0 185-100 80-100 clay loam, loam A-7	_	25-36	oam*, loam	CL*	A-6*, A-4	0	0	198-100	95-100	185-9
clay loam, loam A-7	_	1 36-67	clay	CI*	A-6*, A-4,	o –	0	185-100	180-100	170-9
67-120 Clay loam*, clay, CH*, CL A-7-6* 0 0-40 60-98 60-95 loam, gravelly	_		, loam,	_	I A-7	_	_	_	_	_
loam, gravelly	_	67-120	loam*,		A-7-6*	0	0-40	86-09 l	160-95	155-9
cobbly clay	_	_	loam, gravelly	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
., terrace 0-7 Silt loam* CL-ML*, CL, A-4*, A-6 0 0 10	_		clay loam,							
., terrace 0-7 Silt loam* CL-ML*, CL, A-4*, A-6 0 0 100 100 100 ML ML ML CL A-4*, A-6 0 0 10	_		cobbly clay 							
terrace 0-7 Silt loam* CL-ML*, CL, A-4*, A-6 0 0 100	RzfB2:									
ML		1 0-7	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,		0	0	100	100	190-1
CIF, MI, CI- A-4*, A-6 0 0 100	_		_			_	_	_	_	_
loam*, CL*, CL-ML A-6*, A-4, 0 0 100 1		6-7	Silt loam*	Ä		o 	o 	100	100	95-1
loam*, CL*, CL-ML A-0*, A-4, 0 0 100 1	-				; ;					
loam', CL* A-6*, A-4, 0 0 85-100 80-100 loam A-7		9-50			A-6*, A-4, A-7-6	> 	> 	001	001	T-06-
loam A-7	_	30-73	Silty clay loam*,	CI*	A-6*, A-4,	• •	0	185-100	180-100	170-9
loam, CH*, CL A-7-6* 0 0-40 60-98 60-95 611y	_		loam,	_	I A-7	_	_	_	_	_
clay, gravelly	_	73-120			A-7-6*	o –	0-40	86-09 l	160-95	55-9
clay loam,			clay, gravelly							
CODDIA CTAY			clay loam,							
	_		cobbly clay							

Table 16.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

	:		Classification	cation	Fragments	nents	Per	Percentage pas	pass.
Map symbol	Depth	USDA texture			710	3-10		sieve number	umber-
			 Unified	AASHTO	Ø	inches	4	10	1 40
	In				Pct	Pct			
RzfB2:									
terrace	8-0	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-10
	8-25	oam*,	silty CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-7-	0	0	100	100	190-10
	25-36	clay loam Silt loam*, loam	* - -	6, A-4 A-6*, A-4	 0	0	 98-100	 98-100195-100185-9	 85-95
_	36-67	_	, ICL*	A-6*, A-4,	0	0	185-1001	85-100 80-100 70-9	170-95
	7		_ :	A-7	_	•			
	67-120	67-120 Clay loam*, loam clay, gravelly	Loam, CH*, CL 11y	A -7-6*	 	0-40	86-091	60-95 	155-95
_		clay loam,	· <u>-</u> ·	_	_		_		_
		cobbly clay 							
RzgA:	0	4		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 	ď			- 5
кукег	9 -	Silt loam* 	CL-ML*, CL, ML	A-4*, A-6 	 	>	001	001)T-06
	9-12	Silt loam*	CL*, ML, CL-	A-4*, A-6	0	0	1000	100	95-10
_	12-38	 Silty clay loam*	loam*, CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	0	0	1000	100	90-10
_		loam	. –	I A-7-6	_		_		_
_	38-67	clay 1	, CL*	A-6*, A-4,	- 0 -	0	85-100	85-100 80-100 70-9	170-95
_		loam, l		A-7	_		_		_
	67-80	Silty clay*, cla	clay CH*, CL 	A-7-6* 	0-5	0-2	180-1001	80-100 80-100 75-1	75-1(
Muscatatuck	8-0	 Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	1000	100	190-10
	8-25	 Silt loam*, silt	ML siltv CL*, CL-ML	 A-6*, A-7-	 	0	100	100	 90-10
_		clay loam		6, A-4	· _		- -		
_	25-36	Silt loam*,	loam CL*		- 0	0	198-1001	98-100 95-100 85-9	185-95
	36-49	clay 1	, CI.*	A-6*, A-4,	 	0	85-100 80-100 70-9	80-100	170-95
	49-80	ciay loam, loam Silty clay loam*, CL*	, CI.*	A-/ A-6*, A-4,	 0	0	 85-100	85-100 80-100 70-9	170-95
_		loam,	_		_		_		_
RzgB2:									
Ryker	9-0	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	. <u> </u>	0	100	100	190-10
	6-10	 Silt loam*	ML CL*, ML, CL-	 A-4*, A-6	 0	0	100	100	95-10
_	;			_			_ ;		_ ;
	10-34	clay	loam*, CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	 	0	100	100	90-10
	34-63	Silt loam Silty clay loam*, CL*	, CI.*	A-/-6 A-6*, A-4,	 0	0	 85-100 80-100 70-9	80-100	170-95
_		loam,	_	A-7	_		_		
	63-80	Silty clay*, cla	, clay CH*, CL	A-7-6*	0-5	0-2	180-100 80-100 75-1	80-100	175-10
-		_	_	_	_		_		_

Table 16.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

— [odmys creM	Den th	 IISDA texture	Classification	cation	Frag	Fragments	Per	Percentage pas	pass
and soil name	1 1 1			_	>10	3-10			
			Unified	AASHTO	linches	inches inches	4	10	40
	п				Pot	Pct			
RzgB2:									
Muscatatuck	0-8	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	o 	o 	1000	100	90-10
_	8-25	 Silt loam*, silty	silty CL*, CL-ML	 A-6*, A-7-	0	0	100	100	90-10
_			· _	6, A-4	_	_	_		
_	25-36	oam*,	CL*	A-6*, A-4	o -	0	198-1001	98-100 95-100 85-95	85-95
_	36-49	Silty clay loam*,	CL*	A-6*, A-4,	0 -	0	85-100	85-100 80-100 70-9	70-95
_		loam,	_	A-7	_	_	_		
_	49-80	clay]	CI*	A-6*, A-4,	0 -	0	85-100	85-100 80-100 70-95	70-95
		clay loam, loam		A-7					
RzgC2:									
Ryker	8-0	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0 -	0	100	100	90-10
_				_	_	_	_		
-	8-32	Silty clay loam*, CL*,	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	0 -	0	1000	100	90-10
_		loam	_	A-7-6	_	_	_		
_	32-58	clay]	CI*	A-6*, A-7,	o _	0	85-100	85-100 80-100 70-9	70-95
_		loam,]	_	A-4	_	_	_		
_	58-78	ау*,	clay CH*, CL	A-7-6*	1 0-2	0-5	80-100	80-100 80-100 75-1	75-10
	78-80	Bedrock*	 -	 	<u> </u> 		 		-
Muscatatuck	0-8	 Silt loam*	 CL-ML*, CL,	 A-4*, A-6	• 	0	100	100	90-10
_			MI		_		- -		
_	8-25	Silt loam*, silty CL*	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-7-	0 -	0	100	100	90-10
-		clay loam	_	6, A-4	_	_	_		
_	25-36	oam*,	CI*	A-6*, A-4	o –	0	198-1001	98-100 95-100 85-9	85-95
_	36-49	clay	CI.	A-6*, A-4,	o _	0	85-100	85-100 80-100 70-9	70-95
		loam,	_ :		, 				0
	49-80	Silty clay loam*, CL*	* 	A-6*, A-4;	> 	> 	82-1001	6-0/ 00T-08 00T-68	201
				`					
RzhC3:							- -		
Ryker, severely		_	_	_	_	_	_		
eroded	7-0	Silt loam*		A-4*, A-6	0 -	0	1000	100	90-10
_	7-25	Silty	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	o –	0	1000	100	90-10
_		silt loam	_	A-7-6	_	_	<u>-</u>		
	25-54	Silty	CI*	A-6*, A-4,	o 	o 	185-1001	85-100 80-100 70-9	70-95
		clay loam,		A-7	, 				, 1
	54-78	Silty clay*,	clay CH*, CL	A-7-6*	Z-0 	- 0 - 2	1001-081	80-100 80-100 75-10	75-10
	18-80	Bearoak	:	:	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	 :	:	!
-		_	_	_	_	_	_		

Table 16. -- Engineering Index Properties -- Continued

			Classification	cation	Fragments	nents	Per	Percentage pas	pas
	Depth	USDA texture					•s	sieve number	mber
and soil name		_	_	_	_ >10 _	3-10			
			Unified	AASHTO	inches inches	inches	4	10	40
	ä				Pct	Pct			
RzhC3:					_			_	
Grayford,		_	_	_	_		_	_	
severely eroded	0-7	Loam*, silt loam, CL-ML*, CL,	CI-ML*, CI,	A-4*, A-6	- 0 -	0-5	180-100 60-100 60-1	60-100	60-1
_		gravelly loam	- MT	_	_		_	_	
_	7-12	Silt loam*, silty CL*	CL*	A-6*, A-4,	- 0 -	0-5	180-100 60-100 60-1	60-100	60-1
_			_	A-7-6	<u> </u>		_	_	
_	12-42	Clay loam*, loam, CL*	CI*	A-6*, A-4,	- 0 -	0-5	85-100 65-100 60-9	65-100	6-09
_		silt loam	_	A-7-6	<u> </u>				
_	42-52	Clay*, gravelly	ICH*, CL	A-7-6*	- 0 -	0-40	1 86-091	1 60-95	155-9
_		clay, cobbly	_	_	_		_	_	
_		clay, silty	_	_	_		_	_	
_		clay	_	_	_		_	_	
_	52-60	Bedrock*	-		-	-	-	-	-
Muscatatuck,							 		
severely eroded	0-4	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0 -	0	1000	100	90-1
_		_	ML	_	_		_	_	
_	4-22	Silt loam*, silty CL*,	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-7-	- 0 -	0	1000	100	190-1
_		clay loam	_	6, A-4	_		_	_	
_	22-33	Silt loam*, loam	CL*	A-6*, A-4	- 0 -	0	198-1001	98-100 95-100 85-9	85-9
_	33-46	Silty clay loam*, CL*	CL*	A-6*, A-4,	- 0 -	0	185-100	85-100 80-100 70-9	70-9
_		clay loam, loam	_	A-7	_		_	_	
_	46-80	Silty clay*, clay CH*,	CH*, CL	A-7-6*	I 0-2 I	0-5	82-100	82-100 80-100 72-1	72-1
SceA:									
Scottsburg	8-0	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, ML,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	198-1001	98-100 98-100 90-9	90-9
_		_	- CF	_			_	_	
_	8-31	Silty clay loam*, CL*	CI*	A-6*, A-7-6	- 0 -	0	198-100	98-100 98-100 90-9	6-06
_			_	_	_		_		
_	31-53	Silty clay loam*, CL*	CI*	A-6*, A-7-6	- 0 -	0	195-100 90-95		185-9
_		silt loam	_	_	_		_	_	
_	53-61	Parachannery	CL*, CH, MH,	A-7*	- 0 -	0	198-100	98-100 95-100 95-1	95-1
_		silty clay*,	MI.	_	_		_	_	
_		parachannery	_	_	_		_	_	
_		silty clay loam	_	_	<u>-</u> _		_	_	
_	61-67	Bedrock*	-	-	-	!	- -		
_	67-80	Bedrock*	-	-	- -		- -		
_		_	_	_	_		_	_	

Table 16. --Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol	Depth	 USDA texture	Classification 	cation	Fragm	ragments	- Fer	rercentage pas sieve number	pas mber
	ı	_			>10	3-10			
			Unified	AASHTO	inches	inches inches	4	10	40
	In			_	Pct	Pct			
ScfB2:									
Scottsburg	8-0	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	198-1001	98-100 98-100 90-9	6-06
	8-31	 	- ME	 	 -	_ c	 98-100	 98-100198-100190-9	6-06
)	loam	!))))
_	31-53	Silty clay loam*, CL*	CL*	A-6*, A-7-6	0	0	195-100 90-95		185-9
_	;	silt loam		i _:		_ ,	_ ;	- ;	
	53-61	Parachannery	CL*, CH, MH,	A-7*	 o	0	00T-86	001-36 001-86	95-1
		Silty Clay", parachannerv	7 8						
-		silty clay loam	_	_	_		. -		
_	61-67	Bedrock*	-	-		-		-	-
	67-80	Bedrock*							-
Deputy	8-0	 Silt loam*	CL-ML*, ML,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	1000	100	95-1
	0			; _ :	_		_ ;		, L
	17-8	clay loam*	, ICL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	- ·	>	007 .	001	1-96
	1	silt loam		A-7-6					,
	53-77	_	craylch", ch		 -	>	0011061	001-60	1 1
	77-87	Bedrock*	;	-		-			-
_			_	_	_		_		
SifE:		_		_	_		_	_	
Senachwine	0-8	Loam*	CL*, CL-ML,	A-4*, A-6	- ·	0	95-100	5-100 95-100 80-9	80-9
	8-26	ML	- MT	*9-4 	 	_ c	1 92-1001	 	85-9
-		loam	! _	· ! _			- - - -		}
_	26-32	>	loam CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4	0-1	1-0	92-100 85-95		180-9
_	32-80	fine	sandy CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*	0-1	0-2	190-100 85-95	_	175-9
		loam	MT.						
SifG:							_		
Senachwine	9-0	Loam*	CL*, CL-ML,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	195-1001	95-100 95-100 80-9	80-9
	92-9		. M	* 9- 4-		_ c	1 92-1001	 	25.0
-		loam	<u> </u>	, <u>!</u> _	, _	· _	-	9)
-	26-32	>	loam CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4	0-1	0-1	92-100 85-95		6-08 l
_	32-80	Loam*, fine sandy	sandy CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*	0-1	0-2	190-100 85-95	85-95	75-9
		loam	MT.						
Sldaw:									
Shoals	8-0	Silt loam*, loam	CL*, CL-ML,	A-6*, A-4	0 -	0	1000	195-100190-1	90-1
_				_	_	_	_		
	8-33	Loam*, silt loam, CL*,	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	- ·	0	1000	95-100 75-1	75-1
	6			A-7-6	_			- 6	, ,
	33-60	Stratified sandy loam to silt	ISC*, CL-ML, ML. SM. CL	A-4*, A-2-	 	۶ - 0	00T-06	T-05 00T-08 00T-06	7-05
		l loam*		A-6	_				
_		_	_	_	_		_		

Table 16. -- Engineering Index Properties -- Continued

			- Classification	40:+00	o + composite	0	Dev	Dert opethoored	000
Map symbol	Depth	USDA texture						sieve number	mber
		_	_	_	>10	3-10			
			Unified	AASHTO	inches	inches inches	4	10	40
_	In	_			Pct	Pct	_		_
StaAH:									
Steff	0-10	Silt loam*	ML*, CL, CL-	A-4*	0	0	100	95-100 85-1	185-1
	10-31	 Sil+ loam*	MI. CI.* CIMI.	 A - 4 *	 	c	 95-100		85-1
))		ME	· -	- -)			·
_	31-60	Stratified silt	CL*, ML, SM	A-4*, A-2-4	- 0 -	0	85-100	5-100 75-100 60-1	160-1
_		loam to loam to	_	_	_		_		_
		sandy loam* 							
StaAQ:									
Steff	0-11	Silt loam*	ML*, CL, CL-	A-4*, A-6	0	0	1000	95-100 85-1 	185-1
	11-41	 Silt loam*, silty	silty CL*, CL-ML,	A-6*, A-4	 0	0	95-100	95-100 95-100 85-1	85-1
_					_		_		_
_	41-60		CL*, SM, ML,	A-4*, A-6,	- 0 -	0	85-100	85-100 75-100 60-1	60-1
		stratified silt	SC-SM	A-2-4					
_		Ioam to Ioam to							
		- Saucy Loans							
StdAH:	-	+ 1:0	- + FM_ FO	9-k +V-k					- 00
	1	ומדר דסמוויי	MI	0-4 (4	 - 	>	2	2	1 00 -
_	11-41	Silt loam*, silty CL*,	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-7-	0	0	1000	100	190-1
_		clay loam	_	6, A-4	_		_		_
	41-60	Stratified silt	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	 0	0	95-100	95-100 90-100 75-1	75-1
		Loam to Silty clav loam to		9-/-W					
_		loam*		_	_		_		_
Std&O:									
Stendal	8-0	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, ML,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	100	100	190-1
_			뒴	_	_	_	_		_
	8-40		silty CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-7-	 0	0	100	100	190-1
	40-60	Silt loam*,	CI*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	 0	0	95-100	95-100 90-100 75-1	75-1
_		stratified silt		A-7-6	_		_		_
_		loam to silty	_	_	_		_		_
_		clay loam to	_	_	_		_		_
		loam 							
SuoAH:									
Stonelick	0-10	Fine sandy loam*		A-4*, A-2-4	 0	0	92-100	92-100 75-100 70-1	170-1
_	10-60	 Stratified sand	SM* CL-MI.	 A-4*. A-1-	 -	0	 92-100 75-100 40-9	75-100	140-9
-		to loamy sand to	ğ	b, A-2, A-	 	,			2 _
_		sandy loam to			_		_		_
_		loam*	_	_	_		_		_
_		_	_	_	_	_	_		

Table 16. --Engineering Index Properties--Continued

Map symbol Depth innes Innes American		-		4.000	40.	5045	1400	100	1000	100
sit, very In		Depth				1681.4 —	e i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i		sieve n	mber
In					_	>10	3-10			
In		_	_	Unified	AASHTO	inches	inches		10	40
121 121		H.				Pct	Pct			
ist, vary Silty clay loam* Cl* A-6*, A-76 0 0 100 95-100	ThbD4:									
30-01 Silty clay, Clr*, CH A-7*, A-6 0 0 95-100		_		_	_	_		_	_	_
3-20 Sility clay*, CI*, CH A-7*, A-6 0 0 95-100 95-100 sility clay*, CI*, CH A-7*, A-6 0 0 95-100 95-100 sility clay loam		_	clay loam*		A-6*, A-7-6	_	0	100	195-100	190-1
silty clay loam,		3-20	Silty clay*,		A-7*, A-6	0	0	95-100	195-100	190-1
Sality clay law Sality clay law Sality clay law Sality clay law Sality clay Sality			silty clay loam,		_		_			
Silfy clay loam			parachannery							
10-30 Weathered			Silty Clay, narachannery							
20-30 Waathered			silty clay loam							
ist, Bedrock*		1 20-30	Siring Siring Weathered	;						-
ist, rely eroded			bedrock*	_	_					
		30-40	Bedrock*	-			-	-	-	
ist,		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
eroded 0-4 Silty clay loam* CL*, CH A-6*, A-7=6 0 0 1000 1000 4-21 Silty clay*, CL*, CH A-7*, A-6 0 0 95-100 95-100 8	ThcD3:				_		_			
### STORES 4-21 Silty Clay*, CL*, CH				÷	, t					
4-21 Silty Clay*, Clr*, CH A-7*, A-6 0 0 95-100 9			cray roam*		A-0*, A-/-b		o ,	007 1	007 1	1-061
Silty Clay loam; Silty Clay		4-21	Silty clay*,		A-7*, A-6	0	o 	95-100	95-100	1-06
parachannery silty clay,			SILTY CLAY LOAM,		_					_
silty clay,			parachannery		_	_				
		_	silty clay,	_	_			_	_	_
21-27 Very parachannery CL*, CH A-6*, A-7 0 0 95-100 90-100 1 loam*, extremely			parachannery							
21-27 Very parachannery CL*, CH			silty clay loam						_ :	
Silty Glay		1 21-27	Very parachannery		-	0	o 	95-100	190-100	85-1
parachannery parachannery			Silty clay loam* extremely							
silty clay loam,			narachannery							_
parachanery silty clay			paracmammery							
			parachannerv							
27-40 Bedrock*			silty clay	_	_			_		
severely		1 27-40	Bedrock*	-	-	-	-	-	-	
severely			_		_					_
3-12 Channery Silty CLF, GC, GC, A-4", A-6 C-5 C-10 D55-00 D07/5 3-12 Very channery GC*, GC-GM, A-6*, A-1- C-15 C-15 C-5 C-5 10-am*, very CTF,	Kohan, severely			ç	, ,			9	1	7 2
Very channery GC*, GC-GM, A-6*, A-1- 0-15 25-60 25-55 Structured GC*, GC-GM, A-2, A-1 0-15 25-60 25-55 Structured GC*, GC-GM, A-2, A-1	eroded	n 		ָּרָ לָּ	A-4°, A-0	n -	01-0	00-00-	c/-0cl	, to to to
silty clay GM b, A-2, A-		3-12			A - A - A - 1 -	0-15	0-15	125-60	125-55	20-5
Silcy Clay GM D, loam*, very 7 7 loam extremely channery silt loam		71.0			-T-W 'o-W		2	00	0	0
loam*, very channery silt channery silt channery silt loam loam loam			silty clay	W.	b, A-2, A-					
channe loam, channe loam Bedrock			l loam*, very							
loam, channe loam Bedrock		_						_	_	_
=		_	loam, extremely					_	_	_
			channery silt			_				
			Loam							
		12-40	Bedrock*	-	-	:	:	:	:	

Table 16.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

			Classification	cation	Fragments	ents	Per	Percentage pas	pass
Map symbol	Depth	USDA texture					ν ₁	sieve number	mber-
and soil name		_		_	>10	3-10			
			Unified	AASHTO	inches inches	inches	4	10	40
	ui -				Pct	Pct			
ThdD2:									
Trappist	9-0	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-10
_	6-30	 Siltv clav*,	CI.*, CH	 A-7*, A-6	 0	0	95-100 95-100 90-1	95-100	90-10
		loam,			· _				
_		parachannery		_	. -	_	- -		
_	_	silty clay,			· -	_	- -		
_		parachannery		_	_	_	_		
_	_	silty clay loam		_	_	_	_		_
	30-35	Very parachannery CL*	CL*, CH	A-6*, A-7	 0 	0	95-100 90-100 85-10	90-100	85-10
		Silty Clay							
		parachannerv							
		silty clay loam,							
_		parachannery		_	_	_	_		
_		silty clay		_	_	_	_		
_	35-45	Bedrock*	-	-	-	-	-		-
				:		_	_ ;		_ ;
Rohan	0-3	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*	 o 	0	80-1001-08	80-95	65-95
-	,	_		· ·				L	
-	3-16	24	GC*, GC-GM,	A-6*, A-1-	0-15	0-15	1.75-60	125-55	20-02
-		silt loam*, very	W.D	b, A-2, A-	_	_			
_		channery silty		1 7	_	_	_		
_		clay loam,		_	_	_	_		
		extremely				_			
-		channery silt				_			
	16.40	Loam			_				
_) 	pediock.							
Uby.		_				_	_		
Udorthents,	_	_							
тоаму									
UdaB:						_	_		
Urban land.									
Deputy	8-0	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-10
_	_	_	MT	_	_	_	_		
_	8-27	Silty clay loam*, CL*, CL-ML	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	- 0 -	0	100	100	95-10
_		silt loam		A-7-6	_	_			
	27-53	Silty clay*, clay CL*,	CL*, CH	A-7-6*	- · o - ·	0	90-100 85-100 80-1	85-100	80-10
	79-52	Bedrock*	:	<u> </u>	 	 	:	!	!
	/0-/0	bearoak	!		 				
-		_		_	_		_		

Table 16.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

- Codemon Royal	1		Classification	cation	Frag	Fragments	Per	Percentage pas	pass
and soil name	nebru				>10	3-10	n 	sieve number	moer-
			Unified	AASHTO	inches	inches inches	4	10	40
	In				Pct	Pct			
UdaB:									
Scottsburg	8-0	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, ML,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	98-100 98-100 90-95	98-100	90-95
_			년 -	_		_	_	_	
	8-31	Silty clay loam*, CL*	* CI	A-6*, A-7-6	o 	 o 	98-100 98-100 90-95	98-100	36-06
_	;	Loam			_		- ;		
	31-53	Silty clay loam*, CL* silt loam	* - -	A-6*, A-7-6 	o 	 o 	95-100 90-95		85-9(
_	53-61		CT.* MT. CH	A-7*	- -	· -	98-100195-100195-10	95-1001	95-10
	5	silty clay*,	Ì	<u> </u>	, - –	 			1
_		parachannery	_	_	_	_	_	_	
_		silty clay loam	_	_	_	_	_	_	
_	61-80	Bedrock*	-	-	-		-	-	-
UfcB:									
Urban land.									
Cincinnati	0-8	 Silt loam*	CI-ML*, CI,	 A-4*, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-10
_			MT.		_	_	_	_	
_	8-24	Silt loam*, silty CL*,	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-7-	0	0 -	100	100	90-10
_		clay loam	_	6, A-4	_	_	_	_	
_	24-74	loam*, loam	CI.*	A-6*, A-4	0	- 0 -	98-100 95-100 85-95	95-100	85-95
_	74-80	Clay loam*, loam	CI*	A-6*, A-4,	0	l 0-2	90-100 85-95		170-90
				A-7-6					
	0-7		 CT;-MT:*	7 × 7 × 8 - 8 - 8		 	100	100	90-10
			MI.	· ·	, - –	 ·		2	, ,
_	7-13	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	0	0 -	100	100	90-10
_		_	M.	_	_	_	_	_	
_	13-33	Silty clay loam*, CL*,	CI*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	0	- 0 -	100	100	90-10
_		silt loam	_	A-7-6	_	_	_	_	
_	33-71	Silt loam*, silty CL*,	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-7-	0 –	- 0 -	98-100 95-100 90-95	95-100	90-95
_		clay loam	_	6, A-4	_	_	_	_	
_	71-80	Clay loam*, loam	CI*	A-6*, A-4,	1 0-2	I 0-2 I	90-100 85-95		170-90
_		_		A-7-6	_	_	_	_	
Trhan land									
Orban rand.									

Table 16.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

	Depth	 USDA texture	Classification	cation	Frag	Fragments	Per	Percentage pas	e pass
and soil name				_	710	3-10			
	_	_	Unified	AASHTO	inches	inches inches	4	10	1 40
	uI I	_			Pct	Pct			
Ufda:							_		
Cobbsfork	0-12	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	o 	0	100	100	90-10
_	12-18	 Silt loam*	ML CL-ML*, CL,	 A-4*, A-6	o 	 0	100	100	 90-1(
_	_	_	- ML	_	_	_	_	_	_
_	18-38	Silt loam*, silt	silty CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	o –	- 0 -	100	100	190-10
_	_	clay loam	_	A-7-6	_	_	_	_	_
_	1 38-50		silty CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	0	0 -	100	195-100 90-1	190-10
		clay loam	: -	A-7-6		- ·		_ ;	_ ;
	50-85	Silt loam*	CI.*, CIMI.	A-4*, A-6 a-6* a-7-6	o c	 o c	100	100 95-100 90-10 90-100 85-95 70-90	190-10
				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		 - 	2		
Avonburg	0-11	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6	。 . <u> </u>	. — .	100	100	90-10
	11-21	 Sil+ Oam*	I CI-MI.* CI.	 A-4	- 	 	100	100	 90-1
	¦ ¦ 		ME		· - –			: -	
_	1 21-37	Silty clay loam*, CL*, CL-ML	', CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	0	0	100	100	190-10
_	_	silt loam	_	A-7-6	_	_	_	_	_
_	37-52	Silt loam*, silt	silty CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	o –	- 0 -	100	95-100 90-9	190-95
_	_	clay loam	_	A-7-6	_	_	_	_	_
_	52-83	Silt loam*	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	o –	0 -	100	195-100 90-95	190-9E
_	_ ;	_	_	A-7-6	_	_	_		_
	1 83-90	Clay loam*	*	A-7-6*, A-6	1 0-1	0-1	90-100 85-95		170-90
Usl.									
Udorthents,	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
rubbish									
Μ.							_		
Water			. –			. –	_		
-			_						_
WaaAH: Wakeland	0-7	 Sil+ loam*	 CT:-MT:*	 	- 	 	100	100	 90-1
			 	· ! _	· - –	. –			_
_	1 7-29	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*	o -	0 -	100	100	190-10
_	_	_	– ML	_	_	_	_	_	_
	1 29-60	Stratified silt	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*	o 	- · •	100	100	85-10
		Loam to Loam* 	Т — —						
_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	

Table 16.--Engineering Index Properties--Continued

			4	1	5	1	1	1	3
Map symbol	Depth	USDA texture	-	Cacton		2112	1 02	sieve number	mber-
and soil name	· _	_	_		>10	3-10			
		_	Unified	AASHTO	inches inches	inches	4	10	40
	uI				Pct	Pct			
WaaAW:		_	_	_	_	_	_		
Wakeland	0-7	Silt loam* 	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4* 	 0	0	100	100	90-10
_	7-29	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*	0	0	100	100	90-10
				; _ !	_ ·		_ ;		ı
_	79-60	Silt loam*,	CL-ML*, CL, MT	A-4*	 -	 o	100	100	85-1(
		l loam to loam							
WnmA:									
Whitcomb	6-0	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, ML,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-10
	9-15	 Sil+ 10am*	- CL	 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	 -		100	 95-100 95-1	95-10
	15-30	Silty clay loam*, CL*			·		100	95-100 95-1	95-10
_		loam	_		_	_	_		
_	30-48	clay loam*		A-6*, A-7-6	- 0 -	0	100	95-100 95-1	95-1(
	48-56	Silty clay*,	ML*, CL, MH,	A-7*	 0	0	95-100	95-100 90-100 90-1	90-1(
	56-61		I CH.	 A-7*	 -	0	100	100	95-10
_		silty clav	Ì		· -				
_		l loam*,	_		_	_	_		
_		parachannery	_	_	_	_	_		
_		silty clay loam,	_	_	_	_	_		
_		extremely				_			
		parachannery							
		Silty Clay,							
		parachannery							
_	61-80	Silty clay Bedrock*	;	;				-	
Wilbur	7-0	 Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*	0	0	100	100	95-10
_		_	MT.	_	_	_	_		
	7-32	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*	 0	0	100	100	95-1(
_	32-60	 Stratified silt	CI-MI*, CI,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	100	100	80-10
_		loam to loam*			· –	_			
WokAW: Wilbur	0-7	 Silt loam*	 CL-ML*, CL,	 A-4*	 0		100	100	95-10
_					_	_	_		
	7-32	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*	0	0	100	100	95-1(
	0	10:01						,	7
_	32-60	silt loam*, stratified silt	CL-ML*, CL, ML	A-4*, A-6 	 -	- -	001	700	BU-LU
_		loam to loam	_	_	_	_	_		
_		_	_	_	_	_	_		

Table 16. -- Engineering Index Properties -- Continued

- Lodenson	4	Contract Report	Classification	cation	Fragn	Fragments	Per	Percentage pas	pas
and soil name	i de	בפי נמדם			>10	3-10) T D A D T A	
			Unified	AASHTO	inches	incheslinches	4	10	40
	In				Pot	Pct			
WooAQ:				- - 				- -	
Wilhite	0-15	Silt loam*	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*	0	0	1000	100	90-1
	15-26	 Silty clay*	CL*, CH	 A-7-6*	0	0	100	100	95-1
_	26-49	Silty clay*,	CL*, ML, CH	A-7-6*, A-6	0	0	1000	100	95-1
		silty clay loam		- ;	_ <				,
	9-6-6-6	sirty clay*, silty clay loam	ICL*, ML, CH	A-/-6*, A-6 	>	> 	 8	0	30-T
War 2017									
Wirt	8-0	 Loam*, silt loam	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*	0	0	198-1001	98-100 95-100 80-1	80-1
_		_	ML	_		_	_	_	
	8-38		CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-2-4	0	o 	95-100	95-100 80-100 50-1	50-1
	28-60	Loam, silt Loam Stratified loam	IML, SC, SM	 -4 *4-2-4			 80-1001		30-0
		to grave]]v		1 1-b A-4	 >	N	201	2	2
		sandy loam to					. –	- -	
		loamy sand*				_			
WprAW:				- -					
Wirt	8-0	Loam*, silt loam	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*	0	0	198-1001	98-100 95-100 80-1	80-1
	00.0		- MI	 				 	7
	000	loam, silt loam	MI, SC, SM	t-7-u 't-u	>	· _	001-06-	1001-00	100
_	38-60	Stratified loam	SM*, CL-ML,	A-2-4*, A-	0	0-2	180-100 50-100 30-9	50-100	30-9
		to gravelly	MI, SC-SM	1-b, A-4					
		loamy sand*							
WpuAH:									
Wirt	0-8	Silt loam*, loam	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*	0	0	198-1001	98-100 95-100 80-1 	80-1
	8-38	Loam*, fine sandy CL-ML*, loam, silt loam, ML, SC,	<pre>sandy CL-ML*, CL, loam, ML, SC, SM</pre>	A-4*, A-2-4	0	0	95-100	95-100 80-100 50-1	50-1
_			_	_			_	_	
	38-60	Stratified loam to gravelly	SM*, CL-ML,	A-2-4*, A- 1-b, A-4	0	0-5	80-100 50-100 30-9 	50-100	30-9
		sandy loam to							
		loamy sand* 							

Table 16. --Engineering Index Properties--Continued

		_	Classification	cation	Fragi	Fragments	Per	Percentage pas	pas
Map symbol	Depth	USDA texture			_		_	sieve number	mber
and soil name		_		_	>10	3-10			
		-	Unified	AASHTO	linches	inches inches	4	10	40
_	In	_		_	Pct	Pot			
WufB2:									
Williamstown	6-0	Silt loam*	CL*, CL-ML,	A-4*, A-6	0	0	198-100	98-100 95-100 80-9	80-9
	9-33	 Clay loam*, silty CL*	CI.*	 A-7-6*, A-	- - -	0-3	95-100 85-98		70-9
_				1 6, A-7	_		_	_	
	33-37	Loam*, fine sandy CL*,	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4	0	0-3	85-98	175-90	10-9
	37-80	Loam Toam* fine sandu CL*		 - - -		,, -	- ag-ua	75-90	85-8
				; ; ;	· -) > _		2)
_		_		_	_		_	_	
Xabbz: Xenia	8-0	 Silt loam*	CI-ML*, CI	 A-4*	 	0	100	100	95-1
_	8-30	Silty clay loam* CL*, CL-ML	CL*, CL-ML	A-6*, A-4,	0	0	1000	100	95-1
-		_		A-7	_		_	_	
_	30-50	Clay loam*, loam	CI*	A-6*, A-7	- 0 -	0-1	195-100 90-95	90-95	75-9
_	50-58	Loam*, clay loam	CI*, CI-MI	A-6*, A-4	- 0 -	0-2	190-100 90-95		175-9
_	58-80	Loam*, fine sandy CL*,	CL*, CL-ML	A-4*, A-6	- 0 -	0-1	190-100 90-95	90-95	75-9
		loam							
ZnsB:								_	
Zenas	6-0	Silt loam* 	CL-ML*, CL,	A-4*, A-6 	0	0	1000	100	95-1
_	9-26	Silty clay loam*, CL*,	CL*, CL-ML,	A-6*, A-4,	。 。	0	1000	98-100 95-1	95-1
-		silt loam	ME	I A-7-6	_		_	_	
_	26-42	Clay*, silty clay CH*,	CH*, CL	A-7-6*	- 0 -	0	190-100	90-100 85-100 75-9	75-9
_	42-48	Silty clay*, clay CH*,	CH*, CL	A-7-6*	- 0 -	3-25	85-100	85-100 85-100 75-9	75-9
_	48-80	Bedrock*	-	<u> </u>	-	-		-	
		_			_				

Table 17.--Physical Properties of the Soils

(Absence of an entry indicates that data were not estimated. The properties are displayed as low, representative, and h hyphens)

		-	-		-		-
Map symbol	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist	Permea-	 Available
and soil name					bulk	bility (Ksa+)	water
	q	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	l In/in
Adda:		0 0		, ,			
Woondarg	11-21	15-18-20	60-66-73	12-16-20	11.35-1.45-1.55	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.22-0.24 0 10.20-0.22-0.24 0
-	21-37	8-11-20	50-62-71	24-27-30	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.06-0.33-0.60	10.14-0.18-0.2113
_	37-52	20-24-25	52-54-73	22-22-28	11.60-1.65-1.70	0.01-0.18-0.20	10.09-0.10-0.1110
_	52-83	15-20-30	50-56-65		11.70-1.75-1.80	0.01-0.06-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.0810
	1 83-90	20-30-40	30-36-40	27-34-40	11.50-1.60-1.70	0.06-0.13-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.0813
AddB2:							
Avonburg	1 0-7	15-18-25	62-67-75	10-15-18	11.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.22-0.2410
_	7-16	15-18-20	60-66-73	12-16-20	11.35-1.45-1.55	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.22-0.2410
_	16-32	8-11-20	50-62-71	24-27-30	11.40-1.50-1.60		10.14-0.18-0.21 3
	32-42	14-20-25	52-56-73	22-24-28	11.60-1.65-1.70		10.09-0.10-0.1110
_	42-63	20-24-30	50-54-65	20-22-26	20-22-26 1.70-1.75-1.80	0.01-0.06-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.0810
	63-80	20-30-40	30-36-40	27-34-40	11.50-1.60-1.70	0.06-0.13-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.0813
	_	_	_		_		_
AzoA:	_	_	_		_		_
Ayrshire	8-0	50-62-70	20-30-45	5-8-12	11.40-1.55-1.70	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.10-0.16-0.2110
	8-14	40-54-70	20-38-50	5-8-12	11.40-1.55-1.70 0.60-1.30-2.00	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.10-0.16-0.2110
_	14-45	40-65-75	10-18-40	8-17-27	11.45-1.58-1.70 0.60-3.30-6.00	0.60-3.30-6.00	10.09-0.14-0.18 0
_	45-70	40-65-75	10-18-40	8-17-27	11.45-1.58-1.70 0.60-3.30-6.00	0.60-3.30-6.00	_
	1 20-80	75-90-98	1-6 -15	2-4-6	11.60-1.70-1.80	1.60-1.70-1.80 6.00-13.00-20.00	10.05-0.06-0.0710
BDD .							
Bay+10	σ- -	5-12-20	62-74-85	10-14-18	11 30-1 45-1 601	0 60-1 30-2 00	10 18-0 21-0 2410
	9-17	5-12-15	65-72-83		11.40-1.50-1.601		10.20-0.22-0.2410
-	17-30	5-10-15	53-63-77		11.40-1.50-1.60		10.14-0.18-0.2110
	30-20	5-10-15	53-65-77	18-25-32	11.60-1.70-1.80		10.06-0.07-0.0810
_	20-80	5-22-40	40-53-65	18-25-32	11.50-1.60-1.70		10.06-0.07-0.0810
BqeAH:							
Birds	8-0	5-10-15	60-70-80	15-20-25	11.30-1.40-1.50	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.21-0.23-0.2510
_	8-43	5-10-15	1 08-04-09	18-20-27	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.22-0.2410
	43-60	5-10-15	08-04-09	15-20-27	11.35-1.48-1.60	0.20-0.60-2.00	10.17-0.21-0.2410
BgeAHU:							
Birds, undrained	8-0	5-10-15	60-70-80	15-20-26	11.30-1.40-1.50	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.21-0.23-0.2510
_	8-43	5-8 -15	0-70-77	18-22-26	18-22-26 1.40-1.50-1.60 0.20-0.40-0.60	0.20-0.40-0.60	10.20-0.22-0.2410
_	43-60	5-10-40	35-68-80	15-22-26	11.35-1.48-1.60 0.20-0.40-0.60	0.20-0.40-0.60	10.17-0.21-0.24 0
-	_	_	_		_		_

Table 17. -- Physical Properties of the Soils -- Continued

Map symbol	 Depth	Sand	Silt	Clav	Moist	Регтеа-	 Available
and soil name	. – –			1	bulk density	bility (Ksat)	water capacity
	uI	Pct	Pot	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in
BkeB:							
Bloomfield	l 6-0 l	75-88-95	5-9 -15	2-3-10	11.45-1.55-1.65	1.45-1.55-1.65 6.00-13.00-20.00	10.07-0.08-0.0910
	0-33	75-89-95	3-5 -15	2-6-10	11.45-1.55-1.65	6.00-13.00-20.00	
	33-72	75-89-95	3-5 -15	5-6-13	11.60-1.70-1.80	11.60-1.70-1.80 2.00-11.00-20.00	
	72-80	75-90-95	3-5 -15	2-5-13	11.60-1.70-1.80	1.60-1.70-1.80 6.00-13.00-20.00	10.06-0.07-0.0810
Alvin	0-7	75-86-95	5-11-15	2-3-10	 1.45-1.55-1.65	11.45-1.55-1.6516.00-13.00-20.00	10.09-0.10-0.1310
	7-10	55-71-85	5-22-35	5-7-15	11.45-1.55-1.65	11.45-1.55-1.65 2.00-4.00-6.00	10.10-0.14-0.1710
	10-40	50-74-75	5-12-30	5-14-22	11.45-1.55-1.65	2.00-4.00-6.00	10.12-0.14-0.1810
	40-70	75-81-95	2-9 -25	5-10-18	11.40-1.53-1.65	1.40-1.53-1.65 2.00-4.00-6.00	10.10-0.14-0.1810
	1 08-07	75-89-95	2-5 -15	3-6-10	11.45-1.55-1.65	1.45-1.55-1.65 6.00-13.00-20.00	10.06-0.07-0.0810
BlbB2:							
Blocher	1 0-1	5-15-25	50-67-80	12-18-22	11.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.2410
	7-32	5-10-25	45-62-75	20-28-30	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.2110
	32-66	25-28-35	15-32-45	35-40-45	11.50-1.60-1.70		10.11-0.14-0.16 3
	1 92-99	25-34-38	20-31-48	30-35-40	11.50-1.60-1.70	0.06-0.13-0.20	10.11-0.14-0.1613
	1 26-80	4-6 -8	44-52-58	38-42-48	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.01-0.10-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.0813
Jennings	- 6-0	6-10-15	1 60-72-80	10-18-24	 1.30-1.40-1.50	0.60-1.30-2.00	 0.18-0.21-0.24 0
	0-27	6-10-15	50-63-70	24-27-32	11 50-1 58-1 651	0 60-1 30-2 00	10 14-0 18-0 2113
	27-38	18-25-30	42-51-64	18-24-28	11.65-1.70-1.75		10.06-0.07-0.0810
	38-73	20-28-35	26-37-52	28-35-39	11.55-1.63-1.701		10.06-0.07-0.0813
	73-77	4-6-8	44-52-58	38-42-48	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.01-0.10-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.0813
	1 77-87			-		0.00-0.18-0.60	-
	_	_	_		_		_
BlcC2:	_ ,			0			- 3
Blocher	9-0	5-15-25	15-62-75	20-28-22	11.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.24 0
	28-68	25-23-23-	15-32-45	35-40-45	11 50-1 60-1 701	0.06-0.13-0.20	10 11-0 14-0 1613
	8-78	25-34-38	20-31-48	30-35-40	11.50-1.60-1.70	0.06-0.13-0.20	10.11-0.14-0.1613
	1 78-95			-	-	0.00-0.18-0.60	-
Tennings	- 6-0	6-10-15	1 60-72-80	10-18-24	 1.30-1.40-1.50	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.2410
h	9-27	6-10-15	50-63-70	24-27-32	11.50-1.58-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.2113
	27-38	18-25-30	42-51-64	18-24-28	11.65-1.70-1.75	0.01-0.06-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.0810
	38-73	15-28-35	26-37-52	28-35-39	11.55-1.63-1.70		10.06-0.07-0.0813
	73-77	4-6-8	44-52-58	38-42-48	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.01-0.10-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.0813
	77-87			-		0.00-0.18-0.60	
Deputy	8-0	2-4 -10	64-77-86	12-19-26	11.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.2410
	8-27	2-6 -10	55-67-75	24-27-35	11.35-1.45-1.55	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.2113
	27-53	2-11-20	30-44-50	40-45-50	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.06-0.13-0.20	10.08-0.12-0.16 3
	53-77	-	-	-	-	0.00-0.01-0.06	-
	1 77-87	-	-	!	- ¦	0.00-0.18-0.60	-
	_	_	_		_		_

Table 17.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk	Permea- bility	Available water
	- H	Pct	Pct	Pct	density	In/hr	capacity
B1003:							
Blocher, severely eroded	0-2	3-15-25	50-61-80	16-24-26	11.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.2410
	_	5-10-25	45-62-75	20-28-30	11.40-1.50-1.60		10.14-0.18-0.2110
	18-47	25-28-35	15-32-45	35-40-45	11.50-1.60-1.70	0.06-0.13-0.20	10.11-0.14-0.16 3
	47-65	25-34-38	20-31-48	30-35-40	11.50-1.60-1.70	0.06-0.13-0.20	10.11-0.14-0.16 3
	65-78	-	-	-	-	0.00-0.18-0.60	-
Torono							
Proded	0-3	6-10-15	55-66-75	20-24-26	11.30-1.40-1.501	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.2410
	3-17	6-10-15	50-63-70	24-27-32	11.50-1.58-1.65		10.14-0.18-0.21 3
	17-30	18-25-30	42-51-64	18-24-28	11.65-1.70-1.75	0.01-0.06-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.0810
	1 30-69	20-28-35	26-37-52	28-35-39	11.55-1.63-1.70	0.01-0.10-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.0813
	69-75	4-6 -8	44-52-58	38-42-48	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.01-0.10-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.0813
	58-5/.			-	 :	0.00-0.18-0.60	
Deputy, severely eroded	0-4	1-7 -15	50-65-78	25-28-33	11.20-1.38-1.55	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.15-0.19-0.2310
	4-17	2-6 -10	55-64-74	24-30-35	11.35-1.45-1.55	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.2113
	17-43	2-11-20	30-44-58	40-45-50	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.06-0.13-0.20	10.08-0.12-0.16 3
	1 43-60	-	-	-	-	0.00-0.01-0.06	-
	08-09			-		0.00-0.18-0.60	
B10C2:							
Blocher	9-0	5-15-25	50-67-80	12-18-22	11.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.2410
	6-26	5-10-25	45-62-75	20-28-30	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.21 0
	26-66	25-28-35	15-32-45	35-40-45	11.50-1.60-1.70		10.11-0.14-0.16 3
	92-99	25-34-38	20-31-48	30-35-40	11.50-1.60-1.70		10.11-0.14-0.16 3
	1 26-80	25-40-45	30-34-48	16-26-28	11.50-1.60-1.701	0.06-0.33-0.60	10.08-0.11-0.1310
Cincinnati	- 8-0	5-11-26	08-02-09	14-19-24	 1.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.22-0.2410
	8-24	5-8 -28	50-66-70	22-26-30	11.45-1.55-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	0.14-0.18-0.21 3
	24-74	10-26-40	40-51-60	20-23-26	11.60-1.73-1.85	0.01-0.06-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.0810
	1 74-80	10-26-40	30-42-49	25-32-40	11.55-1.65-1.75	0.06-0.13-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.0813
BlgC3:							
Blocher, severely eroded	0-5	3-15-25	50-61-80	16-24-26	11.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.2410
	5-18	5-10-25	45-62-75	20-28-30	11.40-1.50-1.60		10.14-0.18-0.21 0
	18-47	25-28-35	15-32-45	35-40-45	11.50-1.60-1.70		10.11-0.14-0.16 3
	47-64	25-34-38	20-31-48	30-35-40	11.50-1.60-1.70	0.06-0.13-0.20	10.11-0.14-0.16 3
	64-80	25-40-45	30-34-48	16-26-28	1.50-1.60-1.70	0.06-0.33-0.60	0.08-0.11-0.13 0
Cincinnati, severely							
eroded	0-5	3-8 -25	08-89-09	18-24-27	11.30-1.45-1.60		10.18-0.22-0.24 0
	5-14	5-8 -25	50-66-70	22-26-30	11.45-1.55-1.65		10.14-0.18-0.21 3
	1 14-35	1 05 25 25	40-52-60	20-23-30	11.60-1./3-1.85	07.0-90.0-TO.0	10.06-0.07-0.0810
	32-78	26-40-45	30-42-49	25-32-39	1.55-1.65-1./5 1 FE-1 6E-1 7E		10.06-0.07-0.0813
	 5 2		 '	, , ,		1	

Table 17. -- Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

			-				
Map symbol	 Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist	Permea-	 Available
and soil name					bulk	bility (Reat)	water
	ä	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	l In/in
B1kE2:	·			6			
Bonnell	9-0	5-15-25	40-54-65	20-26-32	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.24 0
	9-44	15-20-35	31-38-45	35-42-48	11.50-1.60-1.70	0.20-0.50-2.00	10.11-0.13-0.15 6
_	44-70	20-30-44	25-41-45		11.50-1.55-1.60	0.20-0.40-0.60	10.12-0.14-0.1613
	1 70-80 1	25-40-50	24-34-40	18-26-34	11.60-1.70-1.801	0.06-0.33-0.60	10.04-0.08-0.1213
 Blocher	- 9-0 -	5-15-25	50-68-83	12-17-24	 1.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	 0.18-0.21-0.24 0
-	6-22	5-10-25	45-62-75	20-28-30	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.2110
-	22-66	25-35-35	15-25-45	35-40-45	11.50-1.60-1.70		10.11-0.14-0.16 3
_	96-99	25-34-35	20-31-50		11.50-1.60-1.70		10.11-0.14-0.16 3
- •	1 26-80	25-40-45	33-34-50	16-26-28	1.50-1.60-1.70	0.06-0.33-0.60	10.08-0.11-0.13 0
Hickory	9-0	25-35-45	30-48-50	9-17-25	11.30-1.40-1.50	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.2410
	6-38	20-30-45	30-39-50	24-31-35	11.45-1.55-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.15-0.17-0.1913
-	38-44	25-40-50	30-36-50	15-24-32	11.50-1.60-1.701	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.11-0.15-0.1910
	44-80	25-40-60	25-40-50	15-20-30	11.50-1.63-1.75	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.10-0.13-0.15 0
	_	_			_		
BnjA: Robtown	 6-0	10-77-85	8-18-20	3-5-9	40-1 55-1 70	1 40-1 55-1 7016 00-13 00-20 00	1 0 02-0 08-0 010
	9-20	65-67-85	10-25-29	5-8-19	11.60-1.70-1.80 2.00-4.00-6.00	2.00-4.00-6.00	10.13-0.16-0.1810
_	20-52	55-62-65	10-19-25	18-19-26	11.60-1.70-1.80 0.60-1.30-2.00	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.16-0.17-0.1810
	52-80	73-90-98	2-5 -15	2-5-12	11.60-1.70-1.80	1.60 - 1.70 - 1.80 6.00 - 13.00 - 20.00	10.08-0.09-0.1010
BnuD3:							
Bonnell, severely eroded	0-3	20-23-35	31-47-50	27-30-34	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.12-0.15-0.18 3
	3-32	20-25-35	25-34-45		11.50-1.60-1.70	0.20-0.50-2.00	10.11-0.13-0.15 6
_ •	32-54	20-31-45	25-39-45		11.50-1.55-1.60	0.20-0.40-0.60	10.12-0.14-0.16 3
	54-80	30-40-50	24-35-40	18-25-34	11.60-1.70-1.80	0.06-0.33-0.60	0.04-0.08-0.12 3
Hickory, severely eroded	0-4	20-30-40	26-39-50	27-31-34	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.12-0.15-0.18 3
-	4-33	20-30-40	25-39-50		11.45-1.55-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.15-0.17-0.1913
	33-40	25-40-50	25-36-45	15-24-32	11.50-1.60-1.70	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.11-0.15-0.1910
_	40-80	30-40-50	25-40-49	15-20-30	11.50-1.63-1.75	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.10-0.13-0.15 0
Blocher, severely eroded	0-4	5-15-25	50-61-80	16-24-26	11.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.2410
	4-18	5-10-25	45-62-75	20-28-30	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.21 0
_	18-47	25-28-35	15-32-45	35-40-45	11.50-1.60-1.70	0.06-0.13-0.20	10.11-0.14-0.16 3
_	47-64	25-34-38	20-31-48	30-35-40	30-35-40 1.50-1.60-1.70	0.06-0.13-0.20	10.11-0.14-0.16 3
_	64-80	25-40-45	30-34-48	16-26-28	16-26-28 1.50-1.60-1.70	0.06-0.33-0.60	10.08-0.11-0.13 0
	_	_	_		_		_

Table 17. -- Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity
	ä	Pot	Pot	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	l in/in
BnxE2: Bonne11	9-0	5-15-25	50-66-75	10-19-24	1.30-1.45-1.601	0.60-1.30-2.00	
	6-9	12-20-32	40-54-65	20-26-32	1.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.20-0.2113
	9-44	15-20-35	31-38-45	35-42-48	1.50-1.60-1.70	0.20-0.50-2.00	10.11-0.13-0.15 6
	44-70	20-30-44	25-41-45	24-29-34	11.50-1.55-1.60	0.20-0.40-0.60	0.12-0.14-0.16 3 0.04-0.08-0.12 3
-	 : : -	}					
Grayford	1 0-1	5-12-20	20-69-80	12-19-26	1.20-1.43-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.2410
	7-16	10-20-25	50-54-68	22-26-33	1.40-1.55-1.70	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.21 3
-	16-45 45-52	20-28-35	26-42-56 15-28-53	24-30-39	1.35-1.50-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	0.12-0.14-0.16 3 0.07-0.12-0.16 6
_	52-60		 	; ; ;		0.20-5.81-20.00	
BnxE3:							
Bonnell, severely eroded	0-3	20-25-35	31-50-55	20-25-34	1.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.12-0.15-0.1813
_	3-32	20-25-35	25-34-45	35-41-48	1.50-1.60-1.70	0.20-0.50-2.00	10.11-0.13-0.15 6
	32-54	20-31-45	25-39-45	24-30-34	1.50-1.55-1.60	0.20-0.40-0.60	10.12-0.14-0.16 3
-	54-80	30-40-50	24-35-40	18-25-34	1.60-1.70-1.80	0.06-0.33-0.60	10.04-0.08-0.12 3
Grayford, severely			_		_		
eroded	0-7	10-20-25	50-58-72	18-22-26	1.20-1.43-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.24 0
	7-12	10-20-25	50-54-68	22-26-33	1.40-1.55-1.70	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.21 3
•	12-42	20-28-35	26-42-56	24-30-39	1.35-1.50-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.12-0.14-0.16 3
	42-49	5-18-20	15-28-53	42-54-80	1.35-1.50-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.07-0.12-0.16 6
-	 3 		-		-		
	_	_	_		_		_
Bonnell, very severely	 -	00-03-35	31-47-50	18-08-76	1 40-1 50-1	0 60-1 30-2 00	1 12-0 15-0 1813
	3-25	20-25-35	25-34-45	35-41-48	11 50-1 60-1 701		10.11-0.13-0.1516
-	25-38	20-31-45	25-39-45	24-30-34	1.50-1.55-1.60		10.12-0.14-0.1613
	1 38-80	25-40-50	24-35-40	18-25-34	1.60-1.70-1.80	0.06-0.33-0.60	10.04-0.08-0.1213
 Hickory, very severely							
eroded	0-3	20-30-40	26-39-50	27-31-34	1.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.12-0.15-0.18 3
	3-35	20-30-40	25-39-50	24-31-35	1.45-1.55-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.15-0.17-0.1913
	35-40	30-40-50	25-36-45	15-24-32	1.50-1.60-1.70	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.11-0.15-0.19 0 0.10-0.13-0.15 0
-	2 -						
BodAQ:	8-0	5-10-15	60-71-80	18-19-26	1.30-1.40-1.50	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.22-0.24-0.2510
_	8-38	5-10-15	60-70-80	18-20-26	1.35-1.45-1.55		10.21-0.23-0.2410
_	1 38-60	5-10-20	50-66-75	18-24-30	11.35-1.45-1.55		10.14-0.19-0.2410
-	_		_		_		_

Table 17. -- Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

CcaG:	_	Sand	Silt	CLay	Moist bulk	Permea- bility	Available water
					density	(Ksat)	capacity
CcaG: Caneyville		Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in
				0			- 20 0 10 0 11 0 0 11
	8-14	5-12-18	50-59-70	24-31-38	11.40-1.58-1.55	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.13-0.17-0.24 0
_	14-33	5-8 -15	25-39-55		11.35-1.50-1.65		10.06-0.11-0.16 6
	33-60					0.06-1.30-6.00	
Rock outcrop.							
CabC2 :							
Caneyville	9-0	5-12-18	26-68-80	12-20-26	11.20-1.43-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.16-0.20-0.2410
	6-10	5-10-15	50-59-70	24-31-38	11.40-1.50-1.70		10.13-0.17-0.2113
	36-60	GT- 8-6	1 25-39-55	40-53-60	69.1-20.1-35.1	0.20-5.81-20.00	0.06-0.11-0.16 6
_	_	-	_		_		_
Zenas	6-0	2-4 -10	65-75-80		11.20-1.43-1.65		10.18-0.22-0.2410
	9-26	2-5 -10	52-62-70		11.40-1.50-1.65		10.14-0.19-0.21 3
	26-42	3-8 -12	26-37-45	40-55-70	11.35-1.40-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.06-0.12-0.15 3
_	42-40	3-10-15	C # - 4 Z - 4 C -	107104	1	0.20-5.81-19.98	10.00-0.12.0.00
_	 :	_	-		_		
CcgD2:	_	-	_		_		_
Caneyville	0-8	5-12-18	57-70-80		11.20-1.38-1.55		10.17-0.21-0.24 0
	8-14	5-10-15	50-59-70	24-31-38	11.40-1.50-1.70	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.13-0.17-0.21 3
	33-60 -	61. 0.6	00-60-07	09-53-04	T - 22 - T - CC - T	0.20-0.40-0.60	10.00-0.11.0-00.01
	09-55			 		0.00-1.30-0	
Grayford	0-7	5-12-20	50-69-80	12-19-26	11.20-1.43-1.65		10.18-0.21-0.2410
_	7-16	10-20-25	50-54-68		11.40-1.55-1.70		10.14-0.18-0.21 3
	16-45	20-28-35	26-42-56	24-30-39	11.35-1.50-1.65		10.12-0.14-0.16 3
	45-52 52-60	5-18-20	15-28-53	42-54-80	1.35-1.50-1.65	0.06-1.30-2.00	0.07-0.12-0.16 6
	_	_	_		· <u> </u>		. <u> </u>
CcgD3:							
	0-5	5-12-18	51-63-75	20-25-34	11.20-1.43-1.651	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.2411
_	5-24	5-8 -15	25-39-55	40-53-60	1.35-1.50-1.65		10.06-0.11-0.16 6
	24-60	-	-	-	-	0.06-1.30-6.00	-

Gray Lora, severery eroded	0-7	10-20-25	50-58-72	18-22-26	11.20-1.43-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.2410
_	7-12	10-20-25	50-54-68		11.40-1.55-1.70		10.14-0.18-0.21 3
_	12-42	20-28-35	26-42-56	_	11.35-1.50-1.65		10.12-0.14-0.16 3
	42-49	5-18-20	15-28-53	42-54-80	11.35-1.50-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.07-0.12-0.16 6
	49-60	:		-	:	0.06-1.30-6.00	

Table 17.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

 Map symbol	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	 Moist	Permea-	 Available
and soil name					bulk density	bility (Ksat)	water capacity
	п	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in
CldB2:		-					
Cincinnati	0-8	5-11-26	60-70-80		11.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.22-0.24 0
_	8-31	5-8 -28	50-66-70		11.45-1.55-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.21 3
-	31-72	10-26-40	40-51-60	20-23-26	11.60-1.73-1.85	0.01-0.06-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.0810
	72-80	10-26-40	30-42-49	25-32-40	1.55-1.65-1.75 	0.06-0.13-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.08 3
Blocher	0-7	5-15-25	50-67-80	12-18-22	1.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.2410
_	7-32	5-10-25	45-62-75		11.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.2110
_	32-66	25-28-35	15-32-45		11.50-1.60-1.70	0.06-0.13-0.20	10.11-0.14-0.1613
_	92-99	25-34-38	20-31-48	30-35-40	11.50-1.60-1.70	0.06-0.13-0.20	10.11-0.14-0.1613
	16-80	25-40-45	30-34-48	16-26-28	11.50-1.60-1.70	0.06-0.33-0.60	10.08-0.11-0.1310
C1 fa:							
Cobbsfork	0-12	12-17-24	61-70-78	10-13-15	11.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.2410
_	12-18	12-17-24	56-65-78	10-18-20	11.35-1.45-1.55	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.22-0.2410
_	18-38	10-13-20	50-63-70	20-24-30	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.20-1.10-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.2113
_	38-50	18-19-28	44-60-62	20-21-28	11.60-1.70-1.80	0.01-0.18-0.20	10.08-0.12-0.15 0
_	20-85	18-22-28	46-56-62	20-22-26	11.60-1.70-1.80	0.01-0.06-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.0810
-	85-90	25-28-35	27-39-48	27-33-38	11.50-1.60-1.70	0.01-0.06-0.06	10.06-0.07-0.0813
		_	_				
CwaAQ:				0		7	_ 6 6 6 6 6
Cuba	0-10	1 21- 6-7	64-73-81	12-18-24	11.30-1.43-1.55		10.22-0.23-0.2410
-	10-47	7-9 -12	62-69-75		11.30-1.40-1.50		10.20-0.21-0.2210
•	47-60	10-31-67	25-52-75	8-17-26	11.35-1.48-1.60	0.60-3.30-6.00	0.10-0.16-0.22 0
CxdA:							
Cyclone	0-17	10-17-18	50-53-67	27-30-35	11.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.22-0.2413
_	17-52	2-12-19	44-57-66	25-31-35	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.2113
_	52-58	16-20-40	44-49-66	20-31-35	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.21 3
_	28-65	26-35-44	38-45-49	15-20-25	11.50-1.60-1.70	0.20-0.40-0.60	10.12-0.14-0.16 0
	65-80	30-40-56	34-45-50	9-15-25	11.60-1.65-1.75	0.20-0.40-0.60	10.02-0.03-0.0410
Dfna:							
Dubois	0-10	8-13-20	60-72-80	10-15-20	11.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.2410
_	10-17	8-11-18	60-72-80	15-17-20	11.35-1.48-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.24-0.2710
-	17-38	5-10-12	50-61-70	25-29-34	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.21 3
_	38-82	5-10-30	40-65-70	15-25-32	11.65-1.73-1.80	0.01-0.06-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.0810
	82-96	12-18-70	30-48-70	15-34-39	11.50-1.60-1.70	0.01-0.04-0.06	10.06-0.07-0.0813
DfnB2:							
Dubois	9-0	8-13-20	60-72-80	10-15-20	11.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.2410
_	6-10	8-11-18	60-72-80	15-17-20	11.35-1.48-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.24-0.2710
_	10-28	5-10-12	50-61-70	25-29-34	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.21 3
_	28-68	5-10-30	40-65-70		11.65-1.73-1.80	0.01-0.06-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.0810
-	08-89	12-18-70	30-48-70	15-34-39	11.50-1.60-1.70	0.01-0.04-0.06	10.06-0.07-0.0813
-	_	_	_		_		_

Table 17.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

	_	_	-		_		_
Map symbol	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist	Permea-	Available
and soil name					bulk density	bility (Ksat)	water capacity
	ų.	Pot	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in
DtwC2:			_				
Deputy	0-8	2-4 -10	64-77-86	12-19-26	11.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.2410
_ •	8-27	2-6 -10	55-67-75	24-27-35	1.35-1.45-1.55	0.60-1.30-2.00	0.14-0.18-0.21 3
-	53-77	07-11-7	00-44-00	40-43-30		0.08-0.13-0.20	10.00-0.12-0.16 3
_	77-87			1		0.00-0.18-0.60	
Demitic compredit proded		1-7-15	1 86-78	25-28-33	 1 20-1 38-1 55	0 60-1 30-2 00	10 15-0 19-0 2310
בפלחרב ל שפיפופול פוסתפת	4-17	2-6 -10	55-64-74	24-30-35	[1.35-1.38-1.35]	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.2313
	17-43	2-11-20	30-44-58	40-45-50	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.06-0.13-0.20	10.08-0.12-0.16 3
_	43-60	-		-		0.00-0.01-0.06	-
	08-09			:		0.00-0.18-0.60	
Trappist, severely							
eroded	0-6	1-7 -15	50-60-64	27-33-35	11.20-1.38-1.55	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.15-0.19-0.2310
	6-21	1-6 -15	40-53-64	35-41-48	11.40-1.53-1.65	0.20-0.40-0.60	10.11-0.15-0.1913
_	21-24	5-8 -20	32-57-65	30-35-48	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.06-0.13-0.20	10.06-0.11-0.1613
_	24-40	-	-	-	-	0.00-0.18-0.60	-
EepAO:							
Elkinsville	6-0	10-14-20	62-73-80	8-13-18	11.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.2410
	9-24	8-12-25	50-62-65	18-26-32	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.2113
	24-58	25-40-55	15-36-50		11.40-1.50-1.60		10.15-0.17-0.1913
_	28-68	29-40-70	20-36-47	16-24-31	11.40-1.50-1.60		10.12-0.16-0.1913
	1 08-89	35-50-75	20-30-40	14-20-26	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.12-0.16-0.1910
EesB2:							
Elkinsville	0-8	8-19-22	52-62-80	12-19-22	11.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.2410
	8-34	8-13-20	50-59-74	18-28-32	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.2113
	34-60	25-40-55	15-39-49		11.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.15-0.17-0.19 3
	08-09	35-44-70	15-36-49	16-20-28	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.12-0.16-0.19 3
Millstone	0-10	10-38-45	32-47-80	12-15-22	11.25-1.40-1.55	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.17-0.20-0.2210
	10-62	35-40-65	7-41-55	14-19-28	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.17-0.1910
	62-80	35-50-65	7-37-45	10-13-28	11.40-1.55-1.70	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.09-0.14-0.1910
Fdba:							
Fincastle	0-10	10-13-25	55-70-75	11-17-26	11.20-1.45-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.22-0.23-0.2410
-	10-13	10-13-25	55-70-75	11-17-26	11.20-1.45-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.22-0.23-0.2410
_	13-27	5-10-20	45-61-65	23-29-35	11.40-1.50-1.70	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.19-0.2113
	27-50	25-40-50	25-32-45	25-28-32	11.50-1.60-1.70	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.12-0.16-0.1613
_	20-59	30-45-50	25-35-45	12-20-30	11.75-1.80-2.00	0.20-0.40-0.60	10.07-0.12-0.1710
	29-80	35-45-60	20-40-50	12-15-26	11.75-1.80-2.00	0.01-0.03-0.20	10.02-0.03-0.0410
	_	_	_		_		_

Table 17. -- Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Column				5	10.00	6	
Map symbol	l nebtu	Sand	מודב	CIAY	MO1ST	rermea-	Available
מוומ אסדר וושווופ					density	(Ksat)	water
	ui I	Pct	Pot	Pct	9/00	In/hr	In/in
FdqB:							
Fincastle	0-10	10-13-25	55-70-75		1.20-1.45-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.22-0.23-0.2410
	10-13	10-13-25	55-70-75		11.20-1.45-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.22-0.23-0.2410
_	13-27	5-10-20	45-61-65		11.40-1.50-1.70	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.19-0.21 3
	27-50	25-40-50	25-32-45		11.50-1.60-1.70	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.12-0.16-0.16 3
	50-59	30-45-50	25-35-45		11.75-1.80-2.00	0.20-0.40-0.60	10.07-0.12-0.17 0
	59-80	35-45-60	20-40-50	12-15-26	11.75-1.80-2.001	0.01-0.03-0.20	10.02-0.03-0.0410
Xenia	8-0	10-10-25	55-74-75	11-16-20	 1.20-1.45-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.22-0.23-0.2410
	8-30	5-6 -20	45-63-65		11.40-1.50-1.70	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.17-0.19-0.2013
	30-20	20-36-40	25-36-50		11.50-1.60-1.70	0.60-0.80-1.00	10.14-0.16-0.1713
	50-58	25-37-50	25-43-50		11.50-1.60-1.70	0.20-0.40-0.60	10.07-0.12-0.1710
	1 58-80	35-46-60	20-39-50	12-15-18	11.75-1.90-2.001	0.01-0.03-0.20	10.02-0.03-0.0410
	_	-	-		_		_
GmsF:	- : - :	- :	;		- :		_ :
Greybrook	0-5	5-10-15	08-69-09		11.20-1.40-1.50	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.24-0.26 0
_ •	5-15	5-10-15	60-65-75		11.35-1.50-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.17-0.23-0.26 0
_ •	1 15-62	15-31-40	25-41-55		11.45-1.60-1.65	0.06-0.13-0.60	10.14-0.17-0.20 1
_ •	62-80	20-45-60	25-29-55	18-26-35	1.45-1.55-1.65	0.06-0.13-0.20	10.13-0.17-0.20 1
HccB2:							
Haubstadt	1 0-7	5-10-20	60-71-80	14-19-24	1.25-1.43-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.2410
_	1 7-32	5-7 -15	50-65-75	18-28-32	11.30-1.50-1.70	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.20-0.24 3
_	32-61	7-15-30	40-60-70	22-25-32	11.60-1.73-1.85	0.01-0.06-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.0810
	61-80	7-19-40	30-51-70	25-30-35	11.55-1.60-1.65	0.06-0.13-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.0813
Haymond	0-10	1-10-20	60-75-85	10-15-20	11.30-1.40-1.50	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.22-0.2410
	1 10-44	7-19-32	50-67-75		11.30-1.40-1.50		10.20-0.22-0.2410
	44-60	1-28-65	20-57-75	5-15-26	11.30-1.40-1.50		10.14-0.18-0.2210
ncgaw: Havmond	6-0	1-10-20	60-75-85	10-15-20	11.30-1.40-1.50	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.22-0.2410
-	9-44	7-19-32	50-67-75		11.30-1.40-1.501		10.20-0.22-0.2410
	44-60	1-28-65	20-57-75		11.30-1.40-1.50		10.14-0.18-0.2210
ncpar: Havmond frequently							
	0-10	1-10-20	60-75-85	10-15-20	11.30-1.40-1.50	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.22-0.2410
	10-44	7-19-32	50-67-75		11.30-1.40-1.50		10.20-0.22-0.2410
	44-60	1-28-65	20-57-75	5-15-26	11.30-1.40-1.50	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.22 0
	_	_	_		_		_

Table 17. -- Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol	 Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist	Permea-	 Available
and soil name					bulk density	bility (Ksat)	water capacity
	# #	Pot	Pct	Pct	9/00	In/hr	In/in
неед:							
Hickory	9-0	25-35-45	30-48-50	9-17-25	11.30-1.40-1.50	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.21-0.2210
	38-44	25-40-50	30-36-50		11.43-1.33-1.63	0.80-1.30-2.00	10.13-0.1/-0.19 3
	44-80	25-40-60	25-40-50		11.50-1.63-1.75	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.10-0.13-0.1510
. 094:1							
Hickory	9-0	25-35-45	30-48-50	9-17-25	1.30-1.40-1.50	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.2410.
-	6-38	20-30-45	30-39-50		11.45-1.55-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.15-0.17-0.1913
	38-44	25-40-50	30-36-50	15-24-32	11.50-1.60-1.70	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.11-0.15-0.1910
	44-80	25-40-60	25-40-50	15-20-30	11.50-1.63-1.75	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.10-0.13-0.1510
Gravford	0-7	5-12-20	50-69-80	12-19-26	1.20-1.43-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.2410.
	7-16	10-20-25	50-54-68		11.40-1.55-1.70	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.21 3
	16-45	20-28-35	26-42-56		11.35-1.50-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.12-0.14-0.1613
	45-52	5-18-20	15-28-53	42-54-80	1.35-1.50-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.07-0.12-0.16 6
	52-60	-	-	-	-	0.06-1.30-6.00	
- C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C							
nizho:		0,000	00 00	20		2000	1000
hickory, severely eroded	4	20-30-40	7 02 02 20		1.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.12-0.13-0.18 3
	33-40	25-40-50	25-39-50	15-24-32	11.45-1.55-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.15-0.17-0.1913
	40-80	30-40-50	25-40-49		11.50-1.63-1.75	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.10-0.13-0.1510
	_	_	_		_		_
Grayford, severely	- : - :	- :			_ ;		- :
eroded	0-1	10-20-25	50-58-72		1.20-1.43-1.65		0.18-0.21-0.24 0
	7-12	10-20-25	50-54-68		11.40-1.55-1.70		10.14-0.18-0.21 3
	75-77	20-28-35	75 26 15	24-30-39	11.35-1.50-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.12-0.14-0.16 3.
	42-49	07-91-6	1	4.2 - 3.4 - 60	C9:T-06:T-66:T	0.06-1.30-6.00	10.01.0-10.01
HleAW:							
Holton	0-14	20-30-45	45-57-65	6-13-18	1.35-1.45-1.55	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.22-0.2410
	14-41	25-55-70	25-32-55		11.35-1.45-1.55	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.2210
	41-60	25-55-75	20-30-50	6-15-27	11.40-1.50-1.601	0.60-2.83-6.00	10.12-0.16-0.1910
MhyB2:							
Medora	1 8-0 I	5-8 -15	60-74-83		1.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.2410
	8-21	5-6 -15	55-68-71		11.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.21 3
	21-45	25-31-55	30-48-55		11.70-1.75-1.80	0.01-0.06-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.0810
	45-80	30-46-60	12-18-40	27-36-44	L . 40-1 . 50-1 . 60 	0.20-1.10-2.00	0.06-0.07-0.08

Table 17.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

1		7		5		ć	
Map symbol	n Depth	Sand	SILC	CIAY	MOIST	rermea-	Available
and soll name					Durk density	(Ksat)	water capacity
	u I	Pct	Pot	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in
Мһусз:							
Medora, severely eroded	1 0-7	5-8 -15	59-70-79		11.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.24 0
	1 7-16	5-6 -15	55-68-71		11.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.21 3
	16-35	25-31-55	30-48-55	12-21-30	11.70-1.75-1.80	0.01-0.06-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.0810
	35-80	30-46-60	12-18-40	27-36-44	1.40-1.50-1.60	0.20-1.10-2.00	10.06-0.07-0.08 3
MmoC3:							
Miami, severely eroded	9-0	30-32-50	30-40-55	27-28-35	11.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.07-0.16-0.2110
	6-59	15-31-40	30-38-50	27-31-35	11.40-1.55-1.70	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.07-0.14-0.21 3
	29-34	35-38-55	30-40-45	15-22-25	11.60-1.70-1.80		10.07-0.12-0.1710
	34-80	35-45-60	30-40-50	10-15-20	11.75-1.85-2.001	0.01-0.03-0.20	10.01-0.02-0.0310
MmoD3:							
Miami, severely eroded	9-0	30-32-50	30-40-55	27-28-35	11.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.07-0.16-0.2110
	6-59	15-31-40	30-38-50	27-31-35	11.40-1.55-1.70	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.07-0.14-0.2113
	29-34	35-38-55	30-40-45	15-22-25	11.60-1.70-1.80	0.20-0.40-0.60	10.07-0.12-0.17 0
	34-80	35-45-60	30-40-50	10-15-20	11.75-1.85-2.00	0.01-0.03-0.20	10.01-0.02-0.0310
MnoC2:							
Miami	1 0-7	9-22-37	51-63-78	7-15-26	11.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.22-0.2410
	7-13	5-20-20	35-53-60	24-27-35	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.16-0.18-0.2013
	13-31	15-31-40	30-38-50	27-31-35	11.40-1.55-1.70	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.07-0.14-0.2113
	31-36	35-38-55	30-40-45	15-22-25	11.60-1.70-1.80	0.20-0.40-0.60	10.07-0.12-0.1710
	36-80	35-45-60	30-40-50	10-15-20	11.75-1.85-2.00	0.01-0.03-0.20	10.01-0.02-0.0310
Mpp)?:							
Miami	1 0-7	9-22-37	51-63-78	7-15-26	11.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.22-0.2410
	7-13	5-20-20	35-53-60	24-27-35	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.16-0.18-0.2013
	13-31	15-31-40	30-38-50	27-31-35	11.40-1.55-1.70		10.07-0.14-0.2113
	31-36	35-38-55	30-40-45	15-22-25	11.60-1.70-1.80	0.20-0.40-0.60	10.07-0.12-0.1710
	1 36-80	35-45-60	30-40-50	10-15-20	11.75-1.85-2.001	0.01-0.03-0.20	10.01-0.02-0.0310
NaaA:							
Nabb	.1 0-10	10-17-28	56-72-80	8-11-16	11.30-1.40-1.50	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.24 0
	10-18	10-16-22	56-69-76		11.40-1.50-1.60		10.20-0.22-0.2410
	18-35	10-13-18	52-60-70		11.50-1.58-1.65		10.14-0.18-0.21 3
	35-76	16-22-30	50-56-66	18-22-28	1.65-1.73-1.80	0.01-0.06-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.0810
	08-9/	76-28-40	ZZ-41-48	Z4-31-38	T . 60 - T . 65 - T . 70	0.01-0.03-0.06	10.06-0.07-0.0813
NaaB2:		,		;			
Nabb	1-0-1	10-17-28	50-10-15	10-13-22	1.30-1.40-1.50		0.18-0.21-0.24 0
	7-13	10-16-22	58-69-77		11.40-1.50-1.60		10.20-0.22-0.2410
	13-33	10-13-18	52-60-70		11.50-1.58-1.65		10.14-0.18-0.21 3
	33-71	16-22-30	50-56-66	18-22-28	11.65-1.73-1.80		10.06-0.07-0.0810
	1.71-80	26-28-40	22-41-48	24-31-38	11.60-1.65-1.70	0.01-0.03-0.06	10.06-0.07-0.0813
	_	_	_		_		_

Table 17.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol	 Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	 Moist	Permea-	 Available
and soil name			. – –	1	bulk density	bility (Ksat)	water capacity
	d I	Pot	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in
OfaAW:		: :	: :	,	:		:
Oldenburg	6-0	15-25-45	38-60-75	8-15-18	11.30-1.40-1.50	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.22-0.24 0
	1 39-68 1	40-70-80	15-24-42	5-6-18	11.35-1.45-1.55	0.60-3.26-6.00	10.09-0.14-0.1910
OmkC2:							
Otwell	1 0-0	3-10-20	65-77-85	12-13-25	11.25-1.45-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.2410
	7-27	5-10-20	55-64-73	22-26-35	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.20-1.10-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.2113
_	27-55 55-80	10-43-60	20-35-70	15-22-35	1.60-1.70-1.80 1.50-1.58-1.65	0.00-0.10-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.0813
Otwell, severely eroded	0-5	5-10-20	08-99-09	18-24-26	11.25-1.43-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.22-0.24 0
	5-14	5-10-20	55-64-73	22-26-35	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.20-1.10-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.21 3
	14-52	15-40-55	30-34-77	18-26-30	11.60-1.70-1.80	0.00-0.03-0.06	10.06-0.07-0.0813
	1 52-80	10-43-60 1	70-35-70	15-22-35	T.50-T.58-T.65 	0.00-0.10-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.08 3
Omz.	_	_	_		_		_
Orthents							
PcrA:		_					
Pekin	8-0	3-12-20	1 2 2 - 9 2 - 0 9	10-12-22	11.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.22-0.2410
	8-29	3-7 -18	52-71-79	18-22-30	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.19-0.21 0
	58-80	10-20-60	30-58-60	10-22-30	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.20-0.18-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.0810
PGrbz: Pekin	6-0	3-12-20	60-73-87	10-15-22	 1.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	 0.18-0.22-0.24 0
_	9-24	3-7 -18	52-71-79	18-22-30	11.40-1.50-1.601	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.19-0.2110
	24-45	3-9 -18	50-65-77	20-26-32	11.70-1.75-1.80	0.01-0.18-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.0810
	45-80	10-20-60	30-58-60	10-22-30	1.40-1.50-1.60	0.20-0.40-0.60	10.06-0.07-0.0810
PorC2:							
Pekin, eroded	8-0	3-12-20	60-73-87	10-15-22	11.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.22-0.24 0
_	8-28	3-7 -18	52-71-79	18-22-30	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.19-0.21 0
	28-57 57-80	3-9 -18	30-65-77	20-26-32	11.70-1.75-1.80	0.01-0.18-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.0810
_	 3			2			-
PhaA:	α .	10-01-6	 	12-17-22	1 30-1 45-1 601	0 60-1 30-2 00	1 18-0 22-0 2410
	0 0	2-10-20	60-72-83	14-18-22	11 35-1 45-1 551	0 60-1 30-2 00	10 20-0 24-0 2710
_	19-36	5-11-25	50-63-75	18-26-34	11.40-1.48-1.55	0.20-0.40-0.60	10.14-0.19-0.2410
_	36-76	5-13-35	40-61-70	18-26-34	11.40-1.58-1.75	0.01-0.18-0.20	10.06-0.11-0.1510
_	1 26-80	5-13-35	40-59-70	22-28-34	11.35-1.45-1.55	0.01-0.13-0.20	10.06-0.08-0.1010
	_	_	_		_		_

Table 17. -- Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

	_	-	-		_		_
Map symbol	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist	Permea-	Available
and soil name					bulk density	bility (Ksat)	water capacity
		Pot	Pot	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in
PlpAH: Piopolis	0-10 10-31 31-60	1-2 -15 1-5 -15 1-5 -19	60-67-72 50-64-72 50-64-74	27-31-35 27-31-35 25-31-38	 1.20-1.30-1.40 1.40-1.50-1.60 1.50-1.60-1.70	0.20-0.40-0.60 0.20-0.40-0.60 0.06-0.13-0.20	
Plopolis, undrained	 0-10 10-31 31-60	1-2 -15 1-5 -15 1-5 -19	60-67-72 50-64-72 50-64-74	27-31-35 27-31-35 25-31-38	 1.20-1.30-1.40 1.40-1.50-1.60 1.50-1.60-1.70	0.20-0.40-0.60 0.20-0.40-0.60 0.06-0.13-0.20	
Pml. Pits, quarry							
Rohan	0-4 4-16 16-40	4-8 -20 4-8 -20	54-72-81 50-66-78	15-20-26 18-26-34 	15-20-26 1.20-1.35-1.50 18-26-34 1.20-1.40-1.60 	0.60-1.30-2.00 0.20-1.10-2.00 0.00-0.18-0.60	 0.10-0.13-0.16 0 0.04-0.07-0.10 0
Jessietown	0-5 5-23 23-30 30-40	5-8 -15 1-4 -15 5-9 -15	60-72-83 50-68-79 40-51-60	12-20-26 20-28-34 27-40-45	 1.20-1.30-1.40 1.20-1.35-1.50 1.20-1.35-1.50	0.60-1.30-2.00 0.60-1.30-2.00 0.60-1.30-2.00 0.00-0.18-0.60	0.18-0.21-0.23 0 0.16-0.18-0.23 0 0.06-0.11-0.18 0 0.06-0.11-0.18 0 0.06-0.11-0.18 0 0 0.06-0.11-0.18 0 0 0.06-0.11-0.18 0 0 0.06-0.11-0.18 0 0 0.06-0.11-0.18 0 0 0.06-0.11-0.18 0 0 0.06-0.11-0.18 0 0.06-0.18 0 0 0.06-0.18 0 0.06-0.18 0 0.06-0.18 0 0.06-0.18 0 0 0.06-0.18 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Russell	0-8 8-13 13-28 128-52 52-58	8-10-25 5-5 -20 5-5 -22 20-36-40 25-40-50	55-6-80 55-6-75 55-6-75 25-6-75 25-36-50 25-36-50 25-36-50 20-37-50 20-3	11-14-20 25-29-33 27-29-33 23-28-33 20-24-30	1.20-1.45-1.65 1.40-1.55-1.70 1.50-1.60-1.70	0.60-1.30-2.00 0.60-1.30-2.00 0.60-1.30-2.00 0.60-1.30-2.00 0.20-0.40-0.60 0.01-0.11-0.20	0.22-0.23-0.24 0 0.17-0.19-0.20 3 0.14-0.16-0.17 3 0.14-0.16-0.17 3 0.07-0.12-0.17 0
RzfA: Ryker, terrace	0-9 9-12 12-30 30-73	1-6 -10 2-5 -10 2-7 -10 10-18-35 15-25-35	70-79-87 64-74-80 58-66-78 25-52-68 25-40-53	12-15-20 18-21-26 22-27-32 22-30-38 22-35-80	1.30-1.48-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00 0.60-1.30-2.00 0.60-1.30-2.00 0.60-1.30-2.00	0.18-0.21-0.24 0 0.20-0.21-0.27 0 0.14-0.17-0.21 3 0.12-0.16-0.20 3 0.07-0.12-0.16 6
Muscatatuck, terrace	0-10 10-25 25-36 36-67 67-120	5-11-26 5-8 -28 10-18-40 10-18-40 15-25-35	60-70-80 50-68-70 40-59-65 30-52-68 25-40-53	14-19-24 22-24-30 20-23-26 22-30-38 22-35-80	 1.30-1.45-1.60 1.45-1.55-1.65 1.60-1.73-1.85 1.40-1.53-1.65 1.35-1.50-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00 0.60-1.30-2.00 0.01-0.18-0.20 0.60-1.30-2.00	 0.18-0.22-0.24 0 0.14-0.18-0.21 3 0.06-0.07-0.08 0 0.12-0.16-0.20 3 0.07-0.12-0.16 6

Table 17.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clav	Moist	Permea-	 Available
and soil name	. – –	. – –	. – –	1	bulk density	bility (Ksat)	water capacity
	ui -	Pct	Pct	Pct	9/00	In/hr	In/in
RzfB2:							
Ryker, terrace	0-7	1-6 -10	10-79-87	12-15-20	11.30-1.48-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.24 0
_	1 6-2	2-5 -10	64-74-80	18-21-26	11.35-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.21-0.2710
_	9-30	2-7 -10	58-66-78	22-27-32	11.40-1.55-1.70	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.17-0.21 3
	30-73	10-18-35	25-52-68	22-30-38	11.40-1.53-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.12-0.16-0.2013
_	73-120	15-25-35	25-40-53	22-35-80	11.35-1.50-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.07-0.12-0.16 6
				0		,	_ 000
Muscatatuck, terrace	 8 c	2-TT-26	08-0/-09	14-19-24	11.30-1.45-1.60 1.45-1.55-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.22-0.24 0
-	8-25	5-8-28	20-68-70	22-24-30	11.45-1.55-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.21 3
-	36-67	10-18-40	30-52-68	22-33-28	1.60-1.73-1.63	0.01-0.18-0.20	10.08-0.07-0.0810
-	67-120	15-25-35	25-40-53		11.35-1.50-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.07-0.12-0.1616
	_						
KzgA: Bwkor	 6 0	1-6-10	1 78-62-02	12-15-20	1 30-1 48-1 651	0 60-1 30-2 00	10 18-0 21-0 2410
Tovky	0 0		10-61-01	10-21-25	1 35-1 50-1 601	0.60-1.30-2.00	0 20-0 21-0 210
-	12-38	2-7 -10 -	58-66-78	22-27-32	11.33-1.30-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.21-0.27 0 0.14-0.17-0.27 3
-	38-67	10-18-35	25-52-68	22-27-32	11.40-1.33-1.70	0.80-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.1/-0.21 3
-	67-80	1-5-10	15-40-59	40-55-75	1 35-1 50-1 651	0.60-1.30-2.00	10 06-0 11-0 1616
-	000	01.			CB : 1 CC : 1 CC : 1	00.7-05.1-09.0	
Muscatatuck	0-8	5-11-26	08-04-09	14-19-24	11.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.22-0.2410
_	8-25	5-8 -28	50-68-70	22-24-30	11.45-1.55-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.21 3
_	25-36	10-18-40	40-59-65	20-23-26	11.60-1.73-1.85	0.01-0.18-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.0810
_	36-49	10-18-40	30-52-68	22-30-38	11.40-1.53-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.12-0.16-0.2013
_	49-80	10-25-35	25-40-68	22-33-38	11.40-1.53-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.12-0.16-0.2013
Parks when the control of the contro	 د د	1-6-10	66-75-87	15-19-24	1 30-1 48-1 651	0 60-1 30-2 00	10 18-0 21-0 2410
	6-10		64-74-80	18-21-26	11.35-1.50-1.601	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.21-0.2710
-	10-34	2-7 -10	58-66-78	22-27-32	11.40-1.55-1.70	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.17-0.2113
-	34-63	10-18-35	25-52-68		11.40-1.53-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.12-0.16-0.2013
-	63-80	1-5 -10	15-40-59	40-55-75	11.35-1.50-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.06-0.11-0.16 6
	ے ۔ د	 36		14-10-24	1 30-1 45-1 601	0 60-1 30-0	1 18-0 22-0 24.0
4)	8-25-	5-8-5	50-68-70	22-24-30	11 45-1 55-1 651	0 60-1 30-2 00	10 14-0 18-0 2113
-	25-36	10-18-40	40-59-65	20-23-26	11 60-1 73-1 851	0 01-0 18-0 20	0 06-0 07-0 0810
-	36-49	10-18-40	30-52-68	22-30-38	11.40-1.53-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.12-0.16-0.2013
_	49-80	10-25-35	25-40-68	22-33-38	11.40-1.53-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.12-0.16-0.2013
	_	_	_				
RzgC2: Ryker	0-8	1-6 -10	66-75-87	15-19-24	 1.30-1.48-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	 0.18-0.21-0.24 0
-	8-32	2-7 -10	58-66-78	22-27-32	11.40-1.55-1.70		10.14-0.17-0.2113
_	32-58	10-18-35	25-52-68	22-30-38	11.40-1.53-1.65		10.12-0.16-0.2013
_	58-78	1-5 -10	15-40-59	40-55-75	11.35-1.50-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.06-0.11-0.1616
_	78-80	-	-	-	-	0.20-5.81-19.98	-
_	_	_	_		_		_

Table 17. -- Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol	 Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist	Permea-	 Available
and soil name				•	bulk	bility	water
	ä	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	capacity
	_	_	_		_		_
RzgC2:						,	- 6
Muscatatuck	8 6	5-11-26	08-07-09	14-19-24	1.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.22-0.24 0
	05-26	10-18-40	40-58-70	20-23-26	1.45-1.55-1.65		10.14-0.18-0.21 3
	36-49	10-18-40	30-52-68		11 40-1 53-1 651	0 60-1 30-2 00	10.35 0.37 0.351
	49-80	10-25-35	25-40-68		11.40-1.53-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.12-0.16-0.2013
	_	_	_		_		_
RzhC3:	_	_	_		_		_
Ryker, severely eroded	0-7	1-6 -10	64-71-79	20-23-26	1.30-1.48-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.2410
	7-25	2-7 -10	58-66-78	22-27-32	1.40-1.55-1.70	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.17-0.21 3
	25-54	10-18-35	15-40-59	22-30-38	1.40-1.53-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.12-0.16-0.2013
	1 78-80					0.20-5.81-20.00	
			_				
Grayford, severely	7	000	00000	70 00	7 70 7	1 30 0	17 0 00 0 22 0
eroded	0-7	10-38-45	52-39-72	22-23-26	1.25-1.40-1.55 1.40-1.55-1.70	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.1/-0.20-0.22 0
	12-42	20-20-23	1 99-16-06		11 35-1 50-1 651		10.14-0.18-0.21 3
	42-52	5-18-20	15-28-53		11.35-1.50-1.65		10.07-0.12-0.1616
	52-60	-	-		-	0.20-5.81-20.00	-
•			_				
Muscatatuck, severely	 - - 	 8-11-26	1 08-29-09	14-22-24	1 30-1 45-1 601	0 60-1 30-2 00	10 18-0 22-0 2410
eroded	* 0	07-77-6	00100100	14-22-24 00 04 00	1.30-1.43-1.60		10.16-0.22-0.2410
	4-22	10-18-40	40-59-65	20-23-26	1.45-1.55-1.65		10.14-0.18-0.21 3
	33-46	10-18-40	30-52-68	22-30-38	1.40-1.53-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.12-0.16-0.2013
	46-80	10-16-25	15-42-70	25-42-65	1.35-1.50-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.06-0.11-0.1616
			_				
SCEA:	 -	0-14-20	1 00-09-09	10-17-01	1 20-1 45-1 601	00 60-1 30-2	10 10-0 21-0 2410
SCOCK CSDOK	8-31	8-14-20	50-63-71	24-27-30	1 50-1 55-1 601	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.19-0.2413
	31-53	12-13-18	40-56-64	24-31-34	1.60-1.65-1.70	0.01-0.18-0.20	10.08-0.11-0.1413
	53-61	2-5 -8	40-50-58	35-45-55	1.50-1.55-1.60	0.06-0.18-0.20	10.08-0.11-0.14 3
	61-67	-	-	-	-	0.00-0.01-0.06	-
	l 67-80 l	-	-	-	-	0.00-0.18-0.60	
Coffic							
Scottsburg	8-0	8-14-20	08-69-09	12-17-24	1.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.2410
	8-31	8-10-15	50-63-71	24-27-30	11.50-1.55-1.60		10.14-0.19-0.2413
	31-53	12-13-18	40-56-64	24-31-34	1.60-1.65-1.70	0.01-0.18-0.20	10.08-0.11-0.14 3
	53-61	2-5 -8	40-50-58	35-45-55	1.50-1.55-1.60	0.06-0.18-0.20	10.08-0.11-0.14 3
	61-67	-	-	-	-	0.00-0.01-0.06	
	67-80	-	-	-	-	0.00-0.18-0.60	-
	_	_	_		_		

Table 17. -- Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	 Depth 	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity
. (1970	4 4	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in
Screz : Depu ty	0-8 8-27 27-53 53-77	2-4 -10 2-5 -10 2-11-20 	64-77-86 55-64-75 30-44-50 	12-19-26 24-31-35 40-45-50 	1.30-1.45-1.60 1.35-1.45-1.55 1.40-1.50-1.60 	0.60-1.30-2.00 0.60-1.30-2.00 0.06-0.13-0.20 0.00-0.01-0.06	0.18-0.21-0.24 0 0.14-0.18-0.21 3 0.08-0.12-0.16 3
SifE: Senachwine	0-8 8-26 26-32	20-40-45 15-42-45 25-44-45 25-46-60	40-45-55 25-30-50 25-30-50 20-39-45	10-15-26 27-28-32 20-26-30 10-15-18	 1.30-1.45-1.60 1.30-1.45-1.60 1.50-1.60-1.70 1.60-1.70-1.80		0.17-0.20-0.22 0 0.17-0.20-0.22 0 0.12-0.14-0.16 3 0.02-0.03-0.04 0
SifG: Senachwine	0-6 0-6 6-26 26-32 32-80	20-40-45 15-42-45 25-44-45 25-46-60	40-45-55 25-30-50 25-30-50 20-39-45	10-15-26 27-28-32 20-26-30 10-15-18	 1.30-1.45-1.60 1.30-1.45-1.60 1.50-1.60-1.70 1.60-1.70-1.80	0.60-1.30-2.00 0.60-1.30-2.00 0.60-1.30-2.00 0.01-0.10-0.20	 0.17-0.20-0.22 0 0.17-0.20-0.22 0 0.12-0.14-0.16 3 0.02-0.03-0.04 0
SldAW: Shoals	0-8 33-60	15-26-40 20-40-55 20-55-90	40-52-60 25-35-55 5-30-55	10-22-26 15-25-33 5-15-28	 1.30-1.40-1.50 1.40-1.50-1.60 1.45-1.55-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00 0.60-1.30-2.00 0.60-3.30-5.95	 0.20-0.22-0.24 0 0.15-0.19-0.22 0 0.05-0.13-0.20 0
StaAH: Steff	0-10 10-31 31-60	3-8 -15 3-8 -20 3-10-55	65-78-85 62-77-85 35-74-85	10-14-20 12-15-18 10-16-25	 1.30-1.40-1.50 1.30-1.43-1.55 1.40-1.53-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00 0.60-1.30-2.00 0.60-3.30-6.00	0.18-0.22-0.24 0 0.18-0.21-0.23 0 0.08-0.15-0.21 0
Stako: Steff	0-11 11-41 41-60	3-6 -15 3-8 -20 3-10-55	65-81-87 50-74-85 35-70-75	10-13-25 12-18-30 10-20-25	11.30-1.40-1.50 1.30-1.43-1.55 1.40-1.53-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00 0.60-1.30-2.00 0.60-1.84-6.00	0.18-0.22-0.24 0 0.18-0.21-0.23 0 0.08-0.15-0.21 0
StdAH: Stendal	0-11 11-41 41-60	3-6 -15 3-8 -20 3-10-45	65-78-85 62-69-79 40-67-75	12-16-26 18-23-34 15-23-34	1.30-1.43-1.55 1.35-1.45-1.55 1.35-1.45-1.55	0.60-1.30-2.00 0.60-1.30-2.00 0.60-1.30-2.00	0.22-0.23-0.24 0 0.20-0.21-0.22 0 0.20-0.21-0.22 0
Std&Q: Stendal	0-8 8-40 40-60	3-6 -15 3-8 -20 3-10-45	60-78-85 62-69-79 40-67-75	12-16-26 18-23-34 15-23-34	1.30-1.43-1.55 1.35-1.45-1.55 1.35-1.45-1.55	0.60-1.30-2.00 0.60-1.30-2.00 0.60-1.30-2.00	0.22-0.23-0.24 0 0.20-0.21-0.22 0 0.20-0.21-0.22 0

Table 17. -- Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity
	i i	Pot	Pct	Pot	g/cc	In/hr	In/in
SuoAH: Stonelick	0-10	52-63-75	15-28-40	8-9-18 0-9-18	1.30-1.45-1.60	2.00-4.00-6.00	0.13-0.14-0.15 0 0.11-0.12-0.13 0
ThbD4: Trappist, very severely eroded	0-3 3-20 20-30 30-40	1-7 -20	41-60-72	27-33-39 35-41-48 	1.35-1.45-1.55 1.40-1.53-1.65 	0.60-1.30-2.00 0.20-0.40-0.60 0.00-0.01-0.06 0.00-0.18-0.60	0.12-0.16-0.20 0 0.11-0.15-0.19 3
ThcD3: Trappist, severely eroded	0-4 4-21 21-27	1-7 -15 1-6 -15 5-8 -20	50-60-64 40-53-64 32-57-65	27-33-35 35-41-48 30-35-48	1.20-1.38-1.55 1.40-1.53-1.65 1.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00 0.20-0.40-0.60 0.06-0.13-0.20	 0.15-0.19-0.23 0 0.11-0.15-0.19 3 0.06-0.11-0.16 3
 Bohan, severely eroded	27-40 0-3 3-12 12-40	4-8 -20	50-64-69 50-64-78	27-28-32 18-28-34	1.20-1.35-1.50	0.00-0.18-0.60 0.60-1.30-2.00 0.20-1.10-2.00 0.00-0.18-0.60	
ThdD2: Trappist	0-6 6-30 30-35 35-45	1-7 -15 1-6 -15 5-8 -20	63-75-85 40-53-64 32-57-65	14-18-22 35-41-48 30-35-48 	1.20-1.38-1.55 1.40-1.53-1.65 1.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00 0.20-0.40-0.60 0.06-0.13-0.20 0.00-0.18-0.60	 0.18-0.21-0.24 0 0.11-0.15-0.19 3 0.06-0.11-0.16 3
Rohan	0-3 3-16 16-40	4-8 -20 4-8 -20	60-72-81 50-66-78	15-20-26 18-26-34	 1.20-1.30-1.40 1.20-1.40-1.60 	0.60-1.30-2.00 0.20-1.10-2.00 0.00-0.18-0.60	 0.12-0.15-0.18 0 0.04-0.07-0.10 0
Uby. Udorthents, loamy							
UdaB: Urban land.							
Deputy	0-8 8-27 27-53 53-77	2-4 -10 2-6 -10 2-11-20	64-77-86 55-67-75 30-44-50 	12-19-26 24-27-35 40-45-50	1.30-1.45-1.60 1.35-1.45-1.55 1.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00 0.60-1.30-2.00 0.06-0.13-0.20 0.00-0.01-0.06	0.18-0.21-0.24 0 0.14-0.18-0.21 3 0.08-0.12-0.16 3

Table 17. -- Physical Properties of the Soils -- Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	 Moist bulk density	Permea- bility (Ksat)	Available water capacity
	u u	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in
UdaB: Scottsburg	0-8	8-14-20	08-69-09	12-17-24	 1.30-1.45-1.60		
	8-31	8-10-15	50-63-71 40-56-64	24-27-30	1.50-1.55-1.60 1.60-1.65-1.70	0.60-1.30-2.00	0.14-0.19-0.24 3 0.08-0.11-0.14 3
	53-61	2-5-8	40-50-58	35-45-55	11.50-1.55-1.60		10.08-0.11-0.1413
	61-67	-	-	-	-	0.00-0.01-0.06	
	67-80		:		- - -	0.00-0.18-0.60	
UfcB:							
Urban land.							
Cincinnati	0-8	5-11-26	60-70-80	14-19-24	11.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.22-0.2410
	8-24	5-8 -28	50-66-70	22-26-30	11.45-1.55-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.2113
	24-74 74-80	10-26-40	40-51-60 30-42-49	20-23-26 25-32-39	1.60-1.73-1.85 1.55-1.65-1.75	0.01-0.06-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.0810
		1		1		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Nabberre	/-0	10-1/-28	50-68-75	8-15-22	11.30-1.40-1.50	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.24 0
	13-33	10-16-22	52-69-73	14-15-22	1.40-1.50-1.60 1.50-1.58-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.22-0.24 0
	33-71	16-22-30	50-56-66	18-22-28	11.65-1.73-1.801		0 06-0 07-0 0810
- -	71-80	26-28-40	22-41-48	24-31-38	11.60-1.65-1.70	0.01-0.03-0.06	10.06-0.07-0.0813
. 47							
Urban land							
					_		_
Cobbsfork	0-12	12-17-24	61-70-78	10-13-15	11.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.2410
	12-18	12-17-24	50-65-78	10-18-26	11.35-1.45-1.55	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.22-0.2410
	18-38	10-13-20	50-63-70	20-24-30	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.20-1.10-2.00	0.14-0.18-0.21 3
	50-85	18-19-28	44-60-62	20-22-26	11.60-1.70-1.80	0.01-0.06-0.06	0.08-0.12-0.151
_	85-90	25-28-35	27-39-48	27-33-38	11.50-1.60-1.70	0.01-0.06-0.06	10.06-0.07-0.0813
Avonburg	0-11	15-18-20	62-67-75	10-15-18	 1.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	 0.18-0.22-0.24 0
	11-21	15-18-20	60-66-73	12-16-20	11.35-1.45-1.55	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.22-0.2410
-	21-37	5-11-20	50-62-71	24-27-30	11.40-1.50-1.60		10.14-0.18-0.21 3
_	37-52	5-20-20	52-56-73	22-24-28	11.60-1.65-1.70	0.01-0.18-0.20	10.09-0.10-0.1110
	52-83 83-90	15-20-30 20-30-40	30-36-40	20-24-26 27-34-40	1.70-1.75-1.80 1.50-1.60-1.70	0.01-0.06-0.20	10.06-0.07-0.08 0 10.06-0.07-0.08 3
	_						
USI. Udorthents, rubbish							
-	_		_		_		_
W.							
אמרפו							

Table 17. -- Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	 Depth 	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist bulk	Permea- bility	Available water
	Ħ	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in
WaaAH:	·		:	6			
Wakeland	7-0 1	3-12-20	62-75-85	10-13-18	11.30-1.40-1.50	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.22-0.24 0
_	1 29-60	3-20-45	40-66-75		11.30-1.40-1.50	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.21-0.2410
WaaAW:							
Wakeland	1 0-7	3-12-20	62-75-85	10-13-18	1.30-1.40-1.50	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.22-0.2410
	7-29	3-13-20	62-73-85	10-14-18	11.30-1.40-1.50	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.22-0.2410
	8						
Whitcomb	- 6-0 	4-7 -12	64-72-84	12-21-24	1.30-1.45-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	 0.18-0.22-0.24 0
	9-15		62-70-76	20-25-26	1.40-1.50-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.22-0.2410
	1 15-30	4-4 -12	56-68-72	24-28-32	1.50-1.55-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.18-0.21 3
	30-48	5-5 -12	53-63-68	27-32-35	1.60-1.65-1.70	0.01-0.18-0.20	10.09-0.11-0.15 3
_	56-61		45-56-60	35-37-45	1.50-1.55-1.60	0.06-0.13-0.20	10.09-0.11-0.15 3
_	61-80					0.00-0.18-0.60	-
Wokah:							
Wilbur	0-7	1-9 -15	67-77-85	10-14-18	1.30-1.40-1.501	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.22-0.2410
	1 7-32	5-12-20	62-72-85	10-16-18	1.30-1.40-1.50	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.22-0.2410
	32-60	5-17-45	40-67-78	10-16-26	1.30-1.40-1.50	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.21-0.2210
WOKAW:							
Wilbur	1 0-7	1-9 -15	67-77-85	10-14-18	1.30-1.40-1.50	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.22-0.2410
_	1 7-32	5-12-20	62-72-85	10-16-18	1.30-1.40-1.50	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.22-0.2410
	32-60	5-17-45	40-67-78	10-16-26	11.30-1.40-1.50	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.21-0.2210
WooAQ:							
Wilhite	0-15	3-12-20	62-75-85	10-13-18	1.30-1.40-1.50	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.20-0.22-0.2410
	15-26	2-5 -10	40-53-58		1.40-1.50-1.60	0.06-0.13-0.20	10.12-0.15-0.18 3
	26-49	5-7 -15	40-51-63	35-42-50	11.40-1.50-1.60	0.01-0.04-0.06	10.08-0.13-0.1813
. 27.7							
Wirt	8-0	27-41-50	35-45-55	10-14-18	1.30-1.43-1.55	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.19-0.22-0.2410
	8-38	27-41-60	22-43-55		1.40-1.48-1.55	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.11-0.16-0.2010
	1 38-60 1	32-55-80	10-35-50	4-10-18	11.45-1.53-1.60	0.60-3.30-6.00	10.07-0.13-0.1910
Wpraw:							
Wirt	l 0-8	27-41-55	35-45-55		1.30-1.43-1.55	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.19-0.22-0.24 0
	8-38	32-55-80	22-43-55	7-16-18	1.40-1.48-1.55 1.45-1.53-1.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.11-0.16-0.20 0
	· –	-	-		:		

Table 17.--Physical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist	Permea-	Available
מוומ אסדד זומווופ					density	(Ksat)	water capacity
	l In	Pct	Pct	Pct	50/b	In/hr	In/in
WpuAH: Wirt	8-0	15-30-45	37-54-75	10-16-18	 	0.60-1.30-2.00	 0.19-0.22-0.24 0
	8-38	20-41-75 32-55-80	15-43-65 10-35-50	7-16-18 4-10-18	7-16-18 1.40-1.48-1.55 0.60-1.30-2.00 4-10-18 1.45-1.53-1.60 0.60-3.30-6.00		10.11-0.16-0.2010
WufB2:							
Williamstown	6-0	10-19-25	50-61-70	14-20-26	11.30-1.45-1.60		10.20-0.23-0.2410
_	9-33 33-37	15-35-45 25-45-60	20-35-55 20-35-50	27-30-35 18-20-27	27-30-35 1.50-1.60-1.70 0.60-1.30-2.00 18-20-27 1.60-1.70-1.80 0.20-0.40-0.60	0.60-1.30-2.00	0.12-0.14-0.16 3 0.04-0.12-0.12 0
	37-80	35-45-60	20-40-50	12-15-26	12-15-26 1.75-1.80-2.00	0.01-0.03-0.20	10.02-0.03-0.0410
XabB2:							
Xenia	l 0-8	10-10-25	55-74-75	11-16-20	11-16-20 1.20-1.45-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.22-0.23-0.2410
_	8-30	5-6 -20	45-63-65	27-31-35	27-31-35 1.40-1.50-1.70	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.17-0.19-0.2013
	30-50	20-36-40	25-36-50	24-28-35	24-28-35 1.50-1.60-1.70	0.60-0.80-1.00	10.14-0.16-0.17 3
	50-58	25-37-50	25-43-50	20-20-30	20-20-30 1.50-1.60-1.70	0.20-0.40-0.60	10.07-0.12-0.1710
•	1 58-80 1	35-46-60	20-39-50	12-15-18	12-15-18 11.75-1.90-2.00	0.01-0.03-0.20	10.02-0.03-0.0410
ZnsB:							
Zenas	l 6-0 l	2-4 -10	65-75-80	15-21-25	15-21-25 1.20-1.43-1.65 0.60-1.30-2.00	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.18-0.22-0.2410
_	9-26	2-5 -10	52-62-70	25-33-37	25-33-37 1.40-1.50-1.65 0.60-1.30-2.00	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.14-0.19-0.21 3
	26-42	3-8 -12	26-37-45	40-55-70	40-55-70 1.35-1.40-1.65	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.06-0.12-0.15 3
_	42-48	3-10-12	26-42-45	40-48-70	40-48-70 1.20-1.30-1.65 0.60-1.30-2.00	0.60-1.30-2.00	10.06-0.12-0.15 3
	48-80	-	-	-	-	0.20-5.81-19.98	- :
	_	_			_		_

Table 18.--Erosion Properties of the Soils

(Entries under "Erosion factors--T" apply to the entire profile. Entries under "Wind erodibility group" and "Wind erodibility index" apply only to the surface layer. The abbreviation "rv" stands for representative value. Absence of an entry indicates that data were not estimated)

Map symbol	 Depth	Ero 	sion fa	ctors	Wind erodi-		_	Slope gradient
and soil name		'	1		bility	bility	_	(rv)
und 3312 mans		Kw			group	index		(=-//
	In	I	1	I	I	1 1	Ft	Pct
		l	1	I	l	1 !	 -	1
		•	 FF	1 4		1 56	150	1 0 0
Avonburg		•		4 	J 5	56	150	0.9
		•	•	! !	! !	1	l 	
	37-52		•	!	' 	i	! 	'
	52-83	•	•	I	I	i	· 	I
i	83-90	. 37	.43	i I	I	i		i
		I	I	I	I	1		I
AddB2:	l	l	I	I	I	1 1		1
Avonburg	0-7	•		4	J 5	56	100	3.0
I		•		I	l	1		1
	16-32			I	I			1
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	32-42	•		!	l	!		!
	42-63	•		!	l	1 !		l
	63-80	.37 		 	 	1	1	
AzoA:			•	! !	! 	1) 	
Ayrshire		•	.28	I 5	I 3	1 86	100	0.9
	8-14			i I	I	i		i
	14-45	.20	.20	I	I	1 1		I
	45-70	.20	.20	I	I	1		I
I	70-80	.10	.10	I	I	1 1		I
71.1.2		l	1	!	l	!!!		!
BbhA:	I I 0-9	l I.55		l I 5	I I 5	I 56 I	250	1 0 0
Bartle		•	•	5 	1 2	1 20 1	250	0.9
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•	•	! !	! !	1	l 	
	30-50	•	•	!	' 	i	! 	'
		-	•	I	I	i		i I
İ		l	I	I	l	1		I
BgeAH:		I	I	I	I	1 1		I
Birds	0-8			5	1 6	48	300	0.3
I				I	l	1		1
	43-60	.49	. 49	!	!	1 !		I
BgeAHU:		l 1	1	1	 -	1 !		
Birds, undrained	ı I 0-8	ı .43	ı .43	ı I 5	ı I 6	1 48 1	300	0.2
biras, anararnea		•	•	1		1 10	. 300	1 0.2
		•	•	I	I	i		i I
i		I	i I	i I	I	i		i
BkeB:		I	I	I	I	1 1		I
Bloomfield	0-9	.05	.05	5	1	250	125	4.0
1	9-33	.15	.15	I	I	1		I
	33-72				l	1		I
	72-80				!	1 !		1
	l . 0-7				l . 2	1 124	125	1 10
	0-7 7-10			J 5		134		
	7-10			 	! 	1 1		
	10-40				! 	1 1		1
	70-80				I		' 	i I
	, ,, ,, 				' 	i	' 	i I

Table 18.--Erosion Properties of the Soils--Continued

Man. a. 12 . 2	 Dec 12	•	sion fa		Wind		Slope	Slope
Map symbol and soil name	Depth 				erodi- bility	erodi-	_	gradient (rv)
and soll name	! 		 Kf		group	lindex		(±v)
	In	I	I	l	l	ı	Ft	Pct
	l	I	I	I	I	1	l	1
Blocker	l I 0-7	l I.49	l . 40	l I 3	l I 5	l I 56	 175	 4.0
Blocher	1 0-7 1 7-32		.49 .49] 3]) 	1 20	1/5 	1 4.0
	32-66	•	.32	i	I	i		i
	66-76	1 .28	.32	Ī	l	i	l	Ī
	76-80	.37	.37	I	I	1	I	I
T	l I 0-9	l I.55	l I .55	 4	l I 5	l I 56	 175	 4.0
Jennings		.55 .55	1 .55	1 4	, 3 I	1 36	l 1/3	4.0
	27-38		1.49	•	I	i	I	i
	38-73	.28	.32	I	I	1	l	I
		.37	.37	I	I	1	I	I
	77-87			!	!	!	1	1
BlcC2:	l 1	 	 	1	 	1	l I	1
Blocher	0-6	.49	.49	1 3	, J 2	56	120	9.0
	6-28	.49	.49	I	I	1	l	I
	28-68	-	.32	I	I	1	I	I
	68-78	•	.32 	1	l			1
	78-95 	 		1	l I	1	l I	1
Jennings	0-9	, .55	.55	4	' 5	56	120	9.0
-	9-27	.55	.55	Ī	l	i	l	Ī
	27-38	•	.49	I	I	1	l	1
	38-73		.32	1	!	1	l	1
	73-77 77-87	.37 	.37 	1	 	1]]	1
	, <i>,,</i> 0,	I		i	' 		! 	i
Deputy	0-8	.49	.49	4	5	56	120	9.0
	8-27	•	.49	1	l	1	l	1
	27-53	•	.32	1	l	1	l	1
	53-77 77-87	 		1	 -	1	l	1
	, <i>,,</i> 0,	I		i	' 		! 	i
BlcC3:	I	l	İ	İ	I	i	l	Ī
Blocher, severely eroded		.49	.49	2	6	48	120	9.0
	5-18	•	.49	1	!	1	l	1
	18-47 47-65	•	.32 .32	1	 	1]]	1
		.20		1	! 	1	l 	1
		l	i I	İ	I	i		İ
Jennings, severely		I	I	I	I	1	l	1
eroded		. 49	. 49	1 2	•	48	125	9.0
	3-17 17-30	•	.55 .49	1	 	1	l I	1
	30-69		1 .32	i	' 		! 	i
	69-75		.37	İ	I	i		İ
	75-85	I	I	I	l	1	l	1
Donutus concursion and to t	•	 43		3	l .	1 40	100	1 0 0
Deputy, severely eroded	0-4 4-17		.43 .49	3 	l 6 I	48 	120 	9.0
	17-43	•	.32		I	i		i
	43-60			I	I	1	I	I
	60-80			I	l	1	l	1
P1~C2.	l	l	1	1	l '	1	l	1
BlgC2: Blocher		 .49	l .49	 3	l 5	I 56	 120	 9.0
	6-26		1 .49		, J	1		1
	26-66		.32		I	i	I	İ
	66-76		.32	•	I	1	l	1
		.37	1.43	1	ı	1		1

Table 18.--Erosion Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol	Depth		sion fa		Wind erodi-	Wind	_	Slope gradient
and soil name	-		1		bility	bility	_	(rv)
una 5011 mane			, Kf	•	group	index		(=+/
i	In	 I	i I	Ī	<u> </u>	i i		Pct
1		l	I	1	I	1 1		1
BlgC2:	l	l	I	1	l	1 1		1
Cincinnati		.55	.55	4		56	120	9.0
		.55	.55	•	!			1
	24-74 74-80	•	.49 .37	1	l			1
	14-60	.32 	.3 <i>1</i> 	•	! 			1
BlgC3:	! 	' 	i	i	' 	ii		i
Blocher, severely eroded	0-5	.49	.49	. 2		48	120	9.0
1	5-18	.49	.49	I	I	1 1		I
1	18-47	.24	.32	1	I	1 1		1
	47-64		.32	1	1	1 1		1
	64-80	37	. 43	!	l			1
Cincinnati, severely	<u> </u>	 	I I	1	 			1
eroded		ı .49	1 .49	1 2	ı I 6	48	120	1 9.0
020000			1 .55		, I	-0		1
		•	.49	i		i i		i
i	35-78	.32	.37	Ī	l	1		Ī
1	78-84	.32	.37	1	I	1 1		I
1		I	I	1	I	1 1		I
BlkE2:		1	1	!			100	1 10 0
Bonnell		.43 .49	.43 .49	5 	5 	56	100	19.0
		1 .49	1 .49	•	! 			1
·	44-70		1 .28	i	' 	i i		i
			.28	i		i i		i
		I	I	I	I	1 1		I
Blocher		.49	.49	3	J 5	56	100	14.0
I	6-22		.49	1	I	1 1		I
	22-66		.32	•	l			1
·	66-76		.32	•	!	. !		1
	76-80	.37 	.43 	1	 			1
Hickory	0-6	.28	.28	, J 5	' I 5	1 56 1	100	1 23.0
i	6-38	.24	.28	İ	I	i i		İ
1	38-44	.24	1.28	I	I	1 1		I
I	44-80	.28	.32	I	I	1 1		I
	<u> </u>	l	1	1	l			1
BnjA:	0-9	l ∣ .10	 .10	l I 5	l l 2	1 134	100	1 1.0
Bobtown	9-20	•	.10 .15	5 	<u> </u>	1 134	100	1 1.0
	20-52		1 .10	i	' 			
			1 .05	i	I	i i		i i
i		l	I	İ	l	1 1		Ī
BnuD3:	l	l	I	1	l	1 1		1
Bonnell, severely eroded			.28	4	6	48	100	17.0
	3-32		.20		!			1
	32-54 54-80		1 .28	•	l			1
		.24 	.28 	 	 			1
Hickory, severely eroded		ı .28	.28	4	I 6	48	90	20.0
		•	1 .28	•	I	1 1		1
i	33-40	.24	.28	Ī	l	1 1		1
1	40-80	.28	.32	•	I	1 1		I
		l 	I	•	l .			1
Blocher, severely eroded			.49	2		48	100	14.0
	4-18		1 .49		 			1
	18-47 47-64		.32 .32	 	ı I			1
	64-80		.32	i	I			
				-	•			

Table 18.--Erosion Properties of the Soils--Continued

	 Depth		sion fa		Wind Wind Slope erodi- erodi- length			Slope
	_				bility	bility	_	(rv)
		•	•		group	index		1
	In	ı	ı	ı	I	1	Ft	Pct
_	l	I	I	I .	I	1 !	l	1
BnxE2: Bonnell	I I 0−6	l ∣.43	l ∣.43	l I 5	l I 5	I 56	 100	 19.0
Bonnerr	l 6-9	1.43	1.43	1	, J	1 30	1 100 I	1 19.0
	•	•	1 .20	i i		i		i
	44-70	.24	.28	I	I	1 1	I	I
	70-80	.24	1 .28	I .	I	1 !	l	1
Constant	l . 0.7	42	l . 42	1	l <u>-</u>		100	1 17 0
Grayford	0-7 7-16	•	.43 .43] 3 	5 	56	100 	17.0
	16-45	•		i I	' 	i	, 	
	45-52	•	.24	i	I	i i	i I	i I
	52-60			I	I	1 1	I	I
_	l	I	I	I .	I	1 !	l	1
BnxE3:	1	l 	l 	1	l .	1 10	100	1 10 0
Bonnell, severely eroded	0-3 3-32	.28 .17	.28 .20	4	6 	48	100	19.0
	32-54	•	1 .28	i	' 	<u> </u>	' 	
	54-80	•		i i	I	i i	i I	i i
	I	I	I	I	I	1 1	I	I
Grayford, severely	1	1	1	1	l _	1 !	l	1
eroded	•	.43	.43	2	l 6	48	100	17.0
	7-12 12-42	•	.43 .28	I I	l I	1 1	l I	1
	42-49	•	1 .24	i i	! 		! 	<u>'</u>
	49-60			İ	I	i		İ
	I	I	I	I	l	1 1	l	I
BobE4:	!	!	!	!	l	1 !	l	!
Bonnell, very severely eroded	I I 0-3	I .28	I .28	I I 4	I I 6		 100	1 23.0
eroded	I 3-25	•	1 .20	1 -	,	1 40	1 ±00	1 23.0
	25-38	•	1 .28	i		i	I	i I
	38-80	.24	1.28	I	l	1	l	İ
	l	I	I	I .	I	1 !	l	1
Hickory, very severely eroded	1	l I.28	l 	1	l I 6	1 10	100	l l 23.0
eroded	0-3 3-35	•	.28 .28	4	l 6	48	100 	1 23.0
	35-40	•		i	' 	<u> </u>	' 	
	40-80	•		i	I	i i	i I	i I
	I	I	I	I	l	1	l	I
BodAQ:	l 	l 	l 	! _	l 		l 	1
Bonnie	0-8 8-38	.43 .43	.43 .43	5	5	56	300	0.3
	8-36 38-60	•	1.43	I I	l I	1 1	l I	
	1	, I	l	i i		i		i I
CcaG:	I	I	I	I	I	1 1	I	I
Caneyville		•	1.37	2	5	56	150	41.0
	8-14	•		I .	l	1 !	l	!
	14-33 33-60	•	.20 	 	 	1 1]]	1
	33 00 	!	!	i i	! 		! 	<u>'</u>
Rock outcrop.	I	l	l	Ī		1		İ
	I	I	I	I	l	1	l	I
CcbC2:	l	l 	l 	1	l	1	l	1
Caneyville	0-6 6-10	•	.43 .43	1	l 6	48	150	9.0
	6-10 10-36	•	1.43	1	ı I	1 1	! !	1
	10-30 36-60	•		I	I			i I
		•	I	l		1 1		l
Zenas	0-9	.43	1 .43] 3	6	48	125	5.0
	9-26	•		I	I	1 1	l	I
	26-42	•	•	1	l	1 !	l	1
	42-48	•	•	1	l	1 !	l	1
	48-80 	•	•	I I	I I	1 !	I I	1
	•			•	•	. '	•	•

Table 18.--Erosion Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol	 Depth		sion fa		Wind erodi-		_	Slope gradient
	_				bility	bility	_	(rv)
3.3.3. 2.3.2. 3.3.3.3					group	index		1
	In	I	ı	1	l	1	Ft	Pct
CcgD2:	 	 	 	1	 	1 1	 	1
Caneyville	0-8	.32	.37	1 2	5	56	150	19.0
	8-14	.43	.43	1	I	1	I	I
	14-33		•	1	l	1	l	1
	33-60 	 			 	1 1	l I	
Grayford	 0-7	.43	1 .43] 3	5	56	100	1 17.0
_	7-16	.43	.43	1	l	1		I
	16-45		•	I	l	1 1	l	I
	45-52		•	1	l	1	l	I
	52-60					1 1	l	
CcgD3:	l I	i I	i I	i	! 	i	' 	i I
Caneyville, severely	I	I	I	1	I	1	I	I
eroded	•	.43	.43	1	6	48	100	19.0
	5-24 24-60	•	.20 			1	l	 -
	24-60 	 		1	l I	1 1	l I	I I
Grayford, severely	I	I	i	i	l	i i	I	i
eroded		.43	.43	2	6	48	100	16.0
	7-12		•	1	l	1	l	1
	12-42 42-49		•				<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	42-49 49-60	•	.24 	1	l I	1 1	l I	I I
	1	İ	i I	i	! 	i	' 	i I
CldB2:	I	I	I	1	I	1	I	I
Cincinnati			.55	4	5	56	175	4.0
	8-31		.55	!		! !	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	31-72 72-80			I I	l I	1	 	
	, 7 <u>2</u> 00	.5 <u>2</u> 		i	! 	i	' 	
Blocher	0-7	.49	.49	3	5	56	175	4.0
	7-32		•	1	l	1	l	I
	32-66		•	1	l	1	l	1
	66-76		•	!		1 1	l	
	76-80 	.3/ 	.43 	I I	l 	1	l 	I I
ClfA:	I	I	i	i	l	i i	I	i
Cobbsfork	0-12	.55	.55	4	5	56	350	0.5
	12-18			1	l	1	l	1
	18-38		.55	!		! !	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	38-50 50-85	•		 	l I	1 1	l I	I I
	85-90		1 .37	i	! 	i	' 	
	l	I	I	1	l	1	l	I
CwaAQ:	l	l	1	1	l _	1		1
Cuba	0-10		.43	J 5	J 5	56	300	1.0
	10-47 47-60		.49 .55	1	l I	1 1	l I	I I
		.43 	.55 	i	! 	i	' 	i I
CxdA:	I	I	I	1	I	1	I	I
Cyclone		•	.28	5	6	48	100	0.5
	17-52				l	1	l	
	52-58 58-65		•	1	! 	1	: 	ı I
	65-80		.37	i	I	i	I	i
	l		i	1	I	1	I	I
DfnA:	1	l 	l	l .	l 	1 1	l 	1
Dubois	0-10		.55 .55	4	5	56	250	0.9
	10-17 17-38		.55 .55	 	1 	1	ı I	I I
	38-82		.55			·	I	I
	82-96		.43	i		i i		l
	l	I	I	1	l	1	l	I

Table 18.--Erosion Properties of the Soils--Continued

Many and St. 7	 	Ero	sion fa		Wind Wind Slope erodi- erodi- length			Slope
	Depth	!						
and soil name	 	•	 Kf		bility group	bility index		(rv)
	l In	`	KI	<u>+</u>	group	I	l Ft	l Pct
	•	 	1	1	l I	1	l EC	l PCC
		! 	1	<u> </u>	l I	1	l I	
Dubois	l 0-6	' .55	1.55	' 4	' I 5	1 56	100	1 4.0
20020	•	•	1 .55	 i	, J I	1	, <u>-</u> 00	1
	•	•	1 .55	i I	I	i	I	i
	28-68	.55	.55	ĺ	I	1		l
	68-80	.43	.43	I	I	1	I	I
	I	I	I	I	l	1	I	I
DtwC2:	l	I	I	I	I	1	l	I
Deputy	l 0-8		.49	4	5	56	120	9.0
I	-	•	•	I	I	1	l	I
		. 28	•	!	l	1	l	I
	53-77			!		!	l	I .
	77-87			!	l	1	 -	! !
DtzC3:	 	! !	1	 	l I	1	 	1
Deputy, severely eroded	I I 0-4	I .43	I .43	I I 3	I I 6	I I 48	I I 120	I I 9.0
beparty, beverery croaca	4-17	1 .49	•	1		1	1	1
	•	•	•	i	' 	i	I	i
	43-60			i	I	i	I	i i
İ	60-80			ĺ		1	I	l
	l	I	I	I	l	1	I	I
Trappist, severely	I	I	I	I	l	1	I	I
eroded	0-6	1 .43	.43	1	6	48	120	9.0
I		•	.37	I	I	1	l	I
I	•	.32	.37	I	I	1	l	I
	24-40	I	I	!	l	!	l	!
Ear AC.	l	!	1	!	l	1	 -	! !
EepAQ: Elkinsville	I I 0-9	I .43	I .43	I I 5	I I 5	I I 56	I I 200	1 1.0
EIKINSVIIIE	•	•	1 .43	1		1 30	200 	1 1.0
	•	•	1 .32	i	' 	i	' I	i i
	•	•	•	i I	I	i	I	i I
	68-80	.24	.32	İ		i		İ
	l	I	I	I	l	1	I	I
EesB2:	l	I	I	I	l	1	I	I
Elkinsville	l 0-8	.43	.43	5	J 5	56	175	4.0
1	8-34	1 .43	.43	I	I	1	l	I
I		•	.32	I	I	1	l	I
	60-80			1	l	1	l	1
Willeber	1 0 10	•	•	I _	l 	1 50	l . 175	1 4 2
Millstone	0-10 10-62	•		5		56	175 	4.0
	10-62 62-80		•	 	l I	1	 	1
		•		•	I 	i	ı İ	1
	' 	I	1	i	' 	i	' I	i i
Fincastle	0-10	.49	.49	4	I 5	56	200	1.0
	10-13			İ		i		İ
İ	13-27	.43	.43	ĺ		1	I	l
	27-50	.32	.37	I	l	1	I	I
1	50-59	.32	.37	I	I	1	I	I
I	59-80	.32	.37	I	l	1	I	I
		•	1	I	I	1	I	I
-	•		1	1	<u> </u>	1	l	1
Fincastle	0-10		•	1 4	J 5	56	150	3.0
	10-13	-	•	!	l	1	l	1
	13-27		•	!	l	I	I	<u> </u>
	27-50 50-59	•	•	l	l I	1	 	1
	50-59 59-80			 	i I	1	i I	1
				i I	I	1	I	I
		•						

Table 18.--Erosion Properties of the Soils--Continued

	Erosion factors		Wind	Wind	Slope	Slope				
Map symbol	Depth	I			erodi-	erodi-	length	gradient		
and soil name	I	I	I	1	bility	bility	(rv)	(rv)		
	<u> </u>	Kw	Kf	T	group	index	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
	In	I	I	I	l	1	Ft	Pct		
	l	I	I	I	l	1	l	1		
FdqB:		I	I	I	l	1	l	I		
Xenia	l 0-8	.49	.49	4	5	56	130	3.0		
		.43	.43	I	I	1	l	1		
	•	•	.37	I	I	1	l	1		
		.32	.37	1	l	1	l	1		
	58-80	.32	.37	1	l	1	l	1		
	l	!	!	!	l	!		1		
GmsF:		l 	l 		l	1	l	1		
Greybrook		. 43	.43	J 5		48	l 60	25.0		
	5-15		.55	•	 -	!	!	!		
	15-62	•	.37	!	!	!	!	!		
	62-80	.43	.49	!	l	1	l	1		
HccB2:	 -	!	!	 -	! !	1	l 1	1		
Haubstadt	I I 0-7	ı I.55	ı .55	l I 4	I I 5	ı I 56	I I 175	1 4.0		
naubstaut	I 7-32	•	.55 .55	•	l 5 I	1 30	1 1/3 1	1 ·2···		
	7-32 32-61		1 .33	 	! 	1	! 	1		
			1 .64		! 	1	I I	1		
	01 00 	i . 13	1	' 	I	i	' 	i		
HcgAH:	I	I	i	i	I	i	' 	i		
Haymond	0-10	.43	.43	I 5	I 5	I 56	I 300	1.0		
-	10-44	•	1 .55		 I	1	, I	1		
	44-60		.49	i	I	i	I	i		
	I		i	i I	I	i	I	i		
HcgAW:	I	I	i I	İ		i		l		
Haymond	0-9	.43	.43	5	5	56	300	1.0		
_	9-44	.55	.55	I	I	1	I	I		
	44-60	.43	.49	I	I	1	l	I		
	I	I	I	I	I	1	l	I		
HcpAP:	I	I	I	I	I	1	l	I		
Haymond, frequently	I	I	I	I	I	1	l	1		
ponded, depression	0-10	.43	.43	5	J 5	56	300	0.9		
	10-44	.55	.55	I	I	1	I	I		
	44-60	.43	.49	l	I	1	l	I		
	l	I	I	I	I	1	l	I		
HeeG:	l	I	I	I	I	1	l	I		
Hickory	•	.32	.32	5	5	56	100	40.0		
		•	.28	I	I	1	I	I		
	38-44	•	.28	I	I	1	l	1		
	44-80	1 .28	.32	1	l	1	l	1		
	l	!	!	!	l	!		1		
HizE2:	1	I 	I 00			1 50	100	1 02 0		
Hickory		.28	.28	5	5	56	100	23.0		
	6-38		1 .28	!	I	1	l	1		
	38-44		.28	!	!	1	! !	!		
	44-80		.32	 -	! !	1	l 1	1		
Grayford			 .43	 3	I J 5	I I 56	 100	 17.0		
-	0-7 7-16		.43	1 3 1	ı 5 I	1 30	, ±00	1 ±1.0		
	7-16 16-45	•		 	ı I	1	1 	1		
	45-52		1 .26	1	! 	1	! 	1		
	43-32 52-60		.24	I	: I	I	: 	I		
		 	, - I	I	I	1	: I	I		
HizE3:	•	! 	I	I	I		I	I		
Hickory, severely eroded		•	.28	4	ı I 6	48	, J 90	20.0		
	4-33		1 .28		ı	1	, 50 I			
	33-40			i	I	i	I	I		
	40-80			i	I	i	I	I		
		 I	1	i	I	i	I	ı		

Table 18.--Erosion Properties of the Soils--Continued

	 Depth	Ero 	sion fa		Wind erodi-		Slope length	Slope gradient
	. –		ı	ī	bility	bility	(rv)	(rv)
	<u> </u>	 	Kf	T	group	index		<u> </u>
		 	 	 	! 	1	Ft 	Pct
HizE3:	i	I	i	i	I	i	ĺ	i
Grayford, severely	I	I	I	I	I	1	I	1
eroded	0-7	.43	.43	2	6	48	100	17.0
	7-12	•	.43	I	I	1	l	1
	12-42	•	1 .28	I .	l	1	l	1
	42-49		.24	!	!			1
	49-60 	 		1	 	1	l I	1
HleAW:	l I	! !		! !	! 	1	l I	1
Holton	 0-14	.43	1.43	, I 5	' I 5	, 1 56	I 300	0.5
	14-41		1 .37	i	 I	1	 I	1
	41-60	.24	1.37	l	l	Ī	l	Ī
	I	I	I	I	I	1	I	1
MhyB2:	l	I	I	I	l	1	l	1
Medora		.55	.55	4	J 5	56	175	4.0
	8-21		.55	!	l	1	l	1
	21-45		.43	!	!		l	1
	45-80	.20	.24	 	! !	1	l I	1
MhyC3:	l I	! !		! !	! 	1	l I	1
Medora, severely eroded	l 0-7	.49	.49	, 2	' I 6	48	120	9.0
=	7-16		.55	. – I	 I	1	. ==- I	1
	16-35		.43	İ	I	i		İ
	35-80	.20	.24	I	I	1	l	1
	I	I	I	I	I	1	I	1
MmoC3:	l	I	I	I	l	1	l	1
Miami, severely eroded		.32	1 .32	3	1 6	48	100	9.0
	6-29	•	1 .32	I .	l	1	l	1
		.37	.43	!	!		l	1
	34-80	.37	.43	 	 	1		1
MmoD3:	l I	! !	<u> </u>	<u>'</u>	! !		l I	1
Miami, severely eroded	 0-6	ı .32	1 .32	1 3	, I 6	48	, 75	1 15.0
-		32	.32	1	, I	1	, , ,	1
		. 37	.43	i	I	i		i
	34-80	.37	.43	I	I	1	l	1
	I	I	I	I	I	1	l	1
MnpC2:	l	I	I	I	l	1	l	1
Miami	-	1 .43	.43	4	5	56	100	9.0
	-	. 49	.49	!	l	!		!
	13-31		.32 .43	!	!	!	l	1
	31-36 36-80		.43	 	 	1	l I	1
	•	ı . <i>.</i> ,	. 4 3	i I	! 	1	l I	1
	I	I	i	i	I	i		i
Miami		.43	. 43	4	5	56	75	15.0
	7-13		.49	İ	I	1	l	1
	13-31	•	.32	I	I	1	I	1
	31-36		.43	I	I	1	l	1
	36-80	. 37	.43	1	l	1	l	1
AV A	l	!	!	!	!	1	1	1
	 0_10	 	 FF	1 4	 	 F6	. 200	1 0 0
Nabb	0-10 10-18	•	.55 .55	4	J 5	56 	200	0.9
	10-18 18-35		.55	I I	! !	1	l I	1
	16-35		.33	 	' 		! 	i
	76-80		1 .37		I	i	I	i
		, .s <u>-</u> I	1	i	I	i		1

Table 18.--Erosion Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol	 Depth	Ero	sion fa		Wind erodi-			Slope gradient
and soil name	Ι -	ı	ı	ı	bility	bility	(rv)	(rv)
	I	Kw	Kf	T	group	index	I	I
	In	ı	ı	ı	l	1	Ft	Pct
	I	I	I	I	I	1	I	I
NaaB2:	•	I	I	I	l	1	l	I
Nabb	0-7	.55	.55	4	J 5	56	175	4.0
	7-13		.55	1	l	1	l	1
		•	.55	!	 -	!	l	!
		•	.49	!	1	!	l	!
	71-80	.32	.37	!	l	1	 -	!
OfaAW:	! !	! !	1	 	l I		I I	
Oldenburg	ı I 0-9	.43	1 .43	' 5	' I 5	1 56	I 300	0.9
0_0000000000000000000000000000000000000	•	•	1 .37			1	, 500 I	1
	•	.24	1 .37	i I	I	i	I	i
	I	i I	i	i	I	i	I	i
OmkC2:	I	I	I	I	l	İ	I	İ
Otwell	0-7	.55	.55	4	J 5	56	150	9.0
	7-27	.55	.55	I	l	I	I	I
	27-55	.55	.55	I	l	1	l	I
	55-80	.37	.43	I	I	1	l	I
	I	I	I	I	I	1	l	1
OmkC3:	!	l 	I	!		1		!
Otwell, severely eroded		. 49	. 49] 3	l 6	48	150	9.0
	5-14 14-52		.55 .55	!	l 1	!	l	!
	•		•	1 1	l I	1	 	-
	J2-80 	.J/ 	.43 	! !	! 	1	I I	
Omz.	I	I	i	i I	I	i	I	i
Orthents	I	I	i	i	I	i	I	i I
	I	I	I	I	l	İ	I	İ
PcrA:	I	I	I	I	l	1	I	1
Pekin	I 0-8	.55	.55	4	J 5	56	250	0.9
	8-29	.55	.55	I	I	1	l	I
	29-58	.55	.55	I	I	1	l	I
	58-80	.49	.55	I	I	1	l	1
	<u> </u>	l	1	I	l	1	l	1
PcrB2:	1	l 	•	!	l <u>-</u>	1 50	175	1
Pekin	0-9 9-24			4 		56	175	4.0
	•	ı .55 I .55	•	 	l I	1	 	-
	•	35 . 49	•	I I	I I	1	l I	-
	1 43 00 I	. 1 5	1 .55	! !	' 	i	! 	i
PcrC2:	I	I	i	i I	I	i	I	i
Pekin, eroded	I 0-8	.55	.55	4	5	56	120	9.0
	8-28	.55	.55	I		İ	l	İ
	28-57	.55	.55	I	I	1	I	I
	57-80	.49	.55	I	l	I	I	I
	I	I	I	I	I	1	l	I
PhaA:	I	I	1	I	•	1	I	I
Peoga			•	5	-	56	300	0.5
	8-19		•		l	1		1
	19-36	•	•	!	 -	!	l	!
	36-76			1	l I	1	l I	1
	76-80 		.55 	1	I I	1	 	1
PlpAH:	•	! !	1	! !	ı I	1	ı I	1
Piopolis	 0-10	•	1 .43	ı 5	ı I 6	1 48	ı 300	0.3
=	10-31			1	, ŭ I	1	, 500 I	1
	31-60		•	•	! 	i	' 	
			1	i i		i	I	i I
PlpAHU:	I	I	•	i	I	1	I	I
Piopolis, undrained	0-10	.43	.43	5	6	48	300	0.3
	10-31	.43	.43	I	I	1	I	I
	31-60				l	•	I	I
	I	I	I	I	l	1	I	I

Table 18.--Erosion Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol	 Depth	Ero	sion fa		Wind erodi-	erodi- erodi- length g		
and soil name			l 		bility	bility	(rv)	(rv)
	l I In		Kf	T 	group	lindex	l Ft	 Pct
	i		I	i	I	i	 I	1
Pml.	l	l	!	1	l	1	l	1
Pits, quarry	 	 	! 	 	I I	1	I 	1
RptG:	l	l	I	I	l	1	I	Ī
Rohan	0-4 4-16	.24 .10	.43 .43	1 	1 7 I	38 	120 	43.0
	16-40			 		1	! 	!
		l	I	1	•	1	l	I
Jessietown	0-5 5-23		.43 .49	2 	6 	4 8	120 	38.0
	23-30		1 .37		' 	i	! 	i I
	30-40		I	I	l	1	I	Ī
RywB2:	 	l ı	 	 	 	1	 	1
Russell	•	.49	.49	4	, J 5	56	 130	4.0
	•		.43	I	l	1	I	I
	13-28		.37	<u> </u>	l	!	l	1
	28-52 52-58		.37 .37	 	! 	1	I I	1 1
	58-80		.37	i	I	i	I	i I
D-61.	l	l	!	1	l	1	l	1
RzfA: Ryker, terrace	I I 0-9	I I.43	I .43	l I 5	I I 5	I I 56	I I 250	1 1.0
- '	9-12		.49		I	i	 I	1
	12-30		.49	I	l	1	I	I
	30-73 73-120		.32 .24	I I	 -	1	 -	1
	/3-120 		.24 		! 	1	I 	1
Muscatatuck, terrace			.55	4	5	56	250	1.0
	10-25		.55	!	l	!	l	1
	25-36 36-67		.49 .32	I I	l I	1	l I	1 1
	67-120		.24	İ	I	i	l	İ
RzfB2:	!	l	!	!	l	1	l	1
Ryker, terrace	I I 0-7	I .43	ı .43	l I 5	ı I 5	I I 56	I 250	4.0
- '	•		.49	İ	I	İ	I	İ
	9-30		.49	1	l	1	l	1
	30-73 73-120		.32 .24	I I	 	I	l I	
	I	i	 I	i i	I	i	I	i I
Muscatatuck, terrace			•	4		56	175	4.0
	8-25 25-36			 	 	1	l I	1
	36-67		1 .32		' 	i	! 	!
	67-120		.24	I	I	1	I	I
RzgA:	 		 	 	 -	1	 	1
Ryker				 5	ı 5	 56	 250	1 1.0
_	9-12				l	1	I	I
	12-38 38-67		.49 .32	<u> </u>	l	!	 -	1
	38-67 67-80		•	 	ı 	l	ı 	!
	l	l	I	İ	I	1	I	I
Muscatatuck	0-8 8-25			4	•	56 	250 	1.0
	8-25			I I	 	1		1
	36-49	.28	1 .32	i	I	1	I	1
	49-80			I	l	1	l	1
	I I		l	I	I	1	I	I

Table 18.--Erosion Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol	l Depth	Ero	sion fa	ctors Wind Wind Slop			_	_	
and soil name		I	Ī		bility	bility	_	(rv)	
	I	Kw	Kf	T	group	index	l	1	
	In	I	I	1	I	1	Ft	Pct	
	•	I	I	I	I	1		1	
RzgB2:	•	l . 42	1 42		l 		050	1	
Ryker	0-6 6-10	•		5 	J 5	56	250	4.0	
	•	•	•	1	l I	1 1	l 1	 	
	34-63	•	•	i	' 		! 	' 	
	•	•	•	i	I	i	, 	I	
	I	I	I	I	I	1	l	I	
Muscatatuck	I 0-8	.55	.55	4	5	56	175	4.0	
				1	I	1 1		l	
	•	•		1	l	1		I	
	36-49			1	 -	1			
	49-80	.24	.32	1	 	1 1	<u> </u>	1	
RzgC2:	! !	! !	! !	1	l I	1	l 	 	
Ryker	I 0-8	.43	•	I 5	I 5	1 56	125	7.0	
-	8-32	.49	.49	i I	I	i i		İ	
	32-58	.24	.32	I	I	1	l	I	
	58-78	.17	1.20	I	I	1		l	
	78-80	I	I	1	I	1 1		l	
	l	l	•	1	l _	1		1	
Muscatatuck	•	•		4	J 5	56	125	7.0	
	8-25	•		1	l	1		 -	
	25-36 36-49	•		 	l I	1 1	 	 	
	30-49 49-80	.24	•	1	l I	1	l 	 	
	, 10 00 I	, I		i I	I	i	· 	i I	
RzhC3:	I	I	İ	i I	I	i i		i I	
Ryker, severely eroded	I 0-7	.43	.43	4	6	48	125	7.0	
	7-25	.49	.49	I	l	1		I	
	•	•		I	l	1	l	1	
	•	•	•	1	l	1 !		!	
	78-80			1	l	1		 -	
Grayford, severely	 	! !	1	I I	l I	1 1	 	 	
eroded	I 0-7	.37	•	, 2	, I 6	48	125	9.0	
	7-12	•			 I	1	===	1	
	12-42	.24	.28	i I	I	i i		İ	
	42-52	.15	1.24	I	I	1		I	
	52-60	ı	ı	1	l	1	l	1	
	I	I	I	1	I	1 1		l	
Muscatatuck, severely	l 	l 	!	1	l 			I	
eroded	0-4 4-22	•		4	l 6	48	125	7.0	
	4-22 22-33	•		 	i I	1	! !	1 1	
	33-46			1	l I	1	l 	 	
	46-80			i I	I	i	· 	I	
				i I	I	i i		İ	
SceA:	I	I	I	I	I	1		I	
Scottsburg	I 0-8	.49	.49	4	5	56	175	1.0	
	8-31		•	I	l	1	l	1	
	31-53			1	l	1		!	
	53-61		•	1	l	1		 -	
	61-67 67-80			 	i I	1	! !	1 1	
	, 0,-00 	. ·- I	 	I	I	1	1 	1	
ScfB2:	' 	I	i i	i I	I	i		I	
Scottsburg		.49	•	4	, J 5	56	175	3.0	
	8-31	.49	1.49	I	I	1	l	ĺ	
	31-53	.37	.43	1	I	1	l	I	
	53-61		•	1	I	1 1	l	I	
	61-67		•	1	l	1	1	1	
	67-80		•	1	l	I	1	1	
	I	ı	I	I	I	I	l	I	

Table 18.--Erosion Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol	 Depth	Ero	sion fa		Wind erodi-	Wind erodi-	_	Slope gradient
and soil name	I	I	I	I	bility	bility	(rv)	(rv)
	l	Kw	Kf	T	group	index	l	1
	In	I	I	I	l	1	Ft	Pct
		I	I	I	I	1	I	I
	-	l 	1	I	l . <u>-</u>			1
Deputy	0-8	.49	.49	4	J 5	56	175	4.0
	8-27 27-53	•		 	l	1	l	1
	27-33	.20 	1	 	I I		l I	1
	33 77 77-87	' 	' 	! !	' 		l I	i
	, I	I	i	i I	I	i		i
SifE:	I	I	i I	i I	I	İ		İ
Senachwine	I 0-8	.37	.37	3	5	56	75	20.0
	8-26	.37	.37	I	l	1	l	I
	26-32	.28	.32	I	I	1	l	I
	32-80	.32	.43	I	I	1	l	I
	l	I	I	I	I	1	l	1
	l	l	•	1	I _	1		1
Senachwine] 3		56	50	50.0
	6-26	•	.37	!	 -			!
	26-32 32-80	•		!	l	1	l	!
	32-80	.32	.43	1	l	1		!
SldAW:	l I	! !	 	 	I I		l I	1
Shoals	ı I 0-8	ı I.37	1 .37	, J 5	ı I 6	1 48	1 150	1 0.5
554.25	8-33	•				1		1
	33-60	•	•	i	I	i	l	i
	l	I	I	I	l	Ī	l	İ
StaAH:	l	I	I	I	l	1	l	1
Steff	0-10	.43	.43	5	J 5	56	300	0.9
	10-31	.49	.49	I	I	1		I
	31-60	.28	•	I	I	1	l	I
	l	l	•	I	l	1	l	1
StaAQ:		l 	•	! -	! -			1
Steff	, ,	•		5		56	300	0.9
	•	•		I I	l I	1	l I	!
	41-00 	ı .20 I	•	i I	l I	1	l I	1
StdAH:	' 	I	I	i	I	i	' 	i
Stendal	0-11	.43	.43	I 5	I 5	I 56	100	I 0.5
	11-41	.49	.49	i I		İ		İ
	41-60	.49	.49	I	l	Ī	l	ĺ
	I	I	I	I	l	1	l	I
StdAQ:	l	I	I	I	I	1	l	I
Stendal	l 0-8			5	5	56	300	0.5
		•		I	I	1	l	I
	40-60			1		1	l	1
	•	!	I	!	l		l	!
SuoAH: Stonelick	 0-10	l .24	 .24	I I 5	I I 3	I I 86	 100	1 1.0
	•	24 .17	1 .24	1 2	1 3	1 00	1 100	1 1.0
	•	1 · ± / 1	.23 	i i	' 		l I	<u>'</u>
	I	I	i	i I	I	i		i
Trappist, very severely	•	I	i i	i	I	i	l	i
eroded		.43	.43	1	6	48	100	13.0
	3-20	.32	.37	I	I	1	l	I
	20-30			I	l	1	l	I
	30-40	I	I	I	I	1	I	I
	l	I	I	I	I	1	l	1
TheD3:	l	l	1	1	l	1	l	1
	l 	l 	I	I	l 			
eroded	-	.43	.43	1	l 6	48	100	15.0
	4-21	•		!	l	1	l	I .
	21-27		.37 		l	1	l	
	27-40		•	1	•	1	l I	 -
	I	ı	I	I	l	I	ı	1

Table 18.--Erosion Properties of the Soils--Continued

	 Depth		sion fa		Wind erodi-		_	Slope gradient
	I	!	1		bility	bility	(rv)	(rv)
	 	` 	Kf	T	group	index		!
	•	l I	1	1]]	1	Ft 	Pct
ThcD3:		' 	i I	1	l 	i	! 	i
Rohan, severely eroded			. 43		7	38	100	19.0
	3-12	.10	.43	1	l	I	l	I
	12-40			1	l	1	I	1
ThdD2:	 -	l	1		l		l	1
Trappist	ı 0-6	ı .43	1 .43	2	ı I 5	I I 56	 100	1 15.0
= =	6-30		.37			1	. <u>-</u>	1
	30-35	.32	.37	1	l	I	l	I
	35-45	l	I	1	l	I	l	I
D.A.	1	l . 42	1			1	100	1 10 0
Rohan	0-3 3-16		.43 .43	1		48	100 	19.0
	16-40			i	! 	i	! 	<u>'</u>
	l	I	i	i	l	i	I	i
Uby.	I	I	I	1	l	1	I	I
Udorthents, loamy	!	!	1	1	1	I .	l	!
UdaB:	 	 	1	1	l 1	1	l I	1
Urban land.	i I	i	i	i	, 	i	' 	i
	I	I	İ	İ		i		İ
Deputy	I 0-8	.49	.49	4	5	56	120	9.0
	8-27		.49	1	l	I	l	I
	27-53		. 32	!		!	l	!
	53-77 77-87	•	 	1	l I	1	 	1
		I	i I	i	! 	i	! 	<u>'</u>
Scottsburg	I 0-8	.49	.49	4	5	56	175	3.0
	8-31	.49	.49	1	l	1	l	I
	31-53		.43	1	l	1	I	1
	53-61		.32 	1	l		l	!
	61-67 67-80			I I	l I	1	l I	
	0. 00 	I	i	i		i		i
UfcB:	I	I	I	1	I	1	I	I
Urban land.	l	l	1	1	l	1	I	1
Cincinnati	l I 0-8	 EE	 EE	I I 4	l I 5	l I 56	 120	 9.0
	0-8 8-24		.55 .55	4 		1 20	120) 9.0 I
	24-74		.49	i		i	I	i
	74-80	.32	.37	İ	l	ı	l	Ī
	I	I	I	1	I	I	I	I
Nabb	•	•		4	J 5	56	175	1 4.0
	7-13		.55 .55	1	l		l	!
	13-33 33-71		.33	1	l I	1	l I	
	71-80		.37	i	i I	i	I	i
	I	I	I	1	I	1	I	I
UfdA:	I	I	1	1	l	I.	l	!
Urban land.	 	I I	I I	1] 	I I	 	I I
Cobbsfork	 0-12	ı I.55	I .55	4	l J 5	I 56	I 350	1 0.5
	12-18		.55	 	. J I	1	, 550 I	 I
	18-38		.55	i	l	ı	I	I
	38-50		.49	İ	I	1	I	I
	50-85		.49	1	l	1	l	I
	85-90			1	1	!	l	!
	I	l	I	1	l	I	I	1

Table 18.--Erosion Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol	 Depth	•	sion fa		Wind erodi-		Slope	Slope gradient
	_				bility	bility	_	(rv)
	•				group	index		1
	In	l	ı	ı	 	ī	Ft	Pct
I	I	I	I	1	I	1	I	1
UfdA: Avonburg	 0-11	l I .55	l I .55	l I 4	l I 5	l I 56	 150	l l 0.9
Avoiburg	0-11 11-21	•	1 .55	"	, J	1 30	l 130	1 0.9
·	21-37	•		i	I	i	I	i I
	37-52	.55	.55	I	I	1	I	1
I	52-83	•		I	I	I	I	1
	83-90	.37	.43	1	l	1	 	1
Usl. Udorthents, rubbish	 	' 	' 	 	 	 	 	!
I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
W.	 -	l	1	1	l	1	 	1
Water	l I	l I	! !	1	l I	1	l I	1 1
WaaAH:	I	I	I	i	I	i	I	i I
Wakeland	0-7	.43	1 .43	5	5	56	300	0.5
	•	•		1	l	1	l	1
	29-60 	.49 	.49	1	l I	1	l I	1
WaaAW:	' 	' 	I	i	' 	i	' 	i I
Wakeland	0-7	.43	1 .43	5	5	56	300	0.5
I	7-29	•	.55	I	l	I	l	1
	29-60	.49	.49	1	 	1	 -	1
WnmA:	l I	l I	! !	1	l I	1	l I	1 1
Whitcomb	0-9	.55	.55	4		48	300	1.0
	9-15	.55	.55	I	l	1	I	I
I	15-30	•		I	l	I	l	1
	30-48	•		1	l	1	l	1
	48-56 56-61	•	.37 .37	!	l	1	l ı	1
	56-61 61-80	.3 <i>1</i> 	.3 <i>1</i> 	1	! 	1	! 	1
i	l	I	l	İ	I	İ	I	İ
WokAH:	l	l	1	! _	! _	1	l 	1
Wilbur	0-7 7-32	.43 .55	.43 .55	5	5	56	300	0.9
	•	35 . 49		1	l 	1	I I	1 1
i	 I	 I	i	i	I	i	I	i I
WokAW:	I	I	I	1	I	1	I	1
Wilbur	0-7	. 43		5	J 5	56] 300	0.9
	7-32 32-60	•	.55 .49	1	l I	1	l I	1 1
i	, <u></u>	 I	i	i	l	i	I	i I
	-		•	1		1	I	1
Wilhite	0-15			5		56	250	0.3
	15-26 26-49		•	1	 	1	 	1
	49-60			1	! 	i	ı İ	1
i	I	I	l	İ	I	İ	I	i
WprAV:	l	l	1	I _	l _	1	l	1
Wirt	0-8 8-38		.37 .37	5 	5	56	300	1.0
	38-60			i	! 	1	ı İ	1 1
i	I	I	I	i	I	i	I	i I
WprAW:	l	l	I	1	l	1	l	I
Wirt			.37	5	5	56	300	1.0
	8-38 38-60			1	l I	I	 	I I
	20-00	, .24 	, . <i>31</i> 	1	I	1	i 	1
WpuAH:	I	I	l	Ī		i	I	Ī
Wirt			.43	J 5	5	56	300	1.0
	8-38			!	l	1	l	1
	38-60 	.24 	.37 	1	 	1	l I	1

Table 18.--Erosion Properties of the Soils--Continued

	I	Erc	sion f	act	cors	Wind	Wind	Slope	Slope
Map symbol	Depth	I				erodi-	erodi-	length	gradient
and soil name	I	I	I	T		bility	bility	(rv)	(rv)
	I	Kw	Kf	- 1	T	group	index		1
	In	1	1	T		I	1 1	Ft	Pct
	I	I	1	1		1	1 1		1
WufB2:	I	I	1	-		1	1 1		1
Williamstown	0-9	.43	.43	-	4	6	48	150	4.0
	9-33	.32	.37	-		1	1 1		1
	33-37	.37	.43	-		1	1 1		1
	37-80	.43	.49	-		1	1 1		1
	I	I	1	-		1	1 1		1
XabB2:	I	I	1	-		1	1 1		1
Xenia	I 0-8	.49	.49	-	4	5	56	150	4.0
	8-30	.43	.43	-		1	1 1		1
	30-50	.32	.37	-		1	1 1		1
	50-58	.32	.37	-		1	1 1		1
	58-80	1.32	1.37	1		I	1 1		1
	I	I	I	1		1	1 1		1
ZnsB:	I	I	I	1		1	1 1		1
Zenas	0-9	.43	.43	1	3	۱ 6	48	125	4.0
	9-26	.49	.49	1		1	1 1		1
	26-42	.17	1.20	i		1	ı i		1
	42-48	1.20	.24	i		1	ı i		1
	48-80		i	i		i	i i		i
	i	i	i	i		i	i		i

Table 19.--Chemical Properties of the Soils

(The properties are displayed as low, representative, and high values separated by hyphens. Absence of an entry indicates that data were not estimated)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Effective cation- exchange	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate equivalent	Organic matter
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	capacity		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	In	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pН	Pct	Pct
AddA:	l I	 	1 1		 	1
Avonburg	 0-11	, 7.0-12.0-20.0	4.0-6.0-10.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	ı I 0	1.0-1.6-2.0
3	11-21	5.0-7.0-10.0	4.0-6.0-8.0	4.5-5.0-6.5	. 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
	21-37		12.0-13.0-16.0	3.5-4.3-5.0	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	37-52	I	8.0-10.0-12.0	3.5-4.3-5.0	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	52-83	I	8.0-10.0-12.0	3.5-4.5-5.5	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	83-90	16.0-20.0-24.0	13.0-17.0-20.0	5.1-5.9-7.3	Ι 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	l	!	!!!		!	!
AddB2: Avonburg	I I 0-7	 7.0-12.0-20.0		4.5-5.9-7.3	I I 0	1 1.0-1.4-2.0
Avoiburg	7-16	5.0-7.0-10.0	4.0-6.0-8.0	4.5-5.0-6.5	1 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
	16-32		12.0-13.0-16.0	3.5-4.3-5.0	1 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	32-42	•	8.0-10.0-12.0	3.5-4.3-5.0	1 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	42-63	•	8.0-10.0-12.0	3.5-4.5-5.5	, 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	63-80	16.0-20.0-24.0	13.0-17.0-20.0	5.1-5.9-7.3	0	1 0.0-0.2-0.
	l	l	1 1		l	1
AzoA:	l I 0-8	 4.0-5.0-12.0	1 !	5.6-6.5-7.3	l I 0	1 1.0-1.5-2.0
Ayrshire	0-8 8-14	4.0-6.0-12.0		5.6-6.5-7.3	ı 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
	14-45	•	1 3.0-8.0-8.0	5.1-6.2-7.3	ı 0	0.0-0.3-1.0
	14-43 45-70	1 4.0-6.0-11.0	1 3.0-5.0-8.0 1	5.1-6.2-7.3	ı 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	70-80	•	3.0 3.0 0.0	6.6-7.2-7.8	1 0-0-20	0.0-0.2-0.5
	, I	l	i i	0.0	,	1
BbhA:	I	I	1 1		I	1
Bartle	0-9	5.0-10.0-15.0	3.0-7.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	1 0	1.0-1.6-2.0
	9-17	4.0-8.0-14.0	3.0-7.0-12.0	3.5-5.1-6.0	J 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	17-30	10.0-13.0-19.0	8.0-11.0-15.0	3.5-4.4-6.0	J 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	30-50	•	8.0-11.0-15.0	3.5-4.5-5.5	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	50-80	6.0-11.0-14.0	5.0-9.0-12.0	4.5-5.0-7.3	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
BgeAH:	! 	' 	i		' 	i
Birds	0-8	9.0-13.5-18.0	i i	5.6-6.5-7.3	0	1.0-2.0-3.0
	8-43	9.0-13.5-18.0	1 1	5.6-6.7-7.8	J 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
	43-60	5.0-10.0-15.0	1 1	5.6-6.7-7.8	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
BgeAHU:	l	 -			 -	1
Birds, undrained	ı I 0-8	 9.0-14.0-20.0		5.6-6.3-7.3	ı I 0	1.0-1.5-3.0
,	8-43	9.0-14.0-18.0	· i	5.6-6.3-7.3	I 0	0.0-0.7-1.0
	43-60	6.0-12.0-16.0	i i	5.6-6.3-7.8	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
_	l	1	1 1		1	1
BkeB:	l I 0-9				1	1
Bloomfield	0-9 9-33	2.0-5.0-10.0	1.0-4.0-8.0	5.1-6.5-7.3 5.1-6.5-7.3	I 0 I 0	0.5-0.8-1.5
	9-33 33-72		2.0-5.0-5.0		ı 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
	72-80	•		6.1-7.4-8.4		0.0-0.5-1.0
	I	I	i i		i I	İ
Alvin	0-7		3.0-5.0-8.0		J 0	0.5-0.9-1.
	7-10		5.0-6.0-8.0		1 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	10-40		5.0-6.0-8.0		J 0	0.0-0.2-0.
	40-70	•	3.0-5.0-8.0		0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	70-80 	2.0-4.0-5.0 		6.1-7.4-8.4	0-13-25 	0.0-0.2-0.5
31bB2:		' 	· '		' 	i
Blocher	0-7	9.0-11.0-20.0	6.0-9.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	0	1.0-1.9-3.
	7-32	l	8.0-10.0-12.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	0	0.5-0.8-1.0
	32-66	I	10.0-15.0-22.0	4.5-4.9-5.5	J 0	0.0-0.2-0.
	66-76	18.0-20.0-26.0	I I	5.6-6.7-7.8	0-0-5	1 0.0-0.2-0.
	76-80	l	5.0-10.0-16.0	3.5-4.3-5.0	1 0	0.5-1.2-2.0

Table 19.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange	Effective cation-	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate	Organic matter
and soll name	' 	exchange capacity	cation- exchange capacity	reaction	carbonate equivalent	Maccer
	l In	meq/100 g	meg/100 g	pH	l Pct	l Pct
	I	l	i i	_	l	1
BlbB2:	l	l 			1	
Jennings	0-9	7.0-10.0-20.0 8.0-12.0-15.0	4.0-7.0-12.0 5.0-9.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	I 0 I 0	1.0-1.9-3.0
	9-27 27-38	•	5.0-7.0-12.0	3.5-5.0-6.5 3.5-4.5-5.0	ı 0	0.0-0.5-1.0 0.0-0.2-0.5
	38-73	•	8.0-12.0-22.0		1 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	73-77	•	5.0-10.0-16.0	3.5-4.3-5.0	. 0	0.5-1.2-2.0
	77-87	l			ı	I
BlcC2:	 	l	1 1		 	1
Blocher	0-6	9.0-11.0-20.0	6.0-9.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	0	1.0-1.9-3.0
	6-28		8.0-10.0-12.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	0	0.5-0.8-1.0
	28-68	l	10.0-15.0-22.0	4.5-4.9-5.5	0	1 0.0-0.2-0.5
	•	18.0-20.0-26.0		5.6-6.7-7.8	0-0-5	0.0-0.2-0.5
	78-95 	 			 	
Jennings	 0-9	7.0-10.0-20.0	4.0-7.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	, I 0	1.0-1.9-3.0
	9-27	•	5.0-9.0-12.0	3.5-5.0-6.5	0	0.0-0.5-1.0
	27-38	•	5.0-7.0-12.0	3.5-4.5-5.0	0	1 0.0-0.2-0.5
	38-73	•	8.0-12.0-22.0	3.5-4.3-5.0 3.5-4.3-5.0	I 0 I 0	0.0-0.2-0.5 0.5-1.2-2.0
	73-77 77-87	•	5.0-10.0-16.0	3.5-4.3-5.0	l	0.5-1.2-2.0
	, <i>,,</i> 0,	· 	· 		· I	i
Deputy	I 0-8	12.0-16.0-20.0	6.0-10.0-15.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	0	1.0-2.0-3.0
	8-27	8.0-14.0-18.0	5.0-10.0-15.0	4.5-4.9-6.0	1 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
	27-53	•	8.0-12.0-16.0		I 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	53-77 77-87	•		3.5-4.5-5.0	 	
	, <i>,,</i> ,,	i I	i		i I	i
BlcC3:	I	l	! !		l	1
Blocher, severely eroded	I I 0-5	 9.0-11.0-20.0	6.0-9.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	I I 0	0.5-1.2-2.0
eroded	0-3 5-18	9.0-11.0-20.0 	8.0-10.0-12.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	ı 0	0.5-0.8-1.0
	18-47	•	10.0-15.0-22.0	4.5-4.9-5.5	1 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	47-65	18.0-20.0-26.0	i i	5.6-6.7-7.8	0-0-5	0.0-0.2-0.5
	65-78				l	l
Jennings, severely	l I	l 1	1 1		l I	1
eroded	0-3	7.0-10.0-20.0	4.0-7.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	0	0.5-1.2-2.0
	3-17	8.0-12.0-15.0	5.0-9.0-12.0	3.5-5.0-7.3	0	0.0-0.5-1.0
	17-30	•	5.0-7.0-12.0	3.5-4.5-5.0	1 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	30-69		8.0-12.0-22.0		J 0	1 0.0-0.2-0.5
	69-75 75-85		5.0-10.0-16.0	3.5-4.3-5.0	l 0 I	0.5-1.2-2.0
			ı ı			
	, I	l	i		l	
Deputy, severely	1 1	 			 	I I
Deputy, severely eroded	 0-4				 	0.5-1.0-2.0
eroded	 0-4 4-17	8.0-14.0-18.0	5.0-10.0-15.0	4.5-4.9-6.0	0	0.0-0.5-1.0
eroded	 0-4 4-17 17-43	8.0-14.0-18.0 	5.0-10.0-15.0 8.0-12.0-16.0	4.5-4.9-6.0 3.5-4.5-5.0	I 0 I 0	0.0-0.5-1.0 0.0-0.2-0.5
eroded	 0-4 4-17	8.0-14.0-18.0 	5.0-10.0-15.0	4.5-4.9-6.0	0	0.0-0.5-1.0
eroded	 0-4 4-17 17-43 43-60	8.0-14.0-18.0 	5.0-10.0-15.0 8.0-12.0-16.0 	4.5-4.9-6.0 3.5-4.5-5.0 3.5-4.5-5.0	0 0 	0.0-0.5-1.0 0.0-0.2-0.5
erodedBlgC2:		8.0-14.0-18.0 	5.0-10.0-15.0 8.0-12.0-16.0 	4.5-4.9-6.0 3.5-4.5-5.0 3.5-4.5-5.0 	0 1 0 1 1 1	0.0-0.5-1.0 0.0-0.2-0.5
eroded		8.0-14.0-18.0 9.0-11.0-20.0	5.0-10.0-15.0 8.0-12.0-16.0 	4.5-4.9-6.0 3.5-4.5-5.0 3.5-4.5-5.0 	0 0 	0.0-0.5-1.0 0.0-0.2-0.5
eroded BlgC2: Blocher	 0-4 4-17 17-43 43-60 60-80 	8.0-14.0-18.0 9.0-11.0-20.0	5.0-10.0-15.0 8.0-12.0-16.0 	4.5-4.9-6.0 3.5-4.5-5.0 3.5-4.5-5.0 4.5-5.9-7.3 4.5-5.0-5.5	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0	0.0-0.5-1.0 0.0-0.2-0.5 1.0-1.9-3.0
erodedBlgC2:		8.0-14.0-18.0 9.0-11.0-20.0	5.0-10.0-15.0 8.0-12.0-16.0 6.0-9.0-12.0 8.0-10.0-12.0	4.5-4.9-6.0 3.5-4.5-5.0 3.5-4.5-5.0 4.5-5.9-7.3 4.5-5.0-5.5	0 0 1 0 0	0.0-0.5-1.0 0.0-0.2-0.5 1.0-1.9-3.0 0.5-0.8-1.0
erodedBlgC2:		8.0-14.0-18.0 9.0-11.0-20.0 18.0-20.0-26.0	5.0-10.0-15.0 8.0-12.0-16.0 6.0-9.0-12.0 8.0-10.0-12.0 10.0-15.0-22.0	4.5-4.9-6.0 3.5-4.5-5.0 3.5-4.5-5.0 4.5-5.9-7.3 4.5-5.0-5.5 4.5-4.9-5.5	0 0 0 0	0.0-0.5-1.0 0.0-0.2-0.5 1.0-1.9-3.0 0.5-0.8-1.0 0.0-0.2-0.5
erodedBlgC2:		8.0-14.0-18.0 9.0-11.0-20.0 18.0-20.0-26.0 4.0-8.0-15.0	5.0-10.0-15.0 8.0-12.0-16.0 6.0-9.0-12.0 8.0-10.0-12.0 10.0-15.0-22.0 	4.5-4.9-6.0 3.5-4.5-5.0 3.5-4.5-5.0 4.5-5.9-7.3 4.5-5.0-5.5 4.5-4.9-5.5 5.6-6.7-7.8 7.4-7.9-8.4	0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	0.0-0.5-1.0 0.0-0.2-0.5 1 1.0-1.9-3.0 0.5-0.8-1.0 0.0-0.2-0.5 0.0-0.2-0.5
erodedBlgC2:		8.0-14.0-18.0 9.0-11.0-20.0 18.0-20.0-26.0 4.0-8.0-15.0	5.0-10.0-15.0 8.0-12.0-16.0 6.0-9.0-12.0 8.0-10.0-12.0 10.0-15.0-22.0 4.0-7.0-12.0	4.5-4.9-6.0 3.5-4.5-5.0 3.5-4.5-5.0 4.5-5.9-7.3 4.5-5.0-5.5 4.5-4.9-5.5 5.6-6.7-7.8 7.4-7.9-8.4	0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0-0-5 1 5-18-25	0.0-0.5-1.0 0.0-0.2-0.5 1.0-1.9-3.0 0.5-0.8-1.0 0.0-0.2-0.5 0.0-0.2-0.5
eroded BlgC2: Blocher Cincinnati		8.0-14.0-18.0 9.0-11.0-20.0 18.0-20.0-26.0 4.0-8.0-15.0	5.0-10.0-15.0 8.0-12.0-16.0 6.0-9.0-12.0 8.0-10.0-12.0 10.0-15.0-22.0 4.0-7.0-12.0 5.0-9.0-12.0	4.5-4.9-6.0 3.5-4.5-5.0 3.5-4.5-5.0 4.5-5.9-7.3 4.5-5.0-5.5 4.5-4.9-5.5 5.6-6.7-7.8 7.4-7.9-8.4 4.5-5.9-7.3	0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0-0-5 1 5-18-25	0.0-0.5-1.0 0.0-0.2-0.5 1 1.0-1.9-3.0 0.5-0.8-1.0 0.0-0.2-0.5 0.0-0.2-0.5 0.0-0.2-0.5

Table 19.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth 	Cation- exchange capacity	Effective cation- exchange	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate equivalent	Organic matter
	l In	meg/100 g	capacity meg/100 g	pH	l Pct	l Pct
1	, I	cq/100 g	1110 g	p.i.	l 100	1
BlgC3:	I	I	1 1		I	1
Blocher, severely	I	l	1 1		l	1
eroded		9.0-11.0-20.0	6.0-9.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	0	0.5-1.2-2.0
	5-18	 	8.0-10.0-12.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	0	0.5-0.8-1.0
	18-47 47-64	 18.0-20.0-26.0	10.0-15.0-22.0	4.5-4.9-5.5 5.6-6.7-7.8	0 0-0-5	0.0-0.2-0.5 0.0-0.2-0.5
	47-84 64-80	4.0-8.0-15.0	 	7.4-7.9-8.4	I 5-18-25	1 0.0-0.2-0.5
1	01 00 	l 4.0 0.0 13.0	· '	7.4 7.5 0.4	l 3 10 23	1
Cincinnati, severely	I	I	i i		I	Ī
eroded	0-5	7.0-10.0-20.0	4.0-7.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	0	0.5-1.2-2.0
	5-14	I	5.0-9.0-12.0	4.5-4.9-5.5	0	0.0-0.5-1.0
I	14-35	6.0-10.0-14.0	5.0-7.0-12.0	4.5-4.9-6.0	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
		1 10.0-15.0-22.0	8.0-13.0-18.0	4.5-5.5-6.5	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	78-84 	4.0-8.0-15.0		6.1-7.6-8.4	0-18-25	0.0-0.2-0.5
31kE2:	ı I	1 	1 I		1 	1
Bonnell	l 0-6	 10.0-14.0-18.0	7.0-11.0-15.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	, I 0	1.0-1.9-3.0
	6-9		9.0-13.0-17.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	. 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
	9-44		15.0-20.0-25.0	4.5-5.3-5.5	0	0.0-0.5-1.0
1	44-70	11.0-14.0-19.0	9.0-12.0-15.0	5.1-6.5-7.8	0-0-10	0.0-0.2-0.5
	70-80	5.0-11.0-18.0		7.4-7.9-8.4	10-18-25	0.0-0.2-0.5
	l 	l 				
Blocher	•	9.0-11.0-16.0	6.0-9.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	0	1.0-1.9-3.0
	6-22 22-66	•	8.0-10.0-12.0 10.0-15.0-22.0	4.5-5.0-5.5 4.5-5.0-5.5) 0 I 0	0.5-0.8-1.0
		1 18.0-20.0-28.0	1 1	5.6-6.7-7.8	ı 0-0-5	1 0.0-0.2-0.5
	76-80	4.0-8.0-15.0	i i	7.4-7.9-8.4	5-15-25	1 0.0-0.2-0.5
Hickory	l I 0-6	 9.0-11.0-16.0		4.5-5.5-6.0	l I 0	1 1.0-2.0-4.0
HICKOLY	•	1 10.0-16.0-22.0	8.0-14.0-20.0	4.5-5.3-6.0	ı 0	1 0.0-0.2-0.5
	38-44	9.0-14.0-19.0	6.0-11.0-16.0	5.1-6.5-7.8	0-0-15	0.0-0.2-0.5
	44-80	5.0-10.0-15.0	i i	7.4-7.9-8.4	0-20-25	0.0-0.2-0.5
D 3 .	l	l	1 !		1	1
BnjA: Bobtown	ı I 0-9	ı 1.0-2.5-5.0	0.7-1.9-3.8	4.5-5.5-7.3	ı I 0	1 1.0-2.0-3.0
2020011	9-20	•	1 0.7-1.5-2.5	4.5-5.3-6.0	1 0	1.0-1.5-2.0
	20-52	•	5.0-7.5-10.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	, ,	0.0-0.2-0.5
	52-80	0.0-2.5-5.0	0.0-2.0-3.8	4.5-5.3-6.0	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
D2 -	l	l	1 !		1	1
BnuD3: Bonnell, severely	l I	 	1 1] 	1
· -	ı I 0-3	 12.0-16.0-20.0	8.0-12.0-16.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	ı I 0	0.5-1.2-2.0
eroded					•	0.0-0.5-1.0
eroded			15.0-20.0-25.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	1 0	
	3-32		15.0-20.0-25.0 9.0-16.0-22.0		0 0-0-10	0.0-0.2-0.5
	3-32	11.0-19.0-27.0				0.0-0.2-0.5
	3-32 32-54	11.0-19.0-27.0	9.0-16.0-22.0	5.1-6.5-7.8	0-0-10	0.0-0.2-0.5
Hickory, severely	3-32 32-54 54-80	11.0-19.0-27.0 5.0-11.0-18.0 	9.0-16.0-22.0 	5.1-6.5-7.8 7.4-7.9-8.4	0-0-10 10-18-25 	0.0-0.2-0.5 0.0-0.2-0.5
Hickory, severely eroded	3-32 32-54 54-80	11.0-19.0-27.0 5.0-11.0-18.0 	9.0-16.0-22.0 8.0-12.0-16.0	5.1-6.5-7.8 7.4-7.9-8.4 4.5-5.9-7.3	0-0-10 10-18-25 0	0.0-0.2-0.5 0.0-0.2-0.5 1 1 0.1-1.2-2.0
Hickory, severely eroded	3-32 32-54 54-80 1 1 0-4 1 4-33	11.0-19.0-27.0 5.0-11.0-18.0 	9.0-16.0-22.0 8.0-12.0-16.0 8.0-14.0-20.0	5.1-6.5-7.8 7.4-7.9-8.4 4.5-5.9-7.3	0-0-10 10-18-25 	0.0-0.2-0.5 0.0-0.2-0.5
Hickory, severely eroded	3-32 32-54 54-80 1 1 0-4 1 4-33 1 33-40	11.0-19.0-27.0 5.0-11.0-18.0 	9.0-16.0-22.0 8.0-12.0-16.0 8.0-14.0-20.0	5.1-6.5-7.8 7.4-7.9-8.4 4.5-5.9-7.3 4.5-5.3-6.0	0-0-10 10-18-25 0 0	0.0-0.2-0.5 0.0-0.2-0.5 0.1-1.2-2.0 0.0-0.2-0.5
Hickory, severely eroded	3-32 32-54 54-80 1 1 0-4 1 4-33 1 33-40	11.0-19.0-27.0 5.0-11.0-18.0 	9.0-16.0-22.0 8.0-12.0-16.0 8.0-14.0-20.0 	5.1-6.5-7.8 7.4-7.9-8.4 4.5-5.9-7.3 4.5-5.3-6.0 5.6-6.5-7.8	0-0-10 10-18-25 0 0 0-0-15	0.0-0.2-0.5 0.0-0.2-0.5 0.1-1.2-2.0 0.0-0.2-0.5 0.0-0.2-0.5
Hickory, severely eroded	3-32 32-54 54-80 1 1 1 0-4 1 4-33 1 33-40 1 40-80	11.0-19.0-27.0 5.0-11.0-18.0 1 12.0-16.0-20.0 10.0-16.0-25.0 7.0-13.0-20.0 5.0-10.0-15.0	9.0-16.0-22.0 8.0-12.0-16.0 8.0-14.0-20.0 	5.1-6.5-7.8 7.4-7.9-8.4 4.5-5.9-7.3 4.5-5.3-6.0 5.6-6.5-7.8 7.4-7.9-8.4	0-0-10 10-18-25 0 0 0-0-15 5-20-25	0.0-0.2-0.5 0.0-0.2-0.5 0.1-1.2-2.0 0.0-0.2-0.5 0.0-0.2-0.5 0.0-0.2-0.5
Hickory, severely eroded Blocher, severely eroded	3-32 32-54 54-80 1 1 1 0-4 1 4-33 1 33-40 1 40-80 1	11.0-19.0-27.0 5.0-11.0-18.0 1 12.0-16.0-20.0 10.0-16.0-25.0 7.0-13.0-20.0 5.0-10.0-15.0	9.0-16.0-22.0 8.0-12.0-16.0 8.0-14.0-20.0 6.0-9.0-12.0	5.1-6.5-7.8 7.4-7.9-8.4 4.5-5.9-7.3 4.5-5.3-6.0 5.6-6.5-7.8 7.4-7.9-8.4	0-0-10 10-18-25 0 0 0-0-15 5-20-25	0.0-0.2-0.5 0.0-0.2-0.5 0.1-1.2-2.0 0.0-0.2-0.5 0.0-0.2-0.5 0.0-0.2-0.5 0.0-0.2-0.5 0.5-1.2-2.0
Hickory, severely eroded Blocher, severely eroded	3-32 32-54 54-80 0-4 4-33 33-40 40-80 0-4 4-18	11.0-19.0-27.0 5.0-11.0-18.0 1 12.0-16.0-20.0 10.0-16.0-25.0 7.0-13.0-20.0 5.0-10.0-15.0 9.0-11.0-20.0	9.0-16.0-22.0 8.0-12.0-16.0 8.0-14.0-20.0 6.0-9.0-12.0 8.0-10.0-12.0	5.1-6.5-7.8 7.4-7.9-8.4 4.5-5.9-7.3 4.5-5.3-6.0 5.6-6.5-7.8 7.4-7.9-8.4 4.5-5.9-7.3 4.5-5.0-5.5	0-0-10 10-18-25 0 0 0-0-15 5-20-25 0	0.0-0.2-0.5 0.0-0.2-0.5 0.1-1.2-2.0 0.0-0.2-0.5 0.0-0.2-0.5 0.0-0.2-0.5 0.5-1.2-2.0 0.5-0.8-1.0
Hickory, severely eroded Blocher, severely eroded	3-32 32-54 54-80 0-4 4-33 33-40 0-4 0-4 4-18 18-47	11.0-19.0-27.0 5.0-11.0-18.0 1 12.0-16.0-20.0 10.0-16.0-25.0 7.0-13.0-20.0 5.0-10.0-15.0 9.0-11.0-20.0	9.0-16.0-22.0 8.0-12.0-16.0 8.0-14.0-20.0 6.0-9.0-12.0	5.1-6.5-7.8 7.4-7.9-8.4 4.5-5.9-7.3 4.5-5.3-6.0 5.6-6.5-7.8 7.4-7.9-8.4 4.5-5.9-7.3 4.5-5.0-5.5 4.5-4.9-5.5	0-0-10 10-18-25 0 0 0-0-15 5-20-25	0.0-0.2-0.5 0.0-0.2-0.5 0.1-1.2-2.0 0.0-0.2-0.5 0.0-0.2-0.5

Table 19.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol	 Depth	 Cation-	Effective	 Soil	 Calcium	Organic
and soil name	ı -	exchange	cation-	reaction	carbonate	matter
	I	capacity	exchange	I	equivalent	1
	l	<u> </u>	capacity	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1
	In	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct	Pct
BnxE2:	l I	 	1		 	1
Bonnell	0-6	10.0-14.0-18.0	7.0-11.0-15.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	I 0	1.0-1.9-3.0
	l 6-9		9.0-13.0-17.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	J 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
	9-44	I	15.0-20.0-25.0	4.5-5.3-5.5	J 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
	44-70	11.0-14.0-19.0	9.0-12.0-15.0	5.1-6.5-7.8	0-0-10	0.0-0.2-0.5
	70-80	5.0-11.0-18.0		7.4-7.9-8.4	10-18-25	0.0-0.2-0.5
Grayford	I I 0-7	 9.0-12.0-20.0	5.0-8.0-12.0	l 4.5-5.9-7.3	I 0	1 1.0-2.0-3.0
-	7-16	8.0-12.0-17.0	7.0-10.0-14.0	4.5-5.5-7.3	. 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	16-45		6.0-9.0-13.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	J 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	45-52	14.0-24.0-35.0	12.0-22.0-33.0	5.1-5.5-7.3	1 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	52-60	!	·	 :	l	I
BnxE3:	 	1 1	1	l 	1 1	1
Bonnell, severely	I	I	ı	I	I	1
eroded	0-3	12.0-16.0-20.0	8.0-12.0-16.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	0	0.5-1.2-2.0
	3-32	I	15.0-20.0-25.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	J 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
	32-54	11.0-19.0-27.0	9.0-16.0-22.0	5.1-6.5-7.8	0-0-10	0.0-0.2-0.5
	54-80	5.0-11.0-18.0	I I	7.4-7.9-8.4	10-18-25	0.0-0.2-0.5
Grayford, severely	 	1 1	1	l 	1 1	1
eroded	0-7	9.0-12.0-20.0	5.0-8.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	. 0	0.5-1.2-2.0
	7-12	8.0-12.0-17.0	7.0-10.0-14.0	4.5-5.5-7.3	J 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	12-42		6.0-9.0-13.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	1 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	42-49 49-60	14.0-24.0-35.0	12.0-22.0-33.0	5.1-5.5-7.3	j 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	49-60 	I			I	
BobE4:	l	1	1	<u> </u>	1	1
Bonnell, very	1	1 10 0 16 0 00 0			1	1
severely eroded	0-3 3-25	12.0-16.0-20.0 17.0-23.0-28.0	8.0-12.0-16.0 15.0-19.0-25.0	4.5-5.9-7.3 4.5-5.0-6.5	I 0	0.1-0.8-1.0 0.0-0.5-1.0
	3-23 25-38	11.0-19.0-25.0	1	6.1-6.5-7.8	I 0-0-10	0.0-0.3-1.0
	38-80	8.0-11.0-18.0	i	7.4-7.9-8.4	10-18-25	0.0-0.2-0.5
****	l	!	1	l	!	1
Hickory, very	I I 0-3	 12.0-16.0-20.0	8.0-12.0-16.0	l l 4.5-5.9-7.3	I I 0	I 0.1-0.8-1.0
severely eroded	•	I 10.0-16.0-20.0	8.0-12.0-16.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	I 0	0.1-0.8-1.0
	3-35 35-40	9.0-14.0-19.0	8.0-14.0-20.0	5.6-6.5-7.8	0-0-15	1 0.0-0.2-0.5
	40-80	5.0-10.0-15.0	i	7.4-7.9-8.4	5-20-25	0.0-0.2-0.5
D. 120	l	!	1	l	!	1
BodAQ: Bonnie	I I 0-8	 10.0-13.0-22.0	7.0-10.0-19.0	 4.5-5.9-7.3	I I 0	1 1.0-1.8-3.0
Boillite	•	10.0-13.0-22.0	•		1 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
			7.0-9.0-14.0	4.5-5.4-6.5	1 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
00:	!	!	1	<u> </u>	!	1
CcaG:	l I 0-8	I I 10 0-14 0 20 2	5.0-11.0-16.0	 5.1-5.8-7.3	I I 0	1 2.0-3.0-4.0
Caneyville	•		8.0-12.0-16.0		I 0	0.0-1.0-1.5
		20.0-29.0-37.0	116.0-23.0-30.0		1 0-0-5	0.0-0.8-1.0
	33-60				I	
Rock outcrop.	l I	 -			 -	1
ROCK OULCTOP.	! 	ı I	1	 	ı I	1
CcbC2:	l 	1	1		<u> </u>	1
Caneyville	•	•	5.0-7.0-12.0		0	1.0-2.0-3.0
		10.0-15.0-20.0	7.0-11.0-15.0		0	0.0-1.0-1.5
	10-36 36-60	21.0-29.0-37.0	18.0-26.0-35.0	5.1-5.4-7.8	0-0-5 	0.0-0.8-1.0
	30-00 	 I		. !	 I	

Table 19.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Effective cation- exchange	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate equivalent	Organic matter
<u>-</u>		1	capacity		<u> </u>	1
l l	In	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	рН	Pct	Pct
CcbC2:			' '		! 	1
Zenas	0-9	4.0-13.0-17.0	3.0-10.0-13.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	0	1.0-2.0-3.0
i	9-26	7.0-14.0-20.0	5.0-11.0-15.0	4.5-5.0-7.3	0	0.0-0.5-1.0
1	26-42	13.0-25.0-32.0	10.0-19.0-24.0	4.5-5.0-6.0	J 0	1 0.0-0.2-0.
1	42-48	17.0-23.0-32.0	I I	6.1-6.8-7.3	J 0	1 0.0-0.2-0.
I	48-80		I I		l	I
 CcgD2:		1	1 1		 -	1
Caneyville	0-8	 10.0-14.0-20.0	5.0-11.0-16.0	5.1-5.8-7.3	ı I 0	2.0-3.0-4.0
	8-14		8.0-12.0-16.0	5.1-5.8-7.3	I 0	0.0-1.0-1.
i		20.0-29.0-37.0	16.0-23.0-30.0	5.1-5.8-7.8	I 0-0-5	0.0-0.8-1.
i			i i			i
			1 1		1	1
Grayford	0-7	9.0-12.0-20.0	5.0-8.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3 4.5-5.5-7.3	0	1.0-2.0-3.
!			7.0-10.0-14.0		0	0.0-0.2-0.
·	16-45	 14.0-24.0-35.0	6.0-9.0-13.0 12.0-22.0-33.0	4.5-5.0-5.5 5.1-5.5-7.3) 0 I 0	0.0-0.2-0.
1	45-52 52-60		12.0-22.0-33.0	5.1-5.5-7.3	l	1
	32-00	i			I	1
CcgD3:		l	i i		I	Ì
Caneyville, severely		I	1 1		I	I
eroded	0-5	10.0-14.0-20.0	5.0-9.0-15.0	5.1-5.9-7.3	J 0	0.5-1.2-2.
1	5-24		18.0-26.0-35.0	5.1-5.4-7.8	J 0-0-5	0.0-0.8-1.
	24-60					
Grayford, severely		l 	·		! 	1
eroded	0-7	9.0-12.0-20.0	5.0-8.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	I 0	0.5-1.2-2.0
i	7-12	8.0-12.0-17.0	7.0-10.0-14.0	4.5-5.5-7.3	0	0.0-0.2-0.
i	12-42		6.0-9.0-13.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	0	0.0-0.2-0.
1	42-49	14.0-24.0-35.0	12.0-22.0-33.0	5.1-5.5-7.3	I 0	1 0.0-0.2-0.
I	49-60				I	I
 		1	1		1	1
Cincinnati	0-8	 7.0-10.0-20.0	4.0-7.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	ı I 0	1.0-1.9-3.
	8-31		5.0-9.0-12.0	4.5-4.9-5.5	1 0	0.0-0.5-1.
i	31-72		5.0-7.0-12.0	4.5-4.9-6.0	I 0	1 0.0-0.2-0.
i	72-80		8.0-13.0-18.0	4.5-5.5-6.5	0	1 0.0-0.2-0.
		l 	1 1		l	1
Blocher	0-7	9.0-11.0-20.0	6.0-9.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	0	1.0-1.9-3.
!	7-32		8.0-10.0-12.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	0	0.5-0.8-1.
!	32-66		10.0-15.0-22.0	4.5-4.9-5.5	0	0.0-0.2-0.
I		18.0-20.0-26.0 4.0-8.0-15.0		5.6-6.7-7.8 7.4-7.9-8.4	0-0-5 5-18-25	0.0-0.2-0.
ı I	70-00	4.0 0.0-13.0 	I	7.4 7.5-0.4	J 10-23 	
ClfA:		I	ı i		I	I
Cobbsfork			3.0-7.0-10.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	J 0	1.0-1.6-3.
I	12-18	5.0-7.0-10.0	4.0-6.0-8.0	4.5-5.0-6.5	J 0	0.0-0.5-1.
	18-38		6.0-11.0-15.0		1 0	1 0.0-0.2-0.
·	38-50		8.0-10.0-12.0		J 0	1 0.0-0.2-0.
	50-85		8.0-10.0-12.0		0	1 0.0-0.2-0.
1	85-90	15.0-19.0-24.0	13.0-16.0-20.0	5.1-6.2-7.3	0	0.0-0.2-0.
I		I 	1 1		1 	1
		•			•	•
	0-10	10.0-16.0-25.0	5.0-10.0-15.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	1 0	1 1.0-2 0-3
CwaAQ: Cuba 		10.0-16.0-25.0 6.0-10.0-17.0	5.0-10.0-15.0 5.0-9.0-15.0) 0 0	1.0-2.0-3. 0.5-0.8-1.

Table 19.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name 	Depth 	Cation- exchange capacity	Effective cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate equivalent	Organic matter
<u>-</u>	In	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	рН	Pct	Pct
I	l	I	1 1	l	I	1
CxdA:					1	1 204560
Cyclone	0-17 17-52	15.0-24.0-30.0 11.0-22.0-25.0		6.1-6.7-7.3 6.1-6.7-7.3	I 0 I 0	3.0-4.5-6.0 0.5-1.2-2.0
I I		11.0-22.0-25.0		6.6-6.7-7.3	I 0-0-5	0.5-1.2-2.0
	52-56 58-65	•	l I	6.6-7.4-7.8	I 0-13-25	0.5-0.8-1.0
i	65-80	•	i i	7.4-7.9-8.4	15-28-40	0.5-0.8-1.0
DfnA:] 	 	1 1	 	 	1
Dubois	0-10	10.0-15.0-20.0	5.0-10.0-16.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	0	1.0-2.0-3.0
ı	10-17	6.0-10.0-14.0	4.0-8.0-11.0	4.5-5.0-6.5	J 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
I	17-38		4.0-9.0-14.0	3.5-4.4-5.0	J 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
ı	38-82	I	4.0-8.0-12.0	3.5-5.0-5.5	J 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
 	82-96 	8.0-12.0-20.0	6.0-9.0-16.0	5.1-6.5-7.3	J 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
DfnB2:	i I	! 			! 	İ
Dubois	0-6	10.0-15.0-20.0	5.0-10.0-16.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	0	1.0-2.0-3.0
!	6-10	6.0-10.0-14.0	4.0-8.0-11.0	4.5-5.0-6.5	0	0.0-0.5-1.0
	10-28	•	4.0-9.0-14.0	3.5-4.4-5.0	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
 	28-68 68-80	•	4.0-8.0-12.0 6.0-9.0-16.0	3.5-5.0-5.5 5.1-6.5-7.3	I 0 I 0	0.0-0.2-0.5 0.0-0.2-0.5
		i I	į į		i I	İ
DtwC2: Deputy	l I 0-8	 12.0-16.0-20.0	6.0-10.0-15.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	l I 0	1 1.0-2.0-3.0
Deputy	0-8 8-27	•	5.0-10.0-15.0	4.5-4.9-6.0	1 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
	27-53	•	8.0-12.0-16.0	3.5-4.5-5.0	1 0	1 0.0-0.2-0.5
•	53-77	•		3.5-4.5-5.0	I	
i	77-87	•	i i		I	i
DtzC3:] 	 			 	1
Deputy, severely		l	İ		l	Ī
eroded	0-4	13.0-17.0-24.0	9.0-12.0-16.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	J 0	0.5-1.0-2.0
ı	4-17	8.0-14.0-18.0	5.0-10.0-15.0	4.5-4.9-6.0	J 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
I	17-43	I	8.0-12.0-16.0	3.5-4.5-5.0	1 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
ı	43-60	•	1 1	3.5-4.5-5.0	I	1
 	60-80 	 			 	
Trappist, severely	i I	i I	i		i I	i
eroded		13.0-17.0-24.0	9.0-12.0-16.0	3.5-5.9-7.3	1 0	0.5-1.2-2.0
	6-21	•	9.0-12.0-15.0	3.5-4.6-6.5	0	1 0.0-0.2-0.5
 	21-24 24-40	l l	5.0-8.0-12.0	3.5-4.7-5.5 	I 0 I	0.0-0.2-0.5
T20	l	!	!!!		!	!
<pre>EepAQ:</pre>	 0-9	 6.0-10.0-20.0	4.0-7.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	I I 0	1 1.0-2.0-3.0
ZIAINOVIIIC I	9-24	•	6.0-11.0-15.0		1 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
i	24-58	•	10.0-13.0-16.0			0.0-0.2-0.5
	58-68		8.0-11.0-15.0		. 0	1 0.0-0.2-0.5
	68-80		6.0-10.0-12.0	4.5-5.6-6.0	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
 EesB2:] 	 		 	 	
Elkinsville	0-8	8.0-12.0-20.0	5.0-8.0-11.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	0	1.0-1.8-3.0
	8-34	8.0-12.0-15.0	6.0-9.0-12.0	4.5-4.7-7.3	0	0.0-0.4-1.0
I	34-60		4.0-7.0-12.0	4.5-4.7-5.5	J 0	1 0.0-0.2-0.5
 	34-00			454560		
	60-80	8.0-11.0-14.0	6.0-9.0-12.0	4.5-4.7-6.0	1 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	60-80	l	6.0-9.0-12.0 	4.5-4.7-6.0	I 0 I 0	Ī
 	60-80 I	 4.0-7.0-12.0	i i		l	0.0-0.2-0.5 1.0-1.5-3.0 0.0-0.2-0.8

Table 19.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Effective cation- exchange	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate equivalent	Organic matter
	<u> </u>	1/100 -	capacity		<u> </u>	l
	In	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	рн	Pct	Pct
FdbA:	! 	! 	· '		' 	<u>'</u>
Fincastle	0-10	10.0-15.0-20.0	8.0-11.0-15.0	5.1-5.9-7.3	, I 0	1.0-2.0-3.0
	10-13	10.0-15.0-20.0	8.0-11.0-15.0	5.1-5.9-7.3		1.0-2.0-3.0
İ	13-27	15.0-20.0-25.0	11.0-15.0-19.0	5.1-5.8-6.5	0	0.5-0.8-1.0
	27-50	15.0-20.0-25.0	11.0-15.0-19.0	5.1-6.9-7.8	0-0-5	0.0-0.2-0.5
I	50-59	•	I I	6.6-7.4-8.4	0-12-30	0.0-0.2-0.5
I	59-80	5.0-10.0-15.0	I I	7.4-8.0-8.4	15-24-40	0.0-0.2-0.5
. 1. 5		 -	!!!		 -	!
FdqB: Fincastle	 0-10	 10.0-15.0-20.0	8.0-11.0-15.0	5.1-6.2-7.3	I I 0	1.0-2.0-3.0
rincastie	10-13	•	8.0-11.0-15.0	5.1-6.2-7.3	ı 0	1.0-2.0-3.0
	13-27	•	11.0-15.0-19.0	5.1-5.5-6.5	1 0	0.5-0.8-1.0
	27-50	•	11.0-15.0-19.0	5.1-6.5-7.8	I 0-0-10	0.0-0.2-0.5
i	50-59		i i	6.6-7.4-8.4	5-12-30	0.0-0.2-0.5
	59-80	5.0-10.0-15.0	I I	7.4-7.9-8.4	15-28-40	0.0-0.2-0.5
	l	I	1 1		I	1
Xenia	0-8	6.0-16.0-18.0	I I	5.6-6.5-7.3	0	1.0-1.5-3.0
	8-30	•	9.0-17.0-20.0	5.1-6.2-7.3	0	0.5-0.8-1.0
	30-50	•	! !	5.6-6.5-7.3	0	0.5-0.8-1.0
	50-58 58-80	•		6.6-7.9-8.4 7.4-7.9-8.4	0-10-20 15-28-40	0.0-0.2-0.5
	58-80 	5.0-8.5-12.0 		7.4-7.9-8.4	15-28-40 	0.0-0.2-0.5
3msF:	! 	! 	· '		' 	<u>'</u>
Greybrook	0-5	12.0-18.0-22.0	10.0-12.0-15.0	4.5-4.7-6.0	I 0	1 2.0-3.0-4.0
	5-15		4.0-9.0-12.0	4.5-4.6-5.0		0.5-1.2-2.0
	15-62	9.0-18.0-21.0	6.0-11.0-16.0	4.5-5.5-7.3	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	62-80	9.0-16.0-19.0		6.1-7.4-7.8	0-5-20	0.0-0.2-0.5
I	l	I	1 1		I	1
HccB2:		l 				1
Haubstadt	0-7 7-32	9.0-12.0-22.0	5.0-8.0-12.0 7.0-11.0-15.0	4.5-5.9-7.3 4.5-5.5-6.5) 0 I 0	1.0-2.0-3.0
	7-32 32-61	•	6.0-9.0-12.0	4.5-4.6-5.5	I 0	0.5-0.8-1.0 0.0-0.2-0.5
	61-80	•	10.0-13.0-16.0	4.5-5.0-7.3	1 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	1			110 010 110	i I	1
HcgAH:		I	i		I	İ
Haymond	0-10	4.0-10.0-15.0		5.6-6.2-7.3	0	1.0-2.0-3.0
1	10-44	10.0-13.0-16.0	I I	5.6-6.2-7.3	J 0	0.5-1.2-2.0
I	44-60	3.0-9.0-16.0		6.1-6.6-7.8	J 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
	l	1	1 !		1	1
HcgAW:			!!!	5 6 6 4 7 2	l	1 1 2 2 2 2 2
Haymond	0-9 9-44	4.0-10.0-15.0 10.0-13.0-16.0		5.6-6.4-7.3 5.6-6.4-7.3) 0 I 0	1.0-2.0-3.0 0.5-1.2-2.0
	44-60	•		6.1-6.6-7.3	ı 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
	1 44 00	3.0 3.0 10.0 		0.1 0.0 7.5	ı v	1
HcpAP:		I	i i		I	i
Haymond, frequently		I	i		I	İ
ponded, depression	0-10	4.0-10.0-15.0		5.6-6.2-7.3	0	1.0-2.0-3.0
1	10-44	10.0-13.0-16.0	I I	5.6-6.2-7.3	J 0	0.5-1.2-2.0
I	44-60	3.0-9.0-16.0		6.1-6.6-7.8	J 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
	l	l	1		l	1
leeG:	1	l . 7012010		4 5 5 0 6 0	1	1
Hickory	0-6 6-38	7.0-13.0-19.0 10.0-16.0-22.0	5.0-10.0-16.0	4.5-5.0-6.0	0	2.0-3.0-4.0
	6-38 38-44		8.0-14.0-20.0 6.0-11.0-16.0	4.5-5.3-6.0 5.1-6.5-7.8	0 0-0-15	0.0-0.2-0.5
	38-44 44-80	•	6.0-11.0-16.0	7.4-7.8-8.4	0-0-15 5-20-25	0.0-0.2-0.5
	, 00 I	, 5.0 <u>20.0 1</u> 5.0	· '		. 5 <u>- 5 - 5</u>	1
HizE2:	l	I	i i		I	İ
Hickory	0-6	9.0-11.0-16.0	6.0-9.0-12.0	4.5-5.5-6.0	0	1.0-2.0-4.0
		1 10 0 16 0 00 0	8.0-14.0-20.0	4.5-5.3-6.0	1 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	6-38	10.0-16.0-22.0	8.0-14.0-20.0	4.3-3.3-0.0	. •	0.0-0.2-0.3
	6-38 38-44 44-80	9.0-14.0-19.0	6.0-11.0-16.0	5.1-6.5-7.8 7.4-7.9-8.4	0-0-15 0-20-25	0.0-0.2-0.5

Table 19.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth 	Cation- exchange capacity	Effective cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate equivalent 	Organic matter
	 In	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	рн	l Pct	l Pct
1	l	I	1 1		I	I
HizE2:	l	I	1 1		I	1
Grayford	0-7	9.0-12.0-20.0	5.0-8.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	0	1.0-2.0-3.0
	7-16 16-45	8.0-12.0-17.0	7.0-10.0-14.0 6.0-9.0-13.0	4.5-5.5-7.3 4.5-5.0-5.5) 0 I 0	0.0-0.2-0.5 0.0-0.2-0.5
·	45-52	14.0-24.0-35.0	112.0-22.0-33.0	5.1-5.5-7.3	ı 0	1 0.0-0.2-0.5
i	52-60				i	
HizE3:	 	 			 	I I
Hickory, severely		I	1		I	1
eroded	0-4	12.0-16.0-20.0	8.0-12.0-16.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	J 0	0.1-1.2-2.0
1	4-33	10.0-16.0-25.0	8.0-14.0-20.0	4.5-5.3-6.0	J 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	33-40	7.0-13.0-20.0		5.6-6.5-7.8	0-0-15	0.0-0.2-0.5
1	4 0-80 	5.0-10.0-15.0 		7.4-7.9-8.4	5-20-25 	0.0-0.2-0.5
Grayford, severely	l				I	1
eroded		9.0-12.0-20.0	5.0-8.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	0	0.5-1.2-2.0
	7-12 12-42	8.0-12.0-17.0	7.0-10.0-14.0 6.0-9.0-13.0	4.5-5.5-7.3) 0 I 0	0.0-0.2-0.5 0.0-0.2-0.5
	12-42	•	112.0-22.0-33.0	4.5-5.0-5.5 5.1-5.5-7.3	I 0	1 0.0-0.2-0.5
i	49-60				i	
HleAW:] 	 		 	 	1
Holton	0-14	5.0-8.0-12.0	· i	5.6-6.1-7.3	I 0	1.0-1.5-2.0
i	14-41	3.0-7.0-10.0	2.0-5.0-8.0	5.1-6.1-7.3	0	0.0-0.5-1.0
ļ	41-60	3.0-8.0-14.0		6.1-6.6-7.3	J 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
MhyB2:	! 	i I	i		i I	i
Medora	0-8	8.0-13.0-22.0	5.0-8.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	0	1.0-1.9-3.0
	8-21	•	7.0-9.0-12.0	4.5-5.0-6.5	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	21-45 45-80	•	5.0-8.0-11.0 10.0-13.0-18.0	4.5-4.8-5.0 4.5-5.0-5.5	l 0 l 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
MhyC3:]] 	 	1
Medora, severely		I	i		I	i
eroded	0-7	9.0-14.0-24.0	7.0-10.0-14.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	I 0	0.5-1.2-2.0
i	7-16	9.0-11.0-14.0	7.0-9.0-12.0	4.5-5.0-6.5		0.0-0.2-0.5
i	16-35		5.0-8.0-11.0	4.5-4.8-5.0	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
ļ	35-80	l	10.0-13.0-18.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	J 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
MmoC3:	l I	I	i		i I	i
Miami, severely	l	<u> </u>	1 1		l	1
eroded	0-6	7.0-12.0-17.0		5.6-6.5-7.3	0	0.0-0.5-1.0
	6-29		7.0-11.0-15.0			0.0-0.2-0.5
	29-34 34-80			6.6-7.4-7.8 7.4-7.9-8.4	0-10-20 20-33-45	0.0-0.2-0.5
MmoD3:] 	 	1 1	 	 	I I
Miami, severely		I	· 	, 	I	i
eroded	0-6	7.0-12.0-17.0	· 	5.6-6.5-7.3	I 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
i	6-29	•	7.0-11.0-15.0		, ,	0.0-0.2-0.5
i	29-34		i i	6.6-7.4-7.8	0-10-20	0.0-0.2-0.5
	34-80	2.0-5.5-9.0		7.4-7.9-8.4	20-33- 4 5	0.0-0.2-0.5
MnpC2:	! 	I	i		I	i
Miami		6.0-10.5-17.0		5.6-6.5-7.3	•	1.0-1.4-3.0
1		16.0-20.0-25.0	12.0-15.0-19.0		•	0.5-0.8-1.0
	13-31	•	7.0-11.0-15.0		•	0.0-0.2-0.5
		4.0-7.5-11.0			•	0.0-0.2-0.5
	36-80	2.0-5.5-9.0	i !	7.4-7.9-8.4	20-33-45	0.0-0.2-0.5

Table 19.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth 	Cation- exchange capacity	Effective cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate equivalent	Organic matter
	l In	meg/100 g	meq/100 g	pН	l Pct	l Pct
	l 111	Meq/100 g	meq/100 g	рn	l FCC	l FCC
InpD2:	I	I	i i		I	i
Miami	0-7	6.0-10.5-17.0	· i	5.6-6.5-7.3	I 0	1.0-1.2-3.0
	7-13	16.0-20.0-25.0	12.0-15.0-19.0	5.1-5.9-7.3	0	0.5-0.8-1.0
	13-31	9.0-14.5-20.0	7.0-11.0-15.0	5.1-5.5-7.3	J 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	31-36	4.0-7.5-11.0		6.6-7.4-7.8	0-10-20	0.0-0.2-0.5
	36-80	2.0-5.5-9.0	I I	7.4-7.9-8.4	20-33-45	0.0-0.2-0.5
	I	I	1 1		I	1
aaA:	l 				1	1
Nabb	0-10	7.0-11.0-20.0	4.0-8.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	0	1.0-2.0-3.0
	10-18	7.0-10.0-13.0	4.0-6.0-10.0	4.5-5.3-6.5	0	0.0-0.5-1.0
	18-35	•	8.0-12.0-16.0	3.5-4.8-5.5	0	0.0-0.2-0.
	35-76	•	6.0-9.0-12.0 12.0-14.0-19.0	3.5-4.6-5.5 5.1-5.6-7.3) 0 I 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	76-80 	1 15.0-17.0-22.0	1 12.0-14.0-19.0	5.1-5.6-7.3		1 0.0-0.2-0.3
IaaB2:	! 	1 	1 1		1 	1
Nabb	ı I 0-7	, 7.0-11.0-20.0	4.0-8.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	ı I 0	1.0-1.9-3.0
	1 7-13	•	4.0-7.0-12.0	4.5-5.3-6.5	1 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
	13-33		8.0-12.0-16.0	3.5-4.8-5.5	1 0	0.0-0.2-0.
	33-71	•	6.0-9.0-12.0	3.5-4.6-5.5	I 0	0.0-0.2-0.
	71-80	•	12.0-14.0-19.0	5.1-5.6-7.3	. 0	0.0-0.2-0.
	I		i i		I	Ī
faAW:	l	I	1 1		I	I
Oldenburg	0-9	6.0-10.0-16.0	4.0-8.0-11.0	5.1-6.6-7.3	J 0	1.0-1.5-2.
	9-39	5.0-7.0-13.0	4.0-6.0-11.0	5.1-6.6-7.3	J 0	0.5-0.8-1.
	39-60	2.0-3.0-10.0	I I	5.6-6.6-7.3	1 0	1 0.0-0.2-0.
mkC2:	l	I	1 1		I	1
Otwell	0-7	6.0-11.0-15.0	4.0-8.0-11.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	J 0	1.0-2.0-3.
	7-27	•	7.0-11.0-15.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	J 0	1 0.0-0.2-0.
	27-55	•	6.0-11.0-12.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	J 0	1 0.0-0.2-0.
	55-80	8.0-12.0-15.0	6.0-10.0-14.0	5.1-6.0-6.6	I 0	0.0-0.2-0.
-1-02	l	 -	!		 -	1
OmkC3: Otwell, severely	 	l			! !	1
eroded	ı I 0-5	 10.0-14.0-25.0	6.0-9.0-14.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	ı I 0	0.5-1.2-2.0
eroded	0-3 5-14	•	7.0-11.0-15.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	1 0	0.0-0.2-0.
	14-52	•	6.0-11.0-12.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	1 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	1 52-80	•	6.0-10.0-14.0	5.1-6.0-6.6	1 0	1 0.0-0.2-0.5
	, <u>0</u> _ 00 I	1		0.12 0.0 0.0	i I	1
Omz.	I	I	i i		I	İ
Orthents	l	I	1 1		I	I
	I	I	1 1		I	1
PcrA:	l	I	1 1		I	1
Pekin	l 0−8	6.0-11.0-18.0	4.0-9.0-14.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	J 0	1.0-2.0-3.0
	8-29	8.0-11.0-15.0	6.0-9.0-13.0		1 0	0.5-0.8-1.
	29-58		8.0-12.0-16.0		J 0	1 0.0-0.2-0.
	58-80	6.0-12.0-18.0	5.0-10.0-15.0	4.5-4.9-7.3	0	0.0-0.2-0.
	l	l	! !		l	1
crB2:	1		1 4 0 0 0 11 0	4 5 5 5 5 5	1	1 10105
Pekin	-	•	4.0-9.0-14.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	0	1.0-1.9-3.
	9-24		6.0-9.0-13.0		0	0.5-0.8-1.
	24-45 45-80		8.0-12.0-16.0 5.0-10.0-15.0		I 0 I 0	0.0-0.2-0.
	1 -13-80 1	. 0.0-12.0-18.0	1 2.0-10.0-12.0	4.5-4.3-1.3	, U	ı 0.0-0.∠-0. I
erc2:	' 	' 	· '		' 	1
Pekin, eroded	 0-8	 6.0-11.0-18.0	4.0-9.0-14.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	ı I 0	1.0-1.9-3.
	8-28		6.0-9.0-13.0	4.5-4.8-7.3	1 0	0.5-0.8-1.0
	28-57		8.0-12.0-16.0		1 0	0.0-0.2-0.
	57-80		5.0-10.0-15.0		. 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
		l				

Table 19.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth 	Cation- exchange capacity	Effective cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate equivalent	Organic matter
	l In l	meq/100 g	meg/100 g	рН	l Pct	l Pct
	1 111 1	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	рh	l FCC	l FCC
PhaA:			i i			i
Peoga	0-8	8.0-12.0-22.0	4.0-8.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3		1.0-2.0-3.0
ı	8-19	6.0-9.0-11.0	4.0-6.0-8.0	3.5-4.7-6.5	0	0.0-0.5-1.0
1	19-36		7.0-12.0-15.0	3.5-4.7-5.5	0	1 0.0-0.2-0.5
1	36-76	12.0-15.0-20.0	9.0-12.0-15.0	3.5-5.0-6.0	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
1	76-80	12.0-16.0-22.0	10.0-13.0-18.0	5.1-5.6-7.3	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
0137			!!!		1	!
PlpAH: Piopolis		11.0-15.0-20.0	8.0-11.0-14.0	5.1-5.9-7.3	I I 0	1 1.0-2.0-3.0
•	0-10 10-31		8.0-11.0-14.0	4.5-5.2-5.5	ı 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
•		11.0-14.0-18.0	8.0-11.0-15.0	4.5-5.4-7.3	ı 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
	02 00			110 011 110	i I	1
PlpAHU:	İ		i i		I	Ī
Piopolis, undrained	0-10	11.0-15.0-20.0	8.0-11.0-14.0	5.1-5.9-7.3	. 0	1.0-2.0-3.0
1	10-31		8.0-11.0-14.0	4.5-5.2-5.5	0	0.0-0.5-1.0
1	31-60	11.0-14.0-18.0	8.0-11.0-15.0	4.5-5.4-7.3	J 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
1	l I		1 1		l	1
Pml.			1 1		I	I
Pits, quarry			! !]	1
	. !		!		1	1
RptG: Rohan	ı 0−4 ı	9.0-14.0-20.0	5.0-9.0-12.0	4.5-5.2-6.0	ı ı 0	1 1.0-2.0-3.0
Rollali	0-4 4-16		3.0-9.0-12.0 3.0-9.0-14.0	3.5-4.6-5.5	ı 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
			3.0 3.0 14.0			1
	10 10		i i		I	i
Jessietown	0-5		4.0-9.0-12.0	3.5-4.8-5.5		2.0-3.0-4.0
ı	5-23		5.0-9.0-16.0	3.5-4.5-5.5	0	0.5-1.2-2.0
1	23-30		5.0-11.0-18.0	3.5-4.5-5.5	0	0.5-1.2-2.0
I	30-40		I I		l	
ı	l I		1 1		I	I
RywB2:				- 4 6 0 - 0		
Russell	0-8	6.0-11.0-18.0	5.0-8.0-14.0	5.1-6.2-7.3	0	1.0-1.5-3.0
		10.0-18.0-19.0	8.0-11.0-14.0	4.5-5.3-6.0	0	0.5-0.8-1.0
	13-28	17.0-20.0-25.0 10.0-19.0-22.0	13.0-17.0-19.0 8.0-12.0-17.0	4.5-4.9-6.0 5.1-6.2-7.3) 0 I 0	0.5-0.8-1.0
	20-52 52-58		0.0-12.0-17.0	6.6-7.9-8.4	0-10-20	0.0-0.2-0.5
	52 30 58-80		' '	7.4-7.9-8.4	1 15-28-40	0.0-0.2-0.5
	30 00 	3.0 0.3 12.0	i	7.4 7.5 0.4	1 13 20 40	1
RzfA:	I I		i		I	Ī
Ryker, terrace	0-9	4.0-11.0-22.0	4.0-8.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	0	1.0-2.0-3.0
ı	9-12	7.0-10.0-15.0	6.0-8.0-12.0	4.5-5.5-7.3	0	0.5-0.8-1.0
1	12-30	10.0-13.0-16.0	8.0-11.0-14.0	4.5-5.2-7.3	0	0.0-0.5-1.0
I	30-73		4.5-5.0-5.5	4.5-5.0-5.5	0	I
1	73-120	14.0-24.0-35.0	12.0-22.0-33.0	5.1-5.5-7.3	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
					l 	1
Muscatatuck, terrace			4.0-7.0-12.0			1.0-2.0-3.0
			5.0-9.0-12.0		•	0.0-0.5-1.0
•	25-36 36-67			4.5-4.9-6.0	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
•			5.0-12.0-18.0 12.0-22.0-33.0		I 0 I 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	U.T.ZU 	14.0 24.0-33.0	12.0 22.0-33.0	3.1 3.3-7.3	,	1
RzfB2:	· '		· '		I	i
Ryker, terrace	0-7	4.0-11.0-22.0	4.0-8.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	, I 0	1.0-2.0-3.0
			6.0-8.0-12.0		, ,	0.5-0.8-1.0
			8.0-11.0-14.0	4.5-5.2-7.3	0	0.0-0.5-1.0
		10.0-13.0-16.0	8.0-11.0-14.0 5.0-12.0-18.0		I 0 I 0	0.0-0.5-1.0 0.0-0.2-0.5

Table 19.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name 	Depth 	Cation- exchange capacity	Effective cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate equivalent 	Organic matter
i	In	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pН	Pct	l Pct
<u> </u>			1 !		1	1
RzfB2:	0-8 I	7.0-10.0-20.0	4.0-7.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	I I 0	1 1.0-2.0-3.
Muscatatuck, terrace	8-25 I	6.0-11.0-14.0	4.0-7.0-12.0	4.5-4.9-6.5	ı 0	0.0-0.5-1.
i I	25-36	6.0-10.0-14.0	5.0-7.0-12.0	4.5-4.9-6.0	ı 0	0.0-0.3-1.
•	36-67		5.0-12.0-18.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	ı 0	0.0-0.2-0.
i		14.0-24.0-35.0	12.0-22.0-33.0	5.1-5.5-7.3	0	0.0-0.2-0.
	!		1 !		1	1
RzgA: Ryker	0-9 I	4.0-11.0-22.0		4.5-5.9-7.3	ı I 0	1 1.0-2.0-3.
1	9-12	7.0-10.0-15.0	6.0-8.0-12.0	4.5-5.5-7.3	1 0	0.5-0.8-1.
i		10.0-13.0-16.0	8.0-11.0-14.0		, - I 0	0.0-0.5-1.
i			5.0-12.0-18.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	•	0.0-0.2-0.
i	67-80	13.0-29.0-45.0	11.0-25.0-40.0	4.5-5.0-7.3	0	0.0-0.2-0.
I	۱	7 0 10 0 00 0		4 5 5 0 7 2	l	1
Muscatatuck	0-8 8-25	7.0-10.0-20.0 6.0-11.0-14.0	4.0-7.0-12.0 5.0-9.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3 4.5-4.9-6.5) 0 I 0	1.0-2.0-3. 0.0-0.5-1.
l ·	8-25 25-36	6.0-11.0-14.0	5.0-9.0-12.0 5.0-7.0-12.0	4.5-4.9-6.5	l 0	0.0-0.5-1. 0.0-0.2-0.
ı I			5.0-7.0-12.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	ı 0	0.0-0.2-0.
i I	•		5.0-12.0-18.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	,	0.0-0.2-0.
1	I		1 1		I	I
RzgB2: Ryker	0-6 I	4.0-12.0-22.0	4.0-8.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	l I 0	 1.0-1.9-3.
kyker	6-10	7.0-10.0-15.0	4.0-8.0-12.0 6.0-8.0-12.0	4.5-5.5-7.3	ı 0	0.5-0.8-1.
! !	10-34	10.0-13.0-16.0	8.0-11.0-14.0	4.5-5.2-7.3	ı 0	0.0-0.5-1.
·	34-63		5.0-12.0-18.0	4.5-5.0-5.5		0.0-0.3-1.
i I	•		11.0-25.0-40.0	4.5-5.0-7.3		0.0-0.2-0.
1	1		1 1		I	I
Muscatatuck		7.0-10.0-20.0	4.0-7.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	J 0	1.0-2.0-3.
I	8-25	6.0-11.0-14.0	5.0-9.0-12.0	4.5-4.9-6.5	J 0	0.0-0.5-1.
·	25-36	6.0-10.0-14.0	5.0-7.0-12.0	4.5-4.9-6.0	0	1 0.0-0.2-0.
I	36-49 49-80		5.0-12.0-18.0 5.0-12.0-18.0	4.5-5.0-5.5 4.5-5.0-5.5) 0 I 0	0.0-0.2-0.
i	15 00			4.5 5.0 5.5	i I	1
RzgC2:	ı		1 1		I	I
Ryker	0-8	9.0-12.0-22.0	4.0-8.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	J 0	1.0-1.9-3.
l	8-32	10.0-13.0-16.0	8.0-11.0-14.0		0	0.0-0.5-1.
	32-58		5.0-12.0-18.0	4.5-5.0-5.5		0.0-0.2-0.
l I	58-78 78-80	13.0-29.0-45.0	11.0-25.0-40.0	4.5-5.0-7.3	l 0 I	0.0-0.2-0.
i	1		i i		I	i
Muscatatuck	0-8	7.0-10.0-20.0	4.0-7.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	0	1.0-2.0-3.
I	8-25		5.0-9.0-12.0	4.5-4.9-6.5	J 0	0.0-0.5-1.
	25-36		5.0-7.0-12.0		0	0.0-0.2-0.
•	36-49 49-80		5.0-12.0-18.0 5.0-12.0-18.0) 0 I 0	0.0-0.2-0.
i	1				i I	1
zhC3:			1 !		1	1
Ryker, severely	ı		1		l	I
eroded			4.0-8.0-12.0		0	0.5-1.2-2.
			8.0-11.0-14.0		0	0.0-0.5-1.
·	25-54		5.0-12.0-18.0		0	0.0-0.2-0.
	78-80 I		11.0-25.0-40.0	4.5-5.0-7.3	l 0 I	0.0-0.2-0.
i	1		i			Ī
Grayford, severely			1 1		<u> </u>	1
eroded			3.0-4.0-8.0		0	1.0-1.2-2.
			7.0-10.0-14.0		0	0.0-0.2-0.
1	12-42		6.0-9.0-13.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	J 0	0.0-0.2-0.
		14.0-24.0-35.0	12.0-22.0-33.0		I 0	1 0.0-0.2-0.

Table 19.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Map symbol	 Depth	 Cation-	Effective	 Soil	 Calcium	Organic
and soil name	i -	exchange	cation-	reaction	carbonate	matter
	I	capacity	exchange	I	equivalent	1
	l	<u> </u>	capacity	l	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	In	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	pH	Pct	Pct
RzhC3:	 	 	1	<u> </u>	 	1
Muscatatuck, severely	I	I	i		I	i
eroded		7.0-10.0-20.0	4.0-7.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3		1.0-1.5-2.0
	4-22	6.0-11.0-14.0	5.0-9.0-12.0	4.5-4.9-6.5	J 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
	22-33	•	5.0-7.0-12.0	4.5-4.9-6.0	J 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	33-46	•	5.0-12.0-18.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	46-80	13.0-29.0-45.0	11.0-25.0-40.0	4.5-5.0-7.3	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
SceA:	! 	! 	i		! 	<u> </u>
Scottsburg	0-8	9.0-14.0-22.0	4.0-5.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	0	1.0-2.0-3.0
	8-31	6.0-9.0-14.0	5.0-8.0-12.0	4.5-4.8-6.5	J 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	31-53	•	8.0-10.0-12.0	3.5-4.4-5.0	1 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	53-61	•	10.0-12.0-15.0	3.5-4.3-5.0	0	0.5-0.8-1.0
	61-67	•		3.5-4.5-5.0	l	!
	67-80 	 			 	
ScfB2:	i I	I	1	· 	I	i
Scottsburg	I 0-8	9.0-14.0-22.0	4.0-5.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	J 0	1.0-2.0-3.0
	8-31	•	5.0-8.0-12.0	4.5-4.8-6.5	1 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	31-53	•	8.0-10.0-12.0	3.5-4.4-5.0	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	53-61	•	10.0-12.0-15.0	3.5-4.3-5.0	I 0	0.5-0.8-1.0
	61-67 67-80	•		3.5-4.5-5.0	l I	
	l 07 00	' 	i		' 	<u>'</u>
Deputy	I 0-8	12.0-16.0-20.0	6.0-10.0-15.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	0	1.0-1.9-3.0
	8-27	8.0-14.0-18.0	5.0-10.0-15.0	4.5-4.9-6.5	J 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
	27-53	•	8.0-12.0-16.0	3.5-4.5-5.0	1 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	53-77	•		3.5-4.5-5.0 	 	l
	77-87 	ı I		 	I I	
SifE:	I	I	i i	I	I	i
Senachwine	I 0-8	9.0-15.5-22.0		5.6-6.6-7.3	1 0	1.0-2.0-3.0
	8-26	9.0-15.5-22.0	7.0-12.0-17.0	5.1-6.6-7.3	0	1.0-2.0-3.0
	26-32	11.0-18.0-25.0		6.6-7.4-7.8	0-15-30	0.5-1.2-2.0
	32-80 	7.0-12.0-17.0		7.4-7.9-8.4 	25-28-40 	0.5-0.8-1.0
SifG:	I	I	i	ĺ	I	i
Senachwine	I 0-6	9.0-15.5-22.0	1 1	5.6-6.6-7.3	J 0	1.0-2.0-3.0
	6-26	9.0-15.5-22.0	7.0-12.0-17.0	5.1-6.6-7.3	J 0	1.0-2.0-3.0
	26-32	11.0-18.0-25.0		6.6-7.4-7.8	0-15-30	0.5-1.2-2.0
	32-80 	7.0-12.0-17.0		7.4-7.9-8.4 	25-28-40 	0.5-0.8-1.0
SldAW:	İ	' 	· 1	· 	I	i
Shoals	I 0-8	12.0-19.5-27.0		6.6-7.2-7.8	0-0-5	2.0-3.0-4.0
	8-33	•		6.6-7.2-8.4	0-0-10	0.5-1.2-2.0
	33-60 	3.0-11.0-19.0		6.6-7.5-8.4	0-13-25	0.5-1.2-2.0
StaAH:	! !	! 	1	l 	I I	1
Steff	0-10	8.0-12.0-20.0	5.0-9.0-15.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	I 0	1.0-2.0-3.0
	10-31		5.0-7.0-12.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	0	0.0-0.5-1.0
	31-60	I	5.0-8.0-14.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	J 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
St-30.	l	1			<u> </u>	1
StaAQ: Steff	ı I 0–11	 8.0-13.0-20.0	5.0-10.0-15.0	 4.5-5.9-7.3	I I 0	1 1.0-2.0-3.0
	11-41	•	5.0-7.0-15.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	1 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
	41-60	•	5.0-8.0-15.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
	I	l .	1	l	l .	1
StdAH:	l 				1	1
Stendal	0-11	•	5.0-10.0-15.0	•	1 0	1.0-2.0-3.0
	11-41 41-60	•	5.0-10.0-15.0 5.0-10.0-15.0	•	I 0 I 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
		I				I

Table 19.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name 	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity 	Effective cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate equivalent 	Organic matter
	In	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	рН	Pct	Pct
0+430.		1	1 1		l	1
StdAQ: Stendal	0-8	I 8.0-14.0-20.0	5.0-10.0-15.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	ı I 0	1.0-2.0-3.0
	8-40	•	5.0-10.0-15.0	4.5-5.0-6.5	. 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
i	40-60		5.0-10.0-15.0	4.5-5.1-5.5	0	0.0-0.2-0.
SuoAH:		 	1 1		1	1
Stonelick	0-10	, 5.0-10.0-15.0	' '	7.4-7.9-8.4	ı I 0-5-10	1.0-2.0-3.0
i	10-60	5.0-7.5-10.0	i i	7.4-7.9-8.4	10-20-30	0.5-1.2-2.
!hbD4:] 			 	1
Trappist, very		! 			' 	i
severely eroded	0-3	13.0-17.0-24.0	9.0-12.0-16.0	4.5-4.5-6.0	0	0.1-0.5-1.
	3-20		9.0-12.0-15.0	3.5-4.6-5.5	1 0	1 0.0-0.2-0.
1	20-30	l	1 1	3.5-4.5-5.0	l	I
!	30-40				l	
hcD3:		1 	1 1		! 	İ
Trappist, severely		I	1 1		I	I
eroded		13.0-17.0-24.0	9.0-12.0-16.0	4.5-5.4-7.3	J 0	0.5-1.2-2.
ı	4-21		9.0-12.0-15.0	3.5-4.6-6.5	J 0	1 0.0-0.2-0.
	21-27	•	5.0-8.0-12.0	3.5-4.7-5.5	I 0	0.0-0.2-0.
	27-40	 			 	
Rohan, severely		I	i i		I	Ī
eroded	0-3	9.0-14.0-22.0	6.0-11.0-16.0	4.5-5.2-7.3	0	0.5-1.2-2.
	3-12 12-40		3.0-6.0-14.0	3.5-4.6-6.5	I 0	0.0-0.5-1.
!	12 40	! 	i		i I	i
hdD2:		l 	1		1	!
Trappist	0-6	9.0-12.0-20.0	6.0-9.0-12.0	4.5-4.8-7.3	0	2.0-3.0-4.
	6-30 30-35	11.0-14.0-17.0	9.0-12.0-15.0 5.0-8.0-12.0	3.5-4.6-6.5 3.5-4.7-5.5	I 0 I 0	0.0-0.2-0.
	30-35 35-45	•	5.0-8.0-12.0	3.5-4.7-5.5	0 	0.0-0.2-0.
İ		l	i i		I	Ī
Rohan	0-3	9.0-14.0-22.0	5.0-9.0-12.0	4.5-5.2-7.3	0	2.0-3.0-4.
!	3-16 16-40		3.0-6.0-14.0	3.5-4.6-6.5	I 0 I	0.0-0.5-1.
i		I	i i		I	i
<pre>Jby. Udorthents, loamy </pre>		 	1 1		 -	1
doruments, loamy		! 	; 		! 	l I
JdaB:		I	1 1		I	I
Urban land.		1	1 1		<u> </u>	1
Deputy	0-8	ı 12.0-16.0-20.0	6.0-10.0-15.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	I I 0	1 1.0-2.0-3.
	8-27		5.0-10.0-15.0		0	0.0-0.5-1.
1	27-53	l	8.0-12.0-16.0	3.5-4.5-5.0	J 0	0.0-0.2-0.
I	53-77	l	I I	3.5-4.5-5.0	l	I
1	77-87	•			 	
Scottsburg		•	4.0-5.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	I I 0	1.0-2.0-3.
	8-31		5.0-8.0-12.0		0	1 0.0-0.2-0.
i	31-53		8.0-10.0-12.0	3.5-4.4-5.0	0	1 0.0-0.2-0.
1	53-61	l	10.0-12.0-15.0	3.5-4.3-5.0	J 0	0.5-0.8-1.
	61-67	•	I I	3.5-4.5-5.0	I	I
ı	67-80	l				

Table 19.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol and soil name 	Depth 	Cation- exchange capacity 	Effective cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate equivalent 	Organic matter
	In	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	рн	Pct	Pct
UfcB: Urban land.	 	 			 	1
 Cincinnati	l I 0-8	 7.0-10.0-20.0	4.0-7.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	I I 0	 1.0-2.0-3.0
	8-24		5.0-9.0-12.0	4.5-4.9-5.5	. 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
ı	24-74	6.0-8.0-14.0	5.0-7.0-12.0	4.5-4.9-6.0	J 0	1 0.0-0.2-0.5
I	74-80	10.0-14.0-21.0	8.0-12.0-18.0	4.5-5.5-6.5	j 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
ا Nabb	I I 0-7	 7.0-11.0-20.0	4.0-8.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	I 0	1 1.0-1.9-3.0
	7-13	7.0-10.0-13.0	4.0-7.0-12.0	4.5-5.3-7.3	•	0.0-0.5-1.0
ı	13-33	I	8.0-12.0-16.0	3.5-4.8-5.5	J 0	1 0.0-0.2-0.5
ı	33-71	•	6.0-9.0-12.0	3.5-4.6-5.5	•	0.0-0.2-0.5
!	71-80	15.0-17.0-22.0	12.0-14.0-19.0	5.1-5.6-7.3	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
UfdA:	! 	! 	·		! 	1
Urban land.	l	Į.	1 1		Į.	1
Cobbsfork	 0-12	 6.0-10.0-18.0		4.5-5.9-7.3	I I 0	 1.0-1.6-3.0
•	12-18	•	4.0-6.0-8.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	1 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
•	18-38	•	6.0-11.0-15.0		•	1 0.0-0.2-0.5
ı	38-50	I	8.0-10.0-12.0	3.5-4.5-5.0	J 0	0.0-0.2-0.5
ı		•	8.0-10.0-12.0	3.5-4.8-5.5	•	0.0-0.2-0.5
!	85-90	15.0-19.0-24.0	13.0-16.0-20.0	5.1-6.2-7.3	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
Avonburg	 0-11	7.0-12.0-20.0	4.0-6.0-10.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	1 0	1.0-1.6-2.0
I	11-21	I	4.0-6.0-8.0	4.5-5.0-5.5	J 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
•	21-37	•	12.0-13.0-16.0		•	1 0.0-0.2-0.5
·	37-52	•	8.0-10.0-12.0		•	1 0.0-0.2-0.5
! !	52-83 83-90	•	8.0-10.0-12.0 13.0-17.0-20.0	3.5-4.5-5.5 5.1-5.9-7.3	I 0 I 0	0.0-0.2-0.5 0.0-0.2-0.5
İ	İ	I	i i		I	Ī
Us1. Udorthents, rubbish	 	 			 	
w.	i I	I	i i		I	i
Water	l	!	!!!!		!	1
WaaAH:	l 	! 	1 1		! 	
Wakeland	0-7	4.0-8.0-12.0	i i	5.6-6.4-7.3	0	1.0-2.0-3.0
ı	7-29	4.0-8.0-12.0		5.6-6.4-7.3	J 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
 	29-60	4.0-8.0-12.0		5.6-6.4-7.3	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
WaaAW:	! 	! 	· '		! 	i I
Wakeland	0-7	4.0-9.0-12.0		5.6-6.4-7.3	J 0	1.0-2.0-3.0
ı	7-29	•		5.6-6.4-7.3	•	0.0-0.5-1.0
!	29-60	4.0-9.0-12.0		5.6-6.4-7.3	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
WnmA:	! 	! 	· '		! 	1
Whitcomb	0-9	8.0-14.0-20.0	6.0-8.0-12.0	4.5-5.9-7.3	0	1.0-1.5-2.0
I	9-15	•	6.0-8.0-12.0		•	0.0-0.5-1.0
·	15-30	•	7.0-11.0-15.0		•	0.0-0.2-0.5
	30-48 48-56		12.0-14.0-17.0 12.0-14.0-17.0		•	0.0-0.2-0.5 0.0-0.3-0.5
ı	48-56 56-61	•	12.0-14.0-17.0 10.0-12.0-15.0		•	0.0-0.3-0.5
1		•			i	
•	61-80	•				
 	61-80 	!	1 !		!	!
 	 	 		5 6-6 4-7 3	 	1 0-2 0-3 0
•	 	 		5.6-6.4-7.3 5.6-6.4-7.3	 	 1.0-2.0-3.0 0.5-1.2-2.0

Table 19.--Chemical Properties of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol	-		Effective	5522	Calcium	Organic
and soil name		exchange	cation-	reaction	carbonate	matter
		capacity	exchange		equivalent	1
		<u> </u>	capacity		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
1	In	meq/100 g	meq/100 g	рН	Pct	Pct
Nokaw:		I 			I 	1
Wilbur	0-7	4.0-10.0-16.0		5.6-6.4-7.3	0	1.0-2.0-3.0
i	7-32	4.0-10.0-15.0		5.6-6.4-7.3	0	0.5-1.2-2.0
!	32-60	4.0-10.0-16.0		5.6-6.4-7.3	0	0.5-0.8-1.0
√ooAQ:] 	1 1] [1
Wilhite	0-15	' 4.0-9.0-12.0	· i	5.6-6.4-7.3	, I 0	1.0-2.0-3.0
	15-26	18.0-27.0-36.0	· i	5.6-6.2-7.3	, - I 0	1 1.0-2.0-3.0
		14.0-21.0-30.0	12.0-18.0-24.0	5.1-6.0-7.3	. 0	0.0-1.0-2.0
i			i i	5.6-6.6-7.3	0	0.0-0.5-1.0
WprAV:]	1 1]	1
"PIAV. Wirt	0-8	 6.0-11.0-15.0	' '	5.6-6.5-7.3	ı I 0	1.0-2.0-3.0
	8-38	5.0-10.0-13.0	· 	5.6-6.5-7.3	1 0	0.0-0.5-1.0
		•	i i	5.6-6.5-7.3	,	1 0.0-0.2-0.5
		I	i i		I	İ
VprAW:			i i			Ì
Wirt	0-8	6.0-11.0-15.0	I I	5.6-6.5-7.3	0	1.0-2.0-3.0
ı	8-38	5.0-10.0-13.0	I I	5.6-6.5-7.3	0	0.0-0.5-1.0
1	38-60	3.0-8.0-12.0		5.6-6.5-7.3	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
WpuAH:		I I	1 1		I I	1
Wirt	0-8	6.0-10.0-15.0	I I	5.6-6.2-7.3	0	1.0-2.0-3.0
1	8-38	5.0-10.0-13.0	I I	5.6-6.5-7.3	0	0.0-0.5-1.0
1	38-60	3.0-7.0-12.0		5.6-6.5-7.3	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
WufB2:		l I	1 1		l I	1
Williamstown	0-9	10.0-11.5-20.0	8.0-9.0-15.0	5.1-6.2-7.3		1.0-1.5-3.0
i	9-33	15.0-17.0-25.0	11.0-13.0-19.0	5.1-5.9-7.3	0	0.5-0.8-1.0
1	33-37	10.0-15.0-20.0	I I	6.6-7.5-8.4	0-5-35	0.0-0.2-0.5
1	37-80	5.0-10.0-15.0		7.4-7.9-8.4	20-32-45	0.0-0.2-0.5
KabB2:] 	1 1		l I	1
Xenia	0-8	6.0-16.0-18.0	· 	5.6-6.5-7.3	0	1.0-1.5-3.0
i	8-30	12.0-23.0-26.0	9.0-17.0-20.0	5.1-6.2-7.3	•	0.5-0.8-1.0
i	30-50	11.0-22.0-24.0	I I	5.6-6.5-7.3	0	0.5-0.8-1.0
1	50-58	6.0-16.0-17.0	I I	6.6-7.9-8.4	0-10-20	0.0-0.2-0.5
!	58-80	5.0-8.5-12.0		7.4-7.9-8.4	15-28-40	0.0-0.2-0.5
insB:		I I	1 1		I I	1 1
Zenas	0-9	4.0-13.0-17.0	3.0-10.0-13.0	4.5-5.9-7.3		1.0-2.0-3.0
i	9-26	7.0-14.0-20.0	5.0-11.0-15.0	4.5-5.0-7.3		0.0-0.5-1.0
i	26-42	13.0-25.0-32.0	10.0-19.0-24.0	4.5-5.0-6.0	0	0.0-0.2-0.5
ı	42-48	17.0-23.0-32.0		6.1-6.8-7.3	0	1 0.0-0.2-0.5
1	48-80	ı	1 1			1

Table 20.--Water Features

(See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Estimates of the frequency of ponding and flooding rather than to individual months. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or estimated)

	-		_	Water table		Ponding	_
Map symbol	Hydro-	Surface	Month	Upper Lower Su	irface	Duration	Surface Duration Frequency
and soil name	logic	runoff	_	limit	water		_
	group		1	1 1 6	depth		I
	_		_	Ft Ft	Ft		_
	_		_	_	-		_
Adda:	_		_	_	-		_
Avonburg	_ ე	Medium	_	_	-		_
	_		January	10.5-2.013.3-5.01	- ¦	-	None
	_		February	10.5-2.013.3-5.01	- ¦	-	None
	_		March	10.5-2.013.3-5.01	-	:	None
	_		April	10.5-2.013.3-5.01	-	:	None
	_		May	11.0-3.515.0-6.71	- ¦	-	None
	_		June	12.0-3.515.0-6.71	-	:	None
	_		July	13.5-6.01 >6.0	-	:	None
	_		August	13.5-6.01 >6.0	- ¦	-	None
	_		November	11.0-3.013.3-5.01	- ¦	-	None
	_		December	10.5-2.013.3-5.01	- ¦	-	None
	_		_	_	-		_
AddB2:	_		_	_	-		_
Avonburg	_ ე	Medium	_	_	-		_
	-		January	10.5-2.013.3-5.01	- ¦	-	None
	_		February	10.5-2.013.3-5.01	- ¦	-	None
	_		March	10.5-2.013.3-5.01	- ¦	-	None
	_		April	10.5-2.013.3-5.01	- ¦	-	None
	_		May	11.0-3.5 5.0-6.7	- ¦	-	None
	_		June	12.0-3.515.0-6.71	- ¦	-	None
	_		July	13.5-6.01 >6.0	- ¦	-	None
	_		Angust	13.5-6.01 >6.0	- ¦	-	None
	_		November	11.0-3.013.3-5.01	- ¦	-	None
	_		December	10.5-2.013.3-5.01	- 	-	None
AzoA: Avrshire	 _	Negligible					
1	· –		January	10.5-2.01 >6.0	-		None
	_		February		-	-	None
	_		March		-	-	None
	_		April	10.5-3.01 >6.0	-	-	None
	_		May	11.5-3.5 >6.0	- ¦	-	None
	_		June	11.5-3.5 >6.0	- ¦	-	None
	_		October	11.5-3.5 >6.0	- :	-	None
	_		November	_	- :	-	None
	_		December	10.5-3.01 >6.0	- ¦	-	None
	-		_	- -	-		_

Table 20. --Water Features--Continued

				- 1				
	_		_	Water ta	table		Ponding	
Map symbol	Hydro-	Surface	Month	Upper I	Lower	Surface	Duration	Duration Frequency
and soil name	logic	runoff	_	limit]	limit	water		
	group		_	- -		depth		
	_		_	₽t	Ēτ	Ft –		- -
- & 4 de								
Bartle	ပ 	Low						
	· –		January	10.5-2.012.0-3.	0-3.51	-	-	None
	_		February	10.5-2.012.0-3.	0-3.51	-	-	None
	_		March	10.5-2.012.0-3.	0-3.51	-	-	None
	_		April	10.5-2.012.0-3.5	0-3.51	-	-	None
	_		May	11.0-3.5 5.0-6.7	.0-6.71	-	-	None
	_		June	12.0-3.515.	515.0-6.71		-	None
	_		July	13.5-6.01 >6.0	•6.0 I	-		None
	_		August	13.5-6.01	>6.0	-	1	None
	_		November	11.0-3.012.5-3.	5-3.51	-	1	None
	_		December	10.5-2.012.0-3.	0-3.51	-	1	None
;					_			
BgeAH: Birds		Activition						
	 -		January	10.0-1.01	76.0	0.0-0.5 Verv	erv briefl	Frequent
			February		0.94	0.0-0.5 Verv		
	- - - -		March		0.94	0.0-0.5 Very		
	_		April	10.0-1.01	>6.0	0.0-0.5 Very	ery brief	
	_		May	11.5-3.5	>6.0	0.0-0.5 Very		brief Frequent
	_		June	_	>6.0 I	0.0-0.5 Very		brief Occasional
	_		July	_	>e.o l	0.0-0.5 Very		brief[Occasional]
	_		Angust	13.5-6.01	>6.0 I	0.0-0.5 Very		brief[Occasional]
	_		September	_	>6.0 I	0.0-0.5 Very	ery brief!	Rare
	_		October	15.0-6.01	>6.0 I	0.0-0.5 Very	ery brief	Rare
	_		November	_	>6.0 I	0.0-0.5 Very		brief Occasional
	_		December	10.0-1.01	>6.0 I	0.0-0.5 Very		brief Frequent
				_ ·	_			
sgeAHU: Birds, undrained		Negligible						
	· –	1	January	0.0	>6.0 I	0.0-1.0 Very long	ery long	Frequent
	_		February	-	>6.0	0.0-1.0 Very	ery long	Frequent
	_		March	_	>6.0	0.0-1.0 Very	ery long	Frequent
	_		April	-	>6.0 I	0.0-1.0 Very long	ery long	Frequent
	_		Мау	-	>6.0	0.0-1.01	Long	Frequent
	_		June	-	>6.0 I	0.0-1.01	Long	Frequent
	_		July	_	>6.0 I	0.0-1.01	Long	Frequent
	_		August	_	>6.0 I	0.0-1.01	Brief	Occasional
	_		September	_	>6.0 I	0.0-1.01	Brief	Rare
			October	<u></u>	>6.0 I	0.0-1.01	Brief	Rare
	- · - ·		November	- ·	0.94	0.0-1.01	Long	Occasional
	_		December	0.0	0.9	0.0-1.0 Very long	ery long	Frequent
	_		_	-	_	-		_

Table 20. -- Water Features -- Continued

	_			Water	table		Ponding	
	Hydro-	Surface	Month	Upper		Surface	Duration	Duration Frequency
and soil name	logic	runoff		limit	limit	water		
				<u></u>	ţ	- - - - - - -		
				 -	 -	 -		
BkeB:	_		_	_	_	_		_
Bloomfield	- ·	Negligible	_ !		_			_ :
			Jan-Dec 	 				None
Alvin	4 4	Very low		_	_	_		_
	_		Jan-Dec	 -	-	-	}	None
Blocher	 U	Medium						
	- - · -		January	12.0-3.012.5-3.51	2.5-3.5		;	None
_	_		February	12.0-3.012.5-3.51	2.5-3.51	-	-	None
-	_		March	12.0-3.012.5-	2.5-3.5	-	-	None
	_		April	12.0-3.012.5-	2.5-3.5	-	-	None
	_		December	12.0-3.012.5-3.5	2.5-3.5	-	-	None
	_		_	_	_	-		_
Jennings	_ U	Medium	_	_	_	_		_
_	_		January	12.0-3.012.5-	2.5-3.5	-	-	None
	_		February	12.0-3.012.5-3.		-	-	None
	_		March	12.0-3.012.5-	'n.	-	-	None
_	_		April	12.0-3.012.5-	2.5-3.5	-	-	None
	_		Мау	12.5-3.013.0-3.5	3.0-3.5	-	-	None
	_		November	12.5-3.013.0-3.5	3.0-3.5	-	-	None
	_		December	12.0-3.012.5-3.5	2.5-3.5	-		None
Blocks	 	i i						
	, _	: n !	January	12.0-3.012.5-	2.5-3.51	- 	;	None
	· -		February	12 0-3 012 5-	~		;	- And
			March	12.0-3.012.5-	2.5-3.51	- 	;	None
	_		April	12.0-3.01	2.0-3.012.5-3.51			None
_	_		December	12.0-3.012.5-3	2.5-3.5	-	-	None
	_		_	_	_	_		
Jennings	_ ပ	High	_	_		_		_
	_		January	12.0-3.012.5-	2.5-3.5	-		None
_	_		February	12.0-3.012.5-	2.5-3.5	-	-	None
_	_		March	12.0-3.012.5-	2.5-3.5	-		None
_	_		April	12.0-3.0	2.0-3.012.5-3.51	-	!	None
	_		May	12.5-3.0	5-3.013.0-3.51	-	-	None
_	_		November	12.5-3.0	2.5-3.0 3.0-3.5	-	-	None
_	_		December	12.0-3.0	2.0-3.012.5-3.51	-	-	None
			_	_		_		

Table 20. --Water Features -- Continued

	-		-	01404	-	2000		1-
	_		_		- 1	FORGING		_
Map symbol	Hydro-	Surface	Month	_		Surface Duration Frequency	Frequency	_
and soil name	logic	runoff	_	limit limit	t water		_	_
	group		_	_	depth		_	_
	_		_	Ft Ft	Ft		_	_
	_		_	_	_		_	_
BlcC2:	_		_	_	_		_	_
Deputy	_ ပ	High	_				_	_
	_		January	11.5-2.5 2.0-3.	.51 1	:	None	_
	_		February	5-2.	.51 1	-	None	_
	_		March	11.5-2.512.0-3.	.51 1	-	None	_
	_		April	11.5-2.512.0-3.5	.51 1	:	None	_
	_		May	12.0-3.513.5-5.0	1 10:	:	None	_
	_		June	12.5-3.513.5-5.0	1 10:	:	None	_
	_		November	12.0-3.013.0-3.5	.51 1	-	None	_
	_		December	11.5-2.512.0-3.	.51 1	-	None	_
	_		_	_	_		_	_
BlcC3:	_		_	_	_		_	_
Blocher, severely eroded	_ _ _	Very high	_	_	- -		_	_
	_		January	12.0-3.012.5-3.	.51 1	-	None	_
	_		February	12.0-3.012.5-3.5	.51 1	-	None	_
	_		March	12.0-3.012.5-3.	.51 1	-	None	_
	_		April	12.0-3.012.5-3.	.51 1	-	None	_
	_		December	12.0-3.012.5-3.5	.51 1	-	None	_
	_		_	_	_		_	_
Jennings, severely eroded	— Д	Very high	_		_		_	_
	_		January	11.5-2.512.0-3.0	1 10:	-	None	_
	_		February		1 10:	-	None	_
	_		March	11.5-2.5 2.0-3.0	1 10:	-	None	_
	_		April	11.5-2.5 2.0-3.0	10.	-	None	_
	_		May	12.0-2.512.5-3.0	1 10:	-	None	_
	_		November	12.0-2.512.5-3.0	1 10:	-	None	_
	_		December	11.5-2.5 2.0-3.0	1 10:	-	None	_
	_		_	-	- -		_	_
Deputy, severely eroded	_ υ _	High	_	_	- -		_	_
	_		January	11.5-2.512.0-3.	.51	-	None	_
	_		February	.5-2.		-	None	_
	_		March	11.5-2.5 2.0-3.	.51 1	-	None	_
	_		April		.51 1	-	None	_
	_		May	12.0-3.513.5-5.0	1 10:	-	None	_
	_		June	12.5-3.513.5-5.0	10.	-	None	_
	_		November	12.0-3.013.0-3.5	.51 1	-	None	_
	_		December	11.5-2.512.0-3.	.51 1	-	None	_
	_		_	_	_		_	Ξ

shle 20 -- We ter Restures-- Oc elde

_	_		_	Water	- 1		- 1	
Map symbol	Hydro-	Surface	Month	Upper	Lower	Surface		Duration Frequency
	group	1				depth		
				Ft	Ft	Ft		
BlgC2:								
Blocher	υ	High		- 6	- 2 - 2 - 2		!	
-			February	12.0-3.012.	5-3.		;	None
_	_		March	12.0-3.012.5-3.5	2.5-3.51		;	None
_	_		April	12.0-3.012.5-3.5	2.5-3.5	-	-	None
			December	12.0-3.012.5-3.5	2.5-3.5			None
 Cincinnati		High						
_	_		January	11.7-3.012.	2.5-3.5	-	-	None
_	_		February	11.7-3.012.5-3.5	2.5-3.5	-	-	None
-	_		March	11.7-3.012.5-3.5	2.5-3.5	-	-	None
_	_		April	11.7-3.012.5-3.5	2.5-3.5	-	-	None
			May	12.5-3.013.0-4.0	3.0-4.01		-	None
-			November	12.5-3.013.0-3.5	3.0-3.51		-	None
-	_		December	11.7-3.012.	2.5-3.5		!	None
BlgC3:								
Blocher, severely eroded	Δ	Very high	_	_	_	_		_
_	_		January	12.0-3.012.	2.5-3.5	-	-	None
-	_		February	12.0-3.012.	2.5-3.5	-	-	None
_	_		March	12.0-3.012.5-3.5	2.5-3.5	-	-	None
-	_		April	12.0-3.012.5-3.5	2.5-3.5	-	-	None
_			December	12.0-3.012.5-3.5	2.5-3.5			None
Cincinnati severely								
	Ω	Very high						
_	_		January	11.0-1.712.0-2	2.0-2.5	-	-	None
_	_		February	11.0-1.712.0-2.5	2.0-2.5	-	-	None
_	_		March	11.0-1.7 2.0-2.5	2.0-2.51	-	-	None
_	_		April	11.0-1.7 2.0-2.5	2.0-2.5	-	-	None
_	_		Мау	12.0-2.512.5-3	2.5-3.5	-	-	None
	_		November	11.5-2.012.5-3.0	2.5-3.01		!	None
	_		December	11.0-1.7 2.0-2	2.0-2.5		-	None
BIKE2:								
Bonnell	U U	High	_	_	_	_		_
			Jan-Dec				-	None
Blocher	υ	High						
_	_		January	12.0-3.012.5-3.5	2.5-3.5		-	None
	_		February	12.0-3.012.5-3.5	2.5-3.51		-	None
-	_		March	12.0-3.012.5-3	2.5-3.5			None
-	_		April	12.0-3.012.5-3.5	2.5-3.5			None
			December 	2.0-3.0 2.5-3.5 	2.5-3.5			None –

Table 20. --Water Features--Continued

				- 1					Т
	_		_	۱.،	- 1		Ponding		_[
	Hydro-	Surface	Month	Upper		Surface	Duration	Duration Frequency	_
and soil name	Logic group	runoff		Limit 	Limit	water depth			
				Ft	Ft	Ft			
B1kE2:		ì		· - ·					
H10K0ry	– –	нтди	 Jan-Dec				1	None	
BnjA:									
Bobtown	 4	very low	 January	11.5-2.01	0.9<	 ¦	;	None	
	- -		February	11.5-2.01	0.9<	 -	}	None	
_	_		March	11.5-2.0	>6.0	-	-	None	_
	_		April	11.5-2.01	>6.0	-		None	_
_	_		Мау	12.0-3.01	>6.0	-	-	None	_
			June	12.0-3.01	>6.0	- ·	-	None	_
			July	13.0-4.01	>6.0	- · - ·	-	None	
			August	13.0-4.01	0.9	 		None	
			Dogmbor	12.0-3.01	0.9	 		None	
			Teccerification	0.1) }	 			
BnuD3: Ronnell severely eroded		H;							
	 ,	1611	Jan-Dec					None	
Hickory, severely eroded	— — м	High							
		,	Jan-Dec		-		-	None	
 Blocher, severely eroded	 О	Very high							
	_		January	12.0-3.012.5-3.	2.5-3.5	-	}	None	_
	_		February	12.0-3.012.5-3.5	2.5-3.5	-	-	None	_
	_		March	12.0-3.012.5-3.5	2.5-3.5	-	-	None	_
	_		April	12.0-3.012.5-3.5	2.5-3.5	-	-	None	_
			December	12.0-3.012.5-3.5	2.5-3.5	 		None	
BnxE2:									
Bonnell	 υ	High	 Jan-Dec					None	
 Grayford	— — м	Medium							
_			Jan-Dec 				-	None	
	- -								_
Bonnell, severely eroded	 ပ	High	 Jan-Dec 	 	-	 		None	
Grayford, severely eroded	м	Medium		:					
			Jan-Dec 	 		 		None	

Table 20. -- Water Features -- Continued

				- 1				-
	- ·	•	:	ᄓ.	table	_ ;		
	Hydro-	Surface	Month	Upper	Lower	Surface		Duration Frequency
and soll name	Logic group	ranori		TIMIT	TIWIT	water depth		
				Ft	ъt	Ft		
BobE4: Bonnell, very severely eroded	υ	Very high						
Hickory, very severely eroded	 	High	Jan - Dec - -	 		 		None
		'n	Jan-Dec		-		-	None
BodAQ: Bonnie	ບ 	Negligible						
	_		January	10.0-1.01	>6.0	10.0-0.51	0.0-0.5 Very brief	
			February	10.0-1.01	>6.0	10.0-0.5 Very		
			March April	10.0-1.01	0.0	10.0-0.5 Very	5 Very brief 5 Very brief	Frequent Frequent
			May	11.5-3.51	× 0.9	10.0-0.01		
	· -		June	0-4.	>6.0	10.0-0.01		0
	_		July	13.0-5.01	>6.0	10.0-0.51		brief[Occasional]
	_		August	13.5-6.01	>6.0	10.0-0.51		brief Occasional
	_		September	15.0-6.01	>6.0	10.0-0.51	5 Very brief	Rare
	_		October	15.0-6.01	>6.0	10.0-0.51	5 Very brief	Rare
	_		November	10.5-1.51	>6.0	10.0-0.51	Very brief	0.0-0.5 Very brief Occasional
			December	10.0-1.01	>6.0	10.0-0.5 Very	Very brief	brief Frequent
CcaG: Caneyville	υ	Very high	 - Jan-Dec					None
Rock outcrop.								
CcbC2: Caneyville	υ 	High						
			Jan-Dec 		-		-	None
Zenas	м	LOW	 Jan-Dec	 				None
CcgD2: Caneyville	υ	Very high						
			Jan-Dec 	 	-	 		None
Grayford	м	Medium	 Jan-Dec		-			None
	_		_	_		_		_

Table 20.--Water Features--Continued

	_		_	Water	table		Fonding	
Map symbol	Hydro-	Surface	Month	Upper	Lower	Surface	Duration	Surface Duration Frequency
and soil name	logic	runoff	_	limit	limit	water		_
	group		_	_	_	depth		_
	_		_	Et	Ft	Εţ		_
CcgD3:	 							
Caneyville, severely		1						
eroded	 J	пртн	 Jan-Dec					None
	_	;	_	_		_		
Grayford, severely eroded	— - м — -	Medium						
			Jan-Dec I	¦ 	:	 ¦	:	ouou None
CldB2:	· –					-		
Cincinnati	_ ე	Medium	_	_	_	_		_
	_		January	11.7-3.012.	2.5-3.5	-	-	None
	_		February	11.7-3.0	1.7-3.012.5-3.5		-	None
	_		March	11.7-3.0	1.7-3.012.5-3.5		-	None
	_		April	11.7-3.0	1.7-3.012.5-3.5	-	-	None
	_		Мау	12.5-3.0	5-3.013.0-4.0	-	!	None
	_		November	12.5-3.0	2.5-3.013.0-3.5	-	-	None
	_		December	11.7-3.0	1.7-3.012.5-3.5			None
	_		_	_	_	_		_
Blocher	_ 0 _	Medium	_	_		_		_
	_		January	12.0-3.0	2.0-3.012.5-3.5		-	None
	_		February	12.0-3.0	2.0-3.012.5-3.5	-	-	None
	_		March	12.0-3.012.5-3.	12.5-3.5	-	-	None
	_		April	12.0-3.0	2.0-3.012.5-3.5	-	-	None
	_		December	12.0-3.0	2.0-3.012.5-3.5		-	None
C1 £x .								
Cobbsfork	ပ 	Low						
	_		January	10.0-1.0	13.5-5.0	0.0-1.0 3.5-5.0 0.0-0.5 Very	Very brief	Frequent
	_		February	10.0-1.0	13.5-5.0	0.0-1.0 3.5-5.0 0.0-0.5 Very	Very brief	Frequent
	_		March	10.0-1.0	13.5-5.0	0.0-1.0 3.5-5.0 0.0-0.5 Very	Very brief	
	_		April	10.0-1.0	13.5-5.0	0.0-1.0 3.5-5.0 0.0-0.5 Very	Very brief	Frequent
	_		Мау	10.0-1.5	15.0-6.7	515.0-6.710.0-0.51Very	Very brief	
	_		June	11.0-3.5	15.0-6.7	515.0-6.710.0-0.51Very		brief Occasional
	_		July	13.5-6.01 >6.0	0.9<	0.0-0.5 Very		brief[Occasional]
	_		August	13.5-6.01	0.9<	0.0-0.5 Very		brief Occasional
	_		September	-	-	0.0-0.5 Very	Very brief	Rare
	_		October	-		0.0-0.5 Very	Very brief	Rare
	_		November	10.0-1.5	13.5-5.0	0.0-0.5	Very brief	0.0-1.5 3.5-5.0 0.0-0.5 Very brief Occasional
	_		December	10.0-1.0	13.5-5.0	0.0-1.0 3.5-5.0 0.0-0.5 Very		brief Frequent
	_		_	_	_	_		_

Table 20. -- Water Features -- Continued

	_			Water	table		Ponding	
	7	9			1	9		
Map symbol	Hydro-I	Surrace	Month	Upper	LOWer	Surrace	Duration	Duration Frequency
	Todic group	ranori			711111	water depth		
	_		_	- Ft	Εt	- Ft		_
_	_		_	_		_		_
CwaAQ:	_		_	_		_		_
Cuba	— в	Very low	_	_		_		_
	_		January		-		-	None
	_		February	- -	-		-	None
	_		March		-		-	None
	_		April	-	:		!	None
	_		Мау		-		-	None
	_		June	- -	-		-	None
	_		July	- -	-		-	None
	_		August	- -	-		-	None
	_		September		-		-	None
	_		October		-		-	None
	_		November		-		-	None
	_		December	-	-		-	None
CvcAA:	_ д	Negligible						
<u> </u>	_	1	January	10.0-0.51	>6.0	10.0-0.51	Long	Frequent
_	_		February	10.0-0.51	>6.0	10.0-0.51	Long	Frequent
_	_		March	10.0-0.51	>6.0	10.0-0.51	Long	Frequent
_	_		April	10.5-1.01	>6.0	10.0-0.51	Brief	Occasional
_	_		Мау	12.0-3.01	>6.0	10.0-0.51	Brief	Occasional
_	_		June	14.0-5.01	>6.0	10.0-0.51	Brief	Occasional
_	_		July	-	-	10.0-0.51	Brief	Occasional
_	_		August	-	-	10.0-0.51	Brief	Occasional
	_		September	-	:	10.0-0.51	Brief	Occasional
	_		October	14.0-5.01	>6.0	10.0-0.51	Brief	Occasional
	_		November	12.0-3.01	>6.0	10.0-0.51	Brief	Occasional
	_		December	10.0-0.51	>6.0	10.0-0.51	Long	Frequent
Dibois	 U	Medium						
	· -		January	10.5-2.012.0-3.5	2.0-3.5	 - -	-	None
	· -		February	10.5-2.012.0-3.5	2.0-3.5	-		None
	· –		March	10.5-2.012.0-3.51	2.0-3.5		1	None
	_		April	10.5-2.012.0-3.5	2.0-3.5	-	;	None
	_		May	11.0-3.5 5.0-6.7	5.0-6.7	-	;	None
_	_		June	12.0-3.515.0-6.7	5.0-6.7		-	None
_	_		July	13.5-6.01 >6.0	>6.0		-	None
	_		August	13.5-6.01 >6.0	>6.0	-	-	None
	_		November	11.0-3.012.5-3.5	2.5-3.5		-	None
	_		December	10.5-2.012.0-3.5	2.0-3.5	-	-	None
_	_		_	_		_		_

Table 20.--Water Features--Continued

				- 1					
	_		_	Water t	table		Ponding		_
Map symbol	Hydro-	Surface	Month	Upper	Lower	Surface	Duration	Duration Frequency	_
and soil name	logic	runoff	_	limit	limit	water		_	_
	group			1	-	depth		1	_
	_		_	Ft	Ft	Ft		_	_
	- -		_	- -	_	_		_	_
DfnB2:	_		_	- -	_	_		_	_
Dubois	– о	Medium	_	_	_	_		_	_
	- -		January	10.5-2.012.0-3.	.0-3.51	-	!	None	_
	- -		February	10.5-2.012.0-3.5	.0-3.51	-	-	None	_
	- -		March	10.5-2.012.0-3.	.0-3.51	-	-	None	_
	- -		April	10.5-2.012.0-3.	.0-3.51	-	!	None	_
	- -		May	11.0-3.515.0-6.7	17.9-0.	-	!	None	_
	- -		June	12.0-3.515.0-6.7	17.9-0.	-	!	None	_
	- -		July	13.5-6.01 >6.0	>6.0	-	!	None	_
	- -		August	13.5-6.01 >6.0	>6.0	-	!	None	_
	- -		November	11.0-3.012.5-3.	.5-3.51	-	!	None	_
	_		December	10.5-2.012.0-3.5	.0-3.51	-	!	None	_
	_		_	- -	_	_		_	_
DtwC2:	_		_	- -	_	_		_	_
Deputy	о -	High	_	_	_	_		_	_
	_		January	11.5-2.512	512.0-3.51	-	-	None	_
	- -		February	11.5-2.512	512.0-3.51	-	!	None	_
	_		March	11.5-2.512	512.0-3.51	-	-	None	_
	- -		April		512.0-3.51	-	-	None	_
	- -		Мау	12.0-3.513	513.5-5.01	-	-	None	_
	_		June	12.5-3.513.5-5.0	3.5-5.01	-	!	None	_
	_		November	12.0-3.013.0-3.	3.0-3.51	-	!	None	_
	_		December	11.5-2.512	512.0-3.51	-	-	None	_
	- -		_	- -	_	-		_	_
DtzC3:	_		_	- -	_	_		_	_
Deputy, severely eroded	- υ -	High	_	_	_	_		_	_
	- -		Jannary	. 5-2.	512.0-3.51	-	-	None	_
	- -		February	5-2.	512.0-3.51	-	-	None	_
	- -		March	11.5-2.512	512.0-3.51	-	-	None	_
	- -		April	. 5-2.	512.0-3.51	-	-	None	_
	_		Мау	12.0-3.513	513.5-5.01	-	-	None	_
	_		June	12.5-3.513	513.5-5.01	-	-	None	_
	_		November		3.0-3.51	-	-	None	_
	_		December	11.5-2.512	512.0-3.51	-	-	None	_
Trappist, severely eroded	– – ს	High		 					
	_		Jan-Dec	-	-	-	-	None	_
	_		_	_		_			_

Table 20. -- Water Features -- Continued

	_		_	Water	table		Ponding	
Map symbol	Hydro-	Surface	Month	Upper		Surface	Duration	Surface Duration Frequency
and soil name	Logic group	runoii		Limit 	Limit	water depth		
	_		_	- Ft	- Et	- Et		_
F. C. P. C.								
Elkinsville	- — м	Low				- - 		
	_		January	<u> </u>	-	-	-	None
	- -		February	-	-	- -	-	None
	<u>-</u>		March	-	-	- -	-	None
	<u>-</u>		April	-	-	- -	-	None
	_		Мау	-	-	-	-	None
	_		June	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	-	!	None
	- -		July	<u> </u> -	<u> </u>	- -	-	None
	<u>-</u>		August	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	- -	-	None
	- -		September	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	- -	-	None
	- -		October	-	<u> </u>	-	!	None
	- -		November	<u> </u>	-	-	-	None
			December	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	- · - ·	-	None
EesB2:	 - 	į						
מארדדע ביין ביין מארדדער ביין מארדדער ביין מארדדער ביין מארדדער ביין מארדדער ביין מארדדער ביין מארדדער ביין מאר	 4 	*	Jan-Dec					None
Millstone	— — м	Low						
			Jan-Dec 	 			-	None
FdbA:								
Fincastle	— в	LOW	_	_	_	_		_
	- -		January	10.5-2.0	0.5-2.0 3.3-5.0	- -	-	None
	- -		February	10.5-2.0	0.5-2.013.3-5.0	- -	-	None
	- · - ·		March	10.5-2.013.3-	13.3-5.0	 	!	None
	 		April	10.5-5.015.5-		 	!	None
			May Time	1.5-3.3 3.3- 1 5-3 3 3 3-	1 5-3 3 3 3-5 0	 		None
	 		October	11 5-3 3	٦.	 -	;	None
	· _		November		313.3-5.0	 -	-	None
	_		December	10.5-3.013.	13.3-5.0	-	-	None
1274								
Fincastle	- — м	LOW				_		
	_		January	10.5-2.013.3-	13.3-5.0	-	-	None
	-		February	10.5-2.013.3-	13.3-5.0	-	-	None
	-		March	10.5-2.013.3-	13.3-5.0	-	-	None
	<u>-</u>		April	10.5-3.013.3-	ď.	- -	-	None
	_		Мау	11.5-3.3 4.5-	ď.	-	-	None
	-		June	11.5-3.3 4.5-	14.5-5.0	- -	-	None
			October	11.5-3.3	1.5-3.3 4.5-5.0	- · - ·	-	None
			November	11.5-3.3	1.5-3.3 4.5-5.0	- · -		None
	- -		December	10.5-3.0	0.5-3.0 3.3-5.0	- -	!	None

Table 20. -- Water Features -- Continued

	-		-	Water 1	+ahla		Ponding		T-
Mes cember	Hardro	Sirte	MON		١,	Sinte	oo i teariid		. _
and soil name	llogic	runoff		limit		water			
	group				_	depth		1	_
	_		_	Ft	Ft	Ft			_
. 6-4-4-1									
ruqb: Xenia	— — ф	LOW							
	_		January	11.5-2.51	3.3-5.01	-	-	None	_
	_		February	2	3.3-5.01	-	-	None	_
	_		March	2	3.3-5.01	-	-	None	_
	_		April	11.5-2.51	513.3-5.01	-	-	None	_
	_		May	2	513.3-5.01	-		None	_
	_		June	12.0-3.31	3.3-5.01	-	-	None	_
	_		October	12.0-3.313.3-5.0	3.3-5.01	-	-	None	_
	_		November	ا	3.3-5.01	-	}	None	_
			December	11.5-2.51	3.3-5.01	- ·	-	None	_
GmsF:	 								
Greybrook	_ 0 _	Very high	_	_	_	-		_	_
			Jan-Dec	- ·			}	None	_
HccB2:	 								
Haubstadt	ے ن ب	Medium	_	_	_	_		_	_
	_		January	11.5-2.012.0-3.0	2.0-3.01	-	-	None	_
	_		February	11.5-2.012.0-3.0	2.0-3.01	-	-	None	_
	_		March	11.5-2.012.0-3.0	2.0-3.01	-	-	None	_
	_		April	11.5-2.012.0-3.0	2.0-3.01	-		None	_
	_		May	12.0-3.515.0-6.7	5.0-6.71	-	!	None	_
	_		June	13.0-4.0 5.0-6.7	5.0-6.7	-	-	None	_
			July	14.0-6.01 >6.0	0.94	<u> </u>	-	None	_
	_		November	12.0-2.512.5-3.0	2.5-3.01	-	-	None	_
			December	11.5-2.0 2.0-3.0	2.0-3.01			None	
HCGAH:									
Haymond	— м	Very low	_	_	_	_		_	_
	_		January	-	-	-	}	None	_
	- -		February	- -	-	-	-	None	_
			March	- · - ·		- · ¦		None	
	_		April	<u> </u>	:	:	:	None	_
	_		Мау	-	-	-	-	None	_
	- -		June	- -	-	-		None	_
	_		July	-	-	-		None	_
	_		August	-	-	-		None	_
	_		September	-	-	-	-	None	_
			October	- ·		- ·		None	_
			November	- · - ·	:		-	None	
			December	 	:		-	None	
	_		_	_	-	-		_	_

able 20 --Water Features--Continued

	_		_	Water	table		Ponding	_
	Hydro-	Surface	Month	Upper	Lower	Surface	Duration	Duration Frequency
and soil name	logic group	runoff		limit 	l limit 	water depth		
	_		_	Ft	Ft	Ft		_
	_				_			_
HcgAw: Haymond	— — ф	Very low						
•	_	ı	January			-	-	None
	_		February			-	-	None
	_		March	-			!	None
	_		April		-	-	!	None
	_		Мау		:		-	None
	_		June	-	:		!	None
	_		July		<u> </u>		-	None
	_		August		<u> </u>		-	None
	_		September				-	None
	_		October				-	None
	_		November				-	None
	_		December			-	-	None
	_		_		_	_		_
naymona, irequenciy		Negligible						
	- -		January			10.5-2.0 Very	Very brief	Frequent
	_		February	-		10.5-2.0 Very	Very brief!	
	_		March		-	10.5-2.0 Very	Very brief	Frequent
	_		April		-	10.5-2.0 Very	Very brief	
	_		Мау		-	10.5-2.0 Very		brief Occasional
	_		June			10.5-2.0 Very		brief Occasional
	_		July			10.5-2.0 Very		brief Occasional
	_		August	-	-	10.5-2.0 Very	Very brief	
	_		September			10.5-2.0 Very	Very brief	
	_		October		-	10.5-2.0 Very		
	_		November		:	10.5-2.0 Very		Rare
	_		December	<u> </u>		10.5-2.0 Very		brief Occasional
HeeG:								
Hickory	<u>я</u>	High	_	_	_	_		_
			Jan-Dec 			 		None
HizE2:	- -							
Hickory	<u>п</u>	High						-
			Dec			 		
Grayford	м	Medium	 Jan-Dec				-	None
	- -		<u> </u>	_	_	_		-

Table 20. --Water Features -- Continued

				- N	olde+		Donding	
Lodmin ceM	Handron	Sirfa	Month	Three	T OWO.	Surface		Diretion Eremiency
and soil name	llogic	runoff		Jimit	limit	water		
	group		_	_		depth		_
	_		_	Ft	Ft	Ft		1
HizE3:	 							
Hickory, severely eroded	— — м — —	High	 Jan-Dec		-	 		None
Grayford, severely eroded	— — ф	Medium						
			Jan-Dec		-			None
HleAW:		פולימיומסא						
	 1		January	10.5-2.01	>6.0	 		None
	_		February	10.5-2.01	>6.0	-	-	None
	_		March	10.5-2.01		-	!	None
	_		April	10.5-2.01		-	-	None
	_		Мау	12.0-4.01		- -	-	None
	_		June	12.5-5.01		- 	!	None
	- -		l July	13.0-6.01		- -	-	None
	_		Angust	13.0-6.01		- 	-	None
	_		September	14.0-6.01		-	-	None
	_		October	14.0-6.01		- -	-	None
	_		November	11.5-4.01		-	-	None
			December	10.5-2.01	>6.0	- ·	-	None
Medora	 -	Medical						
	 · -		January	11.7-3.011.7-3	1.7-3.5		-	None
	_		February	11.7-3.0 1.7-3.	1.7-3.5	-	-	None
	_		March	11.7-3.011.7-3		-	-	None
	_		April	11.7-3.012.0-3.5	2.0-3.5	-	-	None
	_		Мау	12.5-3.013.0-4.01	3.0-4.0	- -	-	None
	_		November	12.5-3.013.0-3.51	3.0-3.5	- -	-	None
	_		December	11.7-3.012.0-3.5	2.0-3.5	- -	-	None
MhyC3:								
Medora, severely eroded	_ _ _	Very high	_	_		_		_
	_		January	11.0-1.5 1.0-1.7	1.0-1.7	- -	-	None
	_		February	11.0-1.5 1.0-1.7	1.0-1.7	- -	-	None
	_		March	11.0-1.5 1.0-1.7	1.0-1.7	-	-	None
	<u>-</u>		April	11.0-1.5	5 1.0-1.7	- -	-	None
			Мау	11.5-2.5	512.0-3.01	- : - :	-	None
			November	11.5-2.5 2.0-3.0	2.0-3.0	 	!	None
			December 	T.O-1.5 	1.0-1.	 	:	None

Jable 20 --Water Features--Continued

					- 1			
		_		_	Water table		Ponding	
Map symbol		Hydro-	Surface	Month	Upper Lower	Surface		Duration Frequency
and soil name		logic	runoff	_	limit limit	water		_
		group		1		depth		1
		_		_	Ft Ft	- Ft		-
		_		_	_	_		_
MmoC3:		_		_	_	_		_
Miami, severely eroded	ded	_ ບ _	Very high	_	_	_		_
		_		January	12.0-3.012.5-3.3		!	None
		_		February	12.0-3.012.5-3.3		-	None
		_		March	12.0-3.012.5-3.3		-	None
		_		April	12.0-3.012.5-3.31		-	None
		_		May	12.5-3.012.5-3.3		-	None
		_		June	12.5-3.012.5-3.3	-	-	None
		_		October	12.5-3.012.5-3.3		-	None
		_		November	12.5-3.012.5-3.3		-	None
		_		December	12.0-3.012.5-3.3	-	-	None
		_		_	_	_		_
MmoD3:		_		_	_	_		_
Miami, severely eroded-	ded	_ ပ _	Very high	_	_	_		_
		_		January	12.0-3.012.5-3.3		-	None
		_		February	12.0-3.012.5-3.3		-	None
		_		March			-	None
		_		April	12.0-3.012.5-3.3		-	None
		_		May	5-3.012.		-	None
		_		June	12.5-3.012.5-3.3		-	None
		_		October	5-3		-	None
		_		November	m	.31 1	-	None
		_		December	12.0-3.012.5-3.3		-	None
		_		_	-	_		_
MnpC2:		_		_	_	- -		_
Miami		_ ပ _	Very high	_	_	_		_
		_		January	12.0-3.012.5-3.3		-	None
		_		February	12.0-3.012.5-3.3		-	None
		_		March	12.0-3.012.5-3.31		-	None
		_		April	12.0-3.012.5-3.3		-	None
		_		May	5-3.012.5-3	.31 1	-	None
		_		June	12.5-3.012.5-3.3	3	-	None
		_		October	12.5-3.012.5-3.3		-	None
		_		November	12.5-3.012.5-3.31		-	None
		_		December	12.0-3.012.5-3.3	-		None
		_		_	_	_		_

Table 20. --Water Features--Continued

	_		_	Water table	Pon	Ponding	-
Map symbol	Hydro-	Surface	Month	Upper Lower Su	Surface Durat	Duration Frequency	у
and soil name	logic	runoff	_	limit limit w	water	_	-
	group		1		depth		-
	_		_	Ft Ft	Ft	_	-
		10.11					
мташт	- · : - ·	very nign	_ !	- :			
	_		January	12.0-3.012.5-3.31		_	_
	_		February	12.0-3.012.5-3.31		-	-
	_		March	12.0-3.012.5-3.31		- None	-
	_		April	12.0-3.012.5-3.31		- None	-
	_		Мау	12.5-3.012.5-3.31		- None	-
	_		June	12.5-3.012.5-3.31		- None	-
	_		October	12.5-3.012.5-3.31		- None	-
	_		November	12.5-3.012.5-3.31		- None	-
	_		December	12.0-3.012.5-3.31		- None	-
	_		_	_	_	_	-
NaaA:	_		_	_	_	_	-
Nabb	_ ე _	Medium	_	_	_	_	-
	_		January	11.5-2.012.0-3.31		- None	-
	_		February	11.5-2.012.0-3.31		- None	-
	_		March	11.5-2.012.0-3.31		-	-
	_		April	11.5-2.012.0-3.31		- None	-
	_		Мау	12.0-3.515.0-6.71		- None	-
	_		June	13.0-4.015.0-6.71		-	-
	_		July	14.0-6.01 >6.0		- None	-
	_		November	12.0-2.512.5-3.31		-	-
			December	11.5-2.012.0-3.31		- None	-
Naabz : Nabb	 -	Medica					-
	 		January	11.5-2.012.0-3.31	- - -	- None	_
	_		February	11.5-2.012.0-3.31	-	_	_
	_		March	11.5-2.012.0-3.31		- None	-
	_		April	11.5-2.012.0-3.31		- None	-
	_		Мау	12.0-3.515.0-6.71		- None	-
	_		June	13.0-4.015.0-6.71		-	-
	_		July	14.0-6.01 >6.0		-	-
	_		November	12.0-2.512.5-3.31		_	-
	_		December	11.5-2.012.0-3.31		- None	-
	_		_	_	_	_	-

Table 20. -- Water Features -- Continued

				- 1				
	-		_	Water	table		Ponding	_
Map symbol	Hydro-	Surface	Month	Upper	Lower	Surface	Duration	Duration Frequency
and soil name	logic	runoff	_	limit	limit	water		_
	group		1			depth		1
	_		_	Ft	Ft	Ft		_
	-		_	_		_		_
OfaAW:	-		_	_		_		_
Oldenburg	— · ш	Negligible	_ !		•			_ ;
	- -		January		>6.0	-	:	None
	-		February	5-2.	>6.0	-	!	None
	_		March	11.5-2.5	>6.0	-	-	None
	_		April	11.5-2.5	>6.0	-	-	None
	_		May	12.5-4.51	>6.0	-	-	None
	_		June	13.0-5.01	>6.0	-	-	None
	_		July	13.5-6.01	>6.0	-	-	None
	_		August	13.5-6.01	>6.0	-	-	None
	_		September	-	:	-	-	None
	_		October	-	:	-	-	None
	_		November	12.5-4.51	>6.0	-	-	None
	_		December	11.5-2.5	>6.0	-	!	None
	_		_	_		_		_
OmkC2:	_		_	_		_		_
Otwell	_ ე _	High	_	_		_		_
	-		January	12.0-3.012.	2.5-3.5	-	-	None
	_		February	12.0-3.012.5-3.	2.5-3.5	-	-	None
	_		March	12.0-3.012.5-	2.5-3.5	-	-	None
	_		April	12.0-3.012.5-	2.5-3.5	-	-	None
	_		May	12.5-3.013.0-4.0	3.0-4.0	-	-	None
	_		November	12.5-3.013.0-4.0	3.0-4.0	-	-	None
	-		December	12.0-3.012.5-3	2.5-3.5	-	-	None
	_		_	_		_		_
OmkC3:	_		_	_		-		_
Otwell, severely eroded	<u> </u>	Very high	_	_		_		_
	-		January	11.5-2.012.0-2.	2.0-2.5	-	-	None
	-		February	11.5-2.012.0-2.	2.0-2.5	-	-	None
	-		March	11.5-2.012.0-2.	2.0-2.5	-	-	None
	_		April	11.5-2.012.0-2.	2.0-2.5	-	-	None
	_		May	12.0-2.512.5-3.	2.5-3.5	-	-	None
	_		November	12.0-2.512.5-3.5	2.5-3.5	-	-	None
	_		December	11.5-2.012.0-2	2.0-2.5	-	-	None
	-		_	_		_		_
Omz.	- ·							
Orthents	<u>-</u> -							

Table 20. --Water Features -- Continued

	-							Т
	-		_	Water table		Ponding		П
Map symbol	Hydro-	Surface	Month	Upper Lower	Surface	Duration	Surface Duration Frequency	
and soil name	logic	runoff	_	limit limit	water		_	
	group		-		depth			
	_		_	Ft Ft	Ft		_	
	_		_	_	_		_	
PcrA:	_		_	_	_		_	
Pekin	— в —	Medium	_	_	_		_	
	_		January	11.5-2.012.0-3.0		-	None	
	_		February	11.5-2.012.0-3.0		-	None	
	_		March	11.5-2.012.0-3.0		-	None	
	_		April	11.5-2.012.0-3.0		-	None	
	_		Мау	12.0-3.515.0-6.7	-	-	None	
	_		June	13.0-4.015.0-6.7	-	!	None	
	_		July	14.0-6.01 >6.0	-	!	None	
	_		November	12.0-2.512.5-3.0	-	!	None	
	_		December	11.5-2.012.0-3.0	-	!	None	
	- -		_	_	_		_	
PcrB2:	_		_	_	_		_	
Pekin	о -	Medium	_	_	_		_	
	_		January	11.5-2.012.0-3.0	-	-	None	
	_		February	11.5-2.012.0-3.0	-	!	None	
	_		March	11.5-2.012.0-3.0	-	!	None	
	_		April	11.5-2.012.0-3.0	-	!	None	
	_		May	12.0-3.515.0-6.7	-	!	None	
	_		June	13.0-4.015.0-6.7	-	!	None	
	_		July	14.0-6.01 >6.0		-	None	
	_		November	12.0-2.512.5-3.0	-	-	None	
	_		December	11.5-2.012.0-3.0	-	!	None	
	_		_	_	- -		_	
PcrC2:	- -		_	_ _	_		_	
Pekin, eroded	_ υ _	High	_	_	_ _		_	
	_		January	11.5-2.012.0-3.0		-	None	
	_		February	11.5-2.012.0-3.0		-	None	
	_		March	11.5-2.012.0-3.0		!	None	
	_		April	11.5-2.012.0-3.0		-	None	
	_		Мау	12.0-3.515.0-6.7		-	None	
	_		June	13.0-4.015.0-6.7		-	None	
	_		July	14.0-6.01 >6.0		-	None	
	_		November	12.0-2.512.5-3.0		!	None	
	_		December	11.5-2.012.0-3.0	-	-	None	
	-		_	-	-		_	

Table 20. -- Water Features -- Continued

	_		_	ا ی	table		Ponding	-
Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic	Surface	Month	Upper limit	Lower	Surface water	Duration	Duration Frequency
	drozb					depth		
	_		_	- Ft	Εţ	Ft		_
								_
Phaa:	 							
reoga	 J	≱ Fo	 January	10.0-1.01	3.5-5.0	0.0-1.013.5-5.010.0-0.51Verv	 Perv brief	 Frequent
	- -		February	10.0-1.01	3.5-5.0	0.0-1.0 3.5-5.0 0.0-0.5 Very		
	_		March	10.0-1.01	3.5-5.0	0.0-1.013.5-5.010.0-0.51Very		
			April	10.0-1.01	3.5-5.0	0.0-1.0 3.5-5.0 0.0-0.5 Verv		_
	_		May	10.0-1.51	5.0-6.7	5.0-6.710.0-0.51		_
	. -		June	11.0-3.5 5.0-6.7 0.0-0.	5.0-6.7	10.0-0.51		. 으
	_		July	13.5-6.01	>6.0	10.0-0.5 Very		brief Occasional
	- - 		August	13.5-6.01	0.9<	10.0-0.5 Very		brief Occasional
	_		September	-	:	10.0-0.5 Very	ery brief	Rare
	_		October		;	10.0-0.5 Very	Pery brief	Rare
	_		November	10.0-1.5	3.5-5.0	.513.5-5.010.0-0.5lVery		brief[Occasional]
	_		December	10.0-1.01	3.5-5.0	.013.5-5.010.0-0.51Very		brief Frequent
PIDAH: Dionolis	 	Modifyi				- -		
	 , 	erorbirben	January	10.0-1.01	0.94	10.0-1.01	Brief	Fremment
	 		February	10.0-1.01	>6.0	10.0-1.01	Brief	Frequent
	_		March	10.0-1.01	>6.0	10.0-1.01	Brief	Frequent
	_		April	10.0-1.01	>6.0	10.0-1.01	Brief	Frequent
	_		Мау	11.5-3.5	>6.0	10.0-1.01	Brief	Frequent
	_		June	12.0-4.01	>6.0	10.0-1.01	Brief	Occasional
	_		July	13.0-5.01	>6.0	10.0-1.01	Brief	Occasional
	_		Angust	13.5-6.01	>6.0	10.0-1.01	Brief	Occasional
	_		September	15.0-6.01	>6.0	10.0-1.01	Brief	Rare
	_		October	15.0-6.01	>6.0	10.0-1.01	Brief	Rare
	_		November	10.5-1.5	>6.0	10.0-1.01	Brief	Occasional
	_		December	10.0-1.01	>6.0	10.0-1.01	Brief	Frequent
Plpahu:						 		
Piopolis, undrained	ບ -	Negligible	. _	· –		· -		· -
	_		January	0.0	>6.0	10.0-1.01	Long	Frequent
	_		February	0.0	>6.0	10.0-1.01	Long	Frequent
	_		March	0.0	>6.0	10.0-1.01	Long	Frequent
	_		April	0.0	>6.0		Long	Frequent
	_		Мау	0.0	>6.0		Long	Frequent
	_		June	0.0	>6.0		Long	Frequent
	_		July	0.0	>6.0		Brief	Frequent
	_		Angust	10.0-1.01	>6.0	10.0-1.01	Brief	Occasional
	_		September	10.0-3.01	>6.0	10.0-1.01	Brief	Rare
			October	10.0-3.51	0.9	10.0-1.01	Brief	Rare
			November	 	0.0	10.0-T.01	Briei	Uccasional Fremient
			December	 - 	0.0		Foud	Frequent
	-		_	-		-		-

Table 20. --Water Features -- Continued

	_		_	ای	table				_
	Hydro-	Surface	Month	Upper		Surface		Duration Frequency	_
and soil name	logic group	runoff		limit	limit 	water depth			
				 E	F	Ft.			
Pml.									
Pits, quarry									
RptG:									
Rohan	 	Very high	 Jan-Dec	 				 None	
Jessietown		High							
		h	Jan-Dec				1	None	
Rywb2:				 					
Russell	<u>я</u>	Low	_	-		_		_	_
	_		January	13.3-6.014.8-6.0	4.8-6.0	-		None	_
	_		February	13.3-6.014.8-6.0	4.8-6.0	-	-	None	_
	_		March	13.3-6.014.8-6.0	4.8-6.0	-	-	None	_
	_		April	13.3-6.014.8-6.0	4.8-6.0	-	-	None	_
	_		November	14.0-6.014.8-6.0	4.8-6.0	-	-	None	_
	- -		December	13.5-6.014.8-6.0	4.8-6.0	-	-	None	_
Rzfa:									
Ryker, terrace	- — м	Low							
	_		Jan-Dec		-	-	-	None	_
		;							_
Muscatatuck, terrace	— · ပ	Medium	_ !	- ;	- i			- ·	
			January	11.7-3.012.	2.5-3.5	- · ¦	!	None	
			February	11.7-3.012.	2.5-3.5		:	None	
			March	11.7-3.012.5-3.5	2.5-3.5		! !	None	
			TT TO T	12 5-3 013 0-4 0	0.0			N One	
			November	12.5-3.013.0-3.5	3.0-3.5		1	None	
	_		December	11.7-3.012.5-3.5	2.5-3.5	-	-	None	_
D= FB2.									
Ryker, terrace	- — ф	Low							
	_		Jan-Dec		-	-	-	None	_
Muscatatuck, terrace	 _ 	Medium							
	_		January	11.7-3.012.	2.5-3.5	-	-	None	_
	_		February	11.7-3.012.5-3.5	2.5-3.5	-	-	None	_
	_		March	11.7-3.012.	2.5-3.5	-	-	None	_
	_		April	11.7-3.012.5-3.5	2.5-3.5	-	-	None	_
	_		Мау	12.5-3.013.0-4.0	3.0-4.0	-	-	None	_
	_		November	12.5-3.013.0-3.5	3.0-3.5	-	-	None	_
			December	11.7-3.0 2.5-3.5	2.5-3.5	 ¦		None	
	_		-	-		-		_	_

able 20 --Water Features--Continued

									1-
		q		Water		9	Fonding		-1-
Map symbol	Hydro-	runoff	Month	Upper	Lower	Surrace	Duration	Duration Frequency	
	drozb					depth			-
				F F	Ft	Ft			
RzgA:									
Ryker	<u>я</u>	Low	_	_	_	_		_	_
			Jan-Dec 	<u> </u>		 	!	None	
Muscatatuck	υ -	Medium				_			-
	_		January	11.7-3.012.	5-3.	-	-	None	_
	_		February	11.7-3.012.	5-3.	-	-	None	_
			March	11.7-3.012.		- ·	-	None	_
	<u> </u>		April	11.7-3.0 2.5-3.	2.5-3.5	- · 		None	
			May	12.5-3.0	2.5-3.0 3.0-4.0	 		None	
			December	12.5-3.013.0-3.	1.7-3.012.5-3.5	 		None	
	- - - -								
RzgB2:		ğ							
1)	- – ı	<u>.</u>	Jan-Dec				-	None	
	_		_	_		_		_	_
Muscatatuck	_ · ບ _ ·	Medium	_ !	_ :				; 	
	<u> </u>		January	11.7-3.012.	2.5-3.5	- · 		None	
	_		February	11.7-3.0 2.5-3.	2.5-3.5	- ·	-	None	_
	<u> </u>		March	11.7-3.012.	12.5-3.5	- · - ·	!	None	_
	_		April	11.7-3.0 2.5-3.	2.5-3.5	- ·	-	None	_
	_		May	12.5-3.0	2.5-3.0 3.0-4.0	- ·	-	None	_
	_		November	2.5-3.0		- ·	-	None	_
	_		December	11.7-3.012.5-3.	2.5-3.5	- -	-	None	_
RzgC2:									
Ryker	— в	Medium	_	_		_		_	_
			Jan-Dec				-	None	_
Muscatatuck	 ပ	High							
	_		January	11.7-3.012.	2.5-3.5	-	-	None	_
	_		February	11.7-3.012.	5-3.	-		None	_
	_		March	11.7-3.012.	5-3.	-	!	None	_
	_		April	11.7-3.012.	12.5-3.5	-	!	None	_
	_		Мау	12.5-3.0	2.5-3.0 3.0-4.0		-	None	_
	_		November	12.5-3.0	0-3.		-	None	_
	_		December	11.7-3.012.	12.5-3.5		-	None	_
RzhC3:	 								
Ryker, severely eroded	м	Medium	-						
			Juan-Dec I	 		 	!	None –	

Table 20. -- Water Features -- Continued

	_		_	Water			Ponding		
	Hydro-	Surface	Month	Upper	Lower	Surface	Duration	Duration Frequency	_
and soll name	Todic group	ranor r		7	7	depth			
				Ft	Et	Ft			
RzhC3:	·	;							
Grayford, severely eroded	— — · м	Medium	 Jan-Dec				-	None	
Muscatatuck, severely		,							
eroded	 J	пртн	 January	11.7-3.012.	2.5-3.5			None	
	· –		February	11.7-3.012.5-3.5	5-3	-	-	None	
	_		March	11.7-3.012.5-3		-	}	None	_
	_		April	11.7-3.012.	2.5-3.5	-	-	None	
	_		Мау	12.5-3.013.0-4.0	3.0-4.01	-		None	_
	_		November	12.5-3.013.0-3.5	3.0-3.5	-	-	None	_
			December	11.7-3.012.5-3.5	2.5-3.5	<u> </u>	-	None	_
Scottsburg	ບ 	Medium			-				
	_		January	11.5-3.012.0-3	2.0-3.5	-	-	None	_
	_		February	11.5-3.012.0-3.5	2.0-3.51	-	-	None	_
	_		March	11.5-3.012.0-3.5	2.0-3.5	-	-	None	_
	<u>-</u>		April	11.5-3.012.0-3		-	-	None	_
			Мау	12.0-4.012.	2.5-6.71			None	_
	- · - ·		June	12.0-4.012.	2.5-6.7	<u> </u>	!	None	_
	- · - ·		November	12.0-3.512.5-4.0	2.5-4.01	:	:	None	
			December	11.5-3.0 2.0-3.5	2.0-3.5	 ¦		None	
ScfB2:									
Scottsburg	ບ 	Medium			-	-			
	_		January	11.5-3.012.0-3	2.0-3.5	-	-	None	
	_		February	11.5-3.012.0-3.5	2.0-3.51	-	-	None	
	_		March	11.5-3.012.0-3		-	-	None	
	_		April	11.5-3.01		-	-	None	_
			May	12.0-4.012.	2.5-6.71	<u> </u>	-	None	_
			June	12.0-4.012.5-6.7	7.5-6.7			None	
			December	11.5-3.012.0-3	2.0-3.5			None	
	· –		_	· -		_		_	
Deputy	_ U	Medium	_	_	_	_		_	_
			January	11.5-2.5	512.0-3.51	-	-	None	_
	_		February	11.5-2.5	2.0-3.5	-	-	None	
	_		March	11.5-2.5 2.0-3.5	2.0-3.51	-	-	None	
	_		April		ď	:	-	None	_
	_		Мау	12.0-3.51	3.5-5.0	-	-	None	_
	_		June	12.5-3.513.	3.5-5.0	-	-	None	
	_ ·		November	12.0-3.013.0-3.5	3.0-3.5	<u> </u>	-	None	
			December	11.5-2.5 2.0-3.5	2.0-3.5	 ¦	-	None	
	_		_	_		_		_	_

Table 20. --Water Features--Continued

	_		_	Water	table	_	Ponding	_
Map symbol	Hydro-	Surface	Month	Upper	Lower	Surface	Surface Duration Frequency	Frequency
and soil name	logic	runoff	_	limit	limit	water		_
	group					depth		
				Ft	Ft	Ft		
SifE: Senachwine	ບ 	High						
	· _ ·	: :	Jan-Dec		1			None
SifG:		,						
Senachwine	 ບ 	High	 Jan-Dec	 	-	 		None
SI dAW:								
Shoals	м	Negligible		· -		_		· -
	· –		January	10.5-2.01	>6.0		;	None
	_		February	10.5-2.01		-	}	None
	_		March	10.5-2.01	>6.0	-	-	None
	_		April	10.5-3.01		-	-	None
	_		Мау	11.5-3.51	>6.0	-	-	None
	_		June	11.5-3.51	>6.0	- -	-	None
	_		July		-	- -	-	None
	_		August			- -	-	None
	_		September			- -	-	None
	_		October	11.5-3.5	>6.0	- -	-	None
	_		November	11.5-3.51	>6.0	- -	-	None
	_		December	10.5-3.01	>6.0	-	-	None
Steff	_ д	Negligible						
	· –		January	11.5-2.51	>6.0	- -		None
	_		February	11.5-2.51	>6.0	-		None
	_		March	11.5-2.5	>6.0	-	-	None
	_		April	11.5-2.5		- -	-	None
	_		May	12.5-4.51		- -	-	None
	_		June	13.0-5.01		- -	-	None
	_		July	13.5-6.01			-	None
	_		August	13.5-6.01	>6.0	-		None
	_		September			-		None
	_		October				-	None
	_		November	12.5-4.5	>6.0	- -	-	None
			December	11.5-2.5	>6.0	 		None

Table 20. -- Water Features -- Continued

				- 1					
	_		_	. 1	table	_	Ponding		_
	Hydro-	Surface	Month	Upper	Lower	Surface	Duration	Duration Frequency	_
and soil name	logic group	runoff		limit 	limit	water depth			
	_			- Ft	Ft	Ft			
Stabo:									
Steff		Negligible		. –		· –			_
	_		January	11.5-2.5	>6.0	-	-	None	_
	_		February	11.5-2.5	>6.0	-	-	None	_
_	_		March	11.5-2.5			-	None	_
_	_		April	11.5-2.5			-	None	_
-	_		May	12.5-4.51	>6.0		-	None	_
-	_		June	13.0-5.01	>6.0		-	None	_
-	_		July	13.5-6.01	>6.0		-	None	_
	_		August	13.5-6.01	>6.0	-	-	None	_
_	_		September		-		-	None	
_	_		October		-		-	None	
	_		November	12.5-4.5	>6.0	- -		None	
	_		December	11.5-2.5	>6.0	-	-	None	
stan: Stendal		Negligible							
	 1	5	.Tanılarv	10.5-2.01	0 94		;	N ency	
			February	10.5-2.01	> 0.0 > 0.0 > 0.0	 -	1	None	
	_		March	10.5-2.01	>6.0	-	;	None	
	- -		April	10.5-2.01	>6.0	-	-	None	
-	_		May	12.0-4.01	>6.0	-		None	_
-	_		June	12.5-5.01	>6.0		-	None	_
-	_		July	13.0-6.01	>6.0		-	None	_
-	_		August	13.0-6.01	>6.0		-	None	_
	_		September	14.0-6.01	>6.0	-	-	None	_
	_		October	14.0-6.01	>6.0	- -	-	None	_
	_		November	11.5-4.0	>6.0	- -	-	None	
	_		December	10.5-2.01	>6.0	- -	-	None	
StdAO:									
Stenda1		Negligible		_		- -		· _	
	_		January	10.5-2.01	>6.0	-	-	None	
-	_		February	10.5-2.01	>6.0	-	-	None	
	_		March	10.5-2.01		- -	-	None	
_	_		April	10.5-2.01		-	-	None	
	_		Мау	12.0-4.01	>6.0	-	-	None	
	_		June	12.5-5.01	>6.0	- -	-	None	
_	_		July	13.0-6.01	>6.0		-	None	
_	_		August	13.0-6.01	>6.0		-	None	
	_		September	14.0-6.01	>6.0	-	-	None	
_	_		October	14.0-6.01	>6.0	-	-	None	_
	_		November	11.5-4.0	>6.0		-	None	
	_		December	10.5-2.01	>6.0	- · -		None	_
	_		_	_		_		_	=

Table 20. --Water Features--Continued

			-	Water	table	_	Ponding	-
Map symbol	Hydro-	Surface	Month	Upper		Surface		Duration Frequency
and soil name	logic group	runoff		l limit	limit 	water depth		
				Ft	Ft	Ft		
SuoAH:		;						
Stonelick	 ≰	Negligible		-	<u> </u>	 - 	;	
			January February			 		None
-			March	;	;	 		None
-			April					None
	- -		May				-	None
_	- _		June	-			!	None
_	_		July	-	-	-	-	None
_	_		August	-	-	-	-	None
_	_		September	-	-	-	!	None
	_		October	-	:		-	None
-	_		November	-	<u> </u>	-	-	None
_	_		December	-	-	-	-	None
 ThbD4:								
Trappist, very severely	_ (
eroded	ບ 	нідп	 Jan-Dec				-	None
ThcD3:								
Trappist, severely eroded	υ 	High	 Jan-Dec			 	1	None
Rohan, severely eroded	_ Δ	Very high					;	
Induz: Trappist	υ	High	:					
-		:	Jan-Dec 	<u> </u>	 -	· ·		None
Konan	a –	very nign	 Jan-Dec					None
Uby. Udorthents, loamy								
UdaB: Urban land		Very high						
			Jan-Dec 					None

Table 20. --Water Features -- Continued

	_		_	Water ta	table		Ponding	
Map symbol	Hydro-	Surface	Month	Upper 1	Lower	Surface		Duration Frequency
and soil name	logic	runoff	_	_		water		
	group		_	-	-	depth		_
	_		_	Ft -	Ft	Ft.		_
11.2 m.				 				
Deputy	υ 	High		- - 				
	_	ı	January	11.5-2.512.0-3.5	0-3.51	-	-	None
	_		February	11.5-2.512.0-3.5	0-3.51	-	}	None
	_		March	11.5-2.512.	.0-3.51	-	-	None
	_		April	11.5-2.512		-	-	None
	_		Мау	12.0-3.513.	.5-5.01	-	-	None
	_		June	12.5-3.513.5-5.01	.5-5.01	-	-	None
	_		November	12.0-3.013.0-3.5	.0-3.51	-	-	None
	_		December	11.5-2.512.0-3.5	0-3.51	-	-	None
	 	Medica		 				
m 1 1 1 1 1 1	 , 		January	11.5-3.012.0-3.5	0-3.51		;	None
	- -		February	11.5-3.012.0-3.5	0-3.51		-	None
	_		March	11.5-3.012.0-3.5	0-3.51	-	-	None
	_		April	11.5-3.012.0-3.51	0-3.51	-	-	None
	_		Мау	12.0-4.012.5-6.7	.5-6.71	-	-	None
	_		June	12.0-4.012.5-6.7	.5-6.71	-	!	None
	_		November	12.0-3.512.5-4.0	5-4.01	-	!	None
	_		December	11.5-3.012.0-3.5	.0-3.51	-	-	None
IIf cB:								
Urban land	 -	Very high		- 		-		
	_		Jan-Dec	-	-	-	-	None
		1						
Cincinnati	 د 	нтдп	Tours	11 7-3 012			;	o o
			February	11 7-3 012		- ¦		None
			March	11.7-3.012.	5-3		-	None
			April	11.7-3.012.5-3.51	5-3.51		;	None
	_		May	12.5-3.013.0-4.01	0-4.01	-		None
	_		November	12.5-3.013.0-3.5	.0-3.51	-	-	None
	_		December	11.7-3.0 2.5-3.5	5-3.51	-	-	None
	 	Medical		 				
	- – ·		January	11.5-2.012.0-3.3	0-3.31		1	None
	_		February	11.5-2.012.0-3.3	0-3.31	-	-	None
	. -		March	11.5-2.012.0-3.3	0-3.31		-	None
	_		April	11.5-2.012.0-3.3	0-3.31	-	-	None
	_		May	12.0-3.515.0-6.7	.0-6.71	-	!	None
	_		June	13.0-4.015.0-6.7	.0-6.71	-	-	None
	_		July	14.0-6.01 >6.0	- 0.9	-	-	None
	_		November	12.0-2.512.5-3.3	5-3.3	-	-	None
	_		December	11.5-2.012.0-3.3	0-3.31		!	None
	_		_	- -	_	_		_

Table 20. -- Water Features -- Continued

	-		-	Water table Ponding
Map symbol	Hydro-	Surface	Month	Lower Surface Du
and soil name	logic	runoff	_	limit limit water
	group		_	depth
	_		_	Ft Ft
	_		_	
UfdA:	_		_	
Urban land	- - -	Very high	_	
	_		Jan-Dec	None
	_		_	_ _ _
Cobbsfork	_ υ _	LOW	_	
	_		January	brief
	_		February	0.0-1.0 3.5-5.0 0.0-0.5 Very brief Frequent
	_		March	0.0-1.0 3.5-5.0 0.0-0.5 Very brief Frequent
	_		April	0.0-1.0 3.5-5.0 0.0-0.5 Very brief Frequent
	_		May	10.0-1.5 5.0-6.7 0.0-0.5 Very brief Frequent
	_		June	11.0-3.5 5.0-6.7 0.0-0.5 Very brief Occasional
	_		July	3.5-6.0 >6.0 0.0-0.5 Very brief Occasional
	_		August	3.5-6.0 >6.0 0.0-0.5 Very brief Occasional
	_		September	0.0-0.5 Very brief Rare
	_		October	0.0-0.5 Very brief Rare
	_		November	10.0-1.5 3.5-5.0 0.0-0.5 Very brief Occasional
	_		December	0.0-1.0 3.5-5.0 0.0-0.5 Very brief Frequent
	_ _		_	_ _ _
Avonburg	_ _ _	Medium	_	
	_		January	0.5-2.0 3.3-5.0 None
	- -		February	10.5-2.0 3.3-5.0 None
	_		March	0.5-2.0 3.3-5.0 None
	_		April	0.5-2.0 3.3-5.0 None
	_		Мау	1.0-3.5 5.0-6.7 None
	_		June	2.0-3.5 5.0-6.7 None
	_		July	3.5-6.0 >6.0 None
	_		August	3.5-6.0 >6.0 None
	_		November	1.0-3.0 3.3-5.0 None
	_		December	0.5-2.0 3.3-5.0 None
,				
USI.				
Udorthents, rubbish				
W.				
Water	_		_	_ ·

Table 20. --Water Features -- Continued

	_			Water	table	_	Ponding	_
	Hydro-	Surface	Month	Upper		Surface		Duration Frequency
and soil name	logic group	runoff		limit 	limit	water depth		
	_		_	Ft	Εţ	Ft		_
Мээдн.								
Wakeland	- —	Negligible						
	_	1	January	10.5-2.01	>6.0	-	-	None
	_		February	10.5-2.01	>6.0	-	-	None
	_		March	10.5-2.01	>6.0	-	!	None
	_		April	10.5-2.01	>6.0	-	!	None
	_		Мау	12.0-4.01		-	!	None
	_		June	12.5-5.01		- -	!	None
	_		July	13.0-6.01		- -	-	None
	_		August	13.0-6.01		- -	-	None
	_		September	14.0-6.01			-	None
	_		October	14.0-6.01	>6.0	- -	-	None
	_		November	11.5-4.01	>6.0		-	None
	_		December	10.5-2.01	>6.0	-	-	None
. 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17								
waanw. Wakeland	- —	Negligible						
	_	1	January	10.5-2.01	>6.0	-	1	None
	_		February	10.5-2.01	>6.0	- -	-	None
	_		March	10.5-2.01		- -	-	None
	_		April	10.5-2.01		- -	-	None
	_		Мау	12.0-4.01	>6.0	- -	-	None
	_		June	12.5-5.01	>6.0	- -	-	None
	_		July	13.0-6.01	>6.0	- -	-	None
	_		August	13.0-6.01	>6.0	- -	-	None
	_		September	14.0-6.01	>6.0	- -	!	None
	_		October	14.0-6.01	>6.0	- -	-	None
	_		November	11.5-4.0	>6.0		-	None
			December	10.5-2.01	>6.0	- · - ·	-	None
WnmA:								
Whitcomb	о -	Medium	_	_		_		_
	_		January	10.5-2.012.0-3.	2.0-3.5	-	!	None
	_		February	10.5-2.012.0-3.5	2.0-3.5	- -	-	None
	_		March	10.5-2.012.0-3.5	2.0-3.5	- -	-	None
	_		April	10.5-2.012.0-3.5	2.0-3.5	- -	-	None
	_		Мау	11.0-3.5 5.0-6.7	5.0-6.7		-	None
	_		June	12.0-3.515.0-6.7	5.0-6.7		-	None
	_		July	13.5-6.71 >6.0	>6.0		-	None
	_		August	13.5-6.71 >6.0	>6.0	- -	-	None
	_		November	11.0-3.012.5-3.5	2.5-3.5	-	!	None
	_		December	10.5-2.012.0-3.5	2.0-3.5	-	-	None
	_		_	_		_		_

Table 20. --Water Features--Continued

	_		_	۱.،	table			
Map symbol	Hydro-	Surface	Month	Upper	Lower	Surface		Duration Frequency
and soll name	Logic group	ranori		TTWIT	TIMIT	water depth		
	_		_	Ft	Ft	- Ft		_
י האין ישויים								
Wilbur	м	Low				- - 		
	_		January	11.5-2.5	>6.0		-	None
	_		February	11.5-2.5	>6.0	-	!	None
	_		March	11.5-2.51	>6.0	-	!	None
	_		April		>6.0	-	!	None
	_		Мау	12.5-4.5	>6.0		-	None
	_		June	13.0-5.01	>6.0		-	None
	_		July	13.5-6.01	>6.0	-	-	None
	_		August	13.5-6.01	>6.0		-	None
	_		September	- - -	-	-	!	None
	_		October					None
	_		November	5-4.	>6.0	-	-	None
	_		December	11.5-2.5	>6.0	-	!	None
Wokaw:								
Wilbur	м	Negligible				- - 		
	_		January	11.5-2.5	>6.0		-	None
	_		February	11.5-2.5	>6.0		-	None
	_		March	11.5-2.5	>6.0	-	!	None
	_		April	5-2.	>6.0		-	None
	_		Мау		>6.0		-	None
	_		June	0-5.	>6.0		-	None
	_		July	13.5-6.01	>6.0		-	None
	_		August	13.5-6.01	>6.0		-	None
	_		September	-	-		-	None
	_		October	- -	-		-	None
	_		November	12.5-4.5	>6.0	-	-	None
	_		December	11.5-2.5	>6.0	-	-	None
. O400M								
Wilhite	ບ 	Negligible	_					
		1	January	10.0-1.01	>6.0	10.0-1.01	Very brief	0.0-1.0 Very brief Occasional
	_		February	10.0-1.01	>6.0	10.0-1.0 Very		brief Occasional
	_		March	10.0-1.01	>6.0	10.0-1.0 Very		brief Occasional
	_		April	10.0-1.01	>6.0	10.0-1.0 Very		brief Occasional
	_		Мау	11.5-3.5	>6.0	10.0-1.0 Very		brief[Occasional]
	_		June		>6.0	10.0-1.0 Very		
	_		July		>6.0	10.0-1.0 Very		_
	_		August		>6.0	10.0-1.0 Very		_
			September		0.9	10.0-1.0 Very		
	_ :		October	15.0-6.01	0.9	0.0-1.0 Very		_
			November	10.5-1.51	0.0	10.0-1.0 Very	Very briet	Rare
			December	10.0-1.01	0.9	0.0-1.0 Very	Very briet	brief[Occasional]
	_		_	_		_		_

Table 20.--Water Features--Continued

_	_		_	Water	table		Ponding	_
Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Surface	Month	Upper limit	Lower	Surface water	Duration	Duration Frequency
				ţ	ţ			- -
				μ u	ր պ			
WprAV:	_		_		_	_		_
Wirt	<u> </u>	Very low	_ !					_ ·
•	<u> </u>		January	-		- · 	:	None
	_		February	:	:	- ·	-	None
_	_		March	-		-	-	None
_	_		April	!		- -	!	None
-	_		May			-	:	None
_	_		June	!		- - -	!	None
_	_		July	-		-	-	None
_	_		Angust	-		-	-	None
	_		September			- ·	-	None
_	_		October	!	:		-	None
	_		November			- ·	-	None
	- · - ·		December	:		 	-	None
Woraw:								
Wirt	- 	Very low				. –		· <u>-</u>
_	_		January	-			-	None
_	_		February	!	-	-	!	None
	_		March	-	:	-	-	None
	_		April	:	:	-	-	None
_	_		Мау	-		-	-	None
	_		June	!	:		-	None
	_		July	-			-	None
	_		Angust	-	<u> </u>		-	None
	_		September	:		-	-	None
_	_		October	-		-	-	None
_	_		November	!		-	-	None
_	_		December	:		- -	!	None
WouAH:					_			
Wirt	<u>я</u>	Very low				. -		· -
_	_		January	:	-	-	!	None
	_		February	:		-	!	None
-	_		March	-	-		-	None
_	_		April	-		-	-	None
_	_		May	-		-	-	None
-	_		June	-	-		-	None
_	_		July	-		-	-	None
_	_		August	-		-	-	None
	_		September	!	-		-	None
-	_		October	-			-	None
	_		November	:		-	-	None
_	_		December	:		-	-	None
_	_		_		_	_		_

Table 20. -- Water Features -- Continued

	_		_	Water table	le		Ponding	_
Map symbol	Hydro-	Surface	Month	Upper Lo		Surface	Duration Frequency	Frequency
and soil name	logic	runoff	_	limit li	limit	water		_
	group		_	_	-	depth		
	_		_	Ft F	Ft	Ft		_
	-		_	_	-	_		_
WufB2:	_		_	_	-	_		_
Williamstown	_ _ _	High	_	_	-	_		_
	_		January	11.0-2.512.0-3.3	-3.31	-	:	None
	_		February	11.0-2.512.0-3.	-3.31	-	:	None
	_		March	11.0-2.512.0-3.	-3.31	-	!	None
	_		April	11.5-2.512.0-3.	-3.31	-	-	None
	_		May	11.5-3.012.0-3.	-3.31	-	-	None
	_		June	11.5-3.312.0-3.	-3.31	-	-	None
	_		October	11.5-3.312.0-3.	-3.31	-	}	None
	_		November	11.5-3.012.0-3.3	-3.31	-	}	None
	_		December	11.0-2.512.0-3.3	-3.31	-	!	None
	_		_	-	-	_		_
XabB2:	_		_	-	-	_		_
Xenia	— в –	LOW	_	_	-	_		_
	_		January	11.5-2.513.3-5.0	-5.01	-	-	None
	_		February	11.5-2.513.3-5.0	-5.01	-	!	None
	-		March	11.5-2.5 3.3-5.0	-5.01	-	-	None
	-		April	11.5-2.513.3-5.0	-5.01	-	-	None
	_		Мау	12.0-3.513.3-5.0	-5.01	-	:	None
	-		June	12.0-3.313.3-5.0	-5.01	-	-	None
	_		October	12.0-3.313.3-5.0	-5.01	-	-	None
	_		November	12.0-3.313.3-5.0	-5.01	-	!	None
	_		December	11.5-2.513.3-5.0	-5.01	-	!	None
ZnsB:	_		_	- -	-	_		_
Zenas	— ш	LOW	_	_	-	_		_
	 		Jan-Dec 	- 	 ¦	 		None

Table 21.--Soil Features

(See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated)

 Map symbol	Rest	rictive l	ayer	 Potential	 Soil	Risk of 	corrosion
and soil name	Vind	Depth		for		Uncoated	
	Kind	to top In	Hardness	frost action	I	steel	Concrete
I		1	i	i	! 	i i	İ
AddA:		1	1	1	I	1	1
Avonburg	Fragipan	40-60	Noncemented	High		High	High
AddB2:		i	i	İ	I	i I	i
Avonburg	Fragipan	40-60	Noncemented	High		High	High
AzoA:		i	1	1	ı İ	 	
Ayrshire		I	I	High	I	High	Moderate
BbhA:		1	1	I I	! 	 	
Bartle		1	i	High	i	High	High
D		1	1	1	l	I	1
BgeAH: Birds				 High	 	 High	 Moderate
		i	i	l	i I		I
BgeAHU:		1	1	1	I .	I	1
Birds, undrained				High 	 	High 	Moderate
BkeB:		i	i	i	I	i İ	i
Bloomfield			I	Low		Low	High
ا Alvin	 			 Moderate	 	 Low	 High
I		I	1	1	I	I	I
BlbB2: Blocher	 	 	I I	 High	l I	 High	 High
BIOCHET			 	lurdu	 	lurdu	lurdu
Jennings	Fragipan	20-32	Noncemented	High	i	High	High
 	Lithic	60-90	_	1	<u> </u>	1	1
, 	bedrock	1	strongly cemented	I I	! 	I I	1
		1	1	1	I	1	1
BlcC2: Blocher	 Paralithic	1 69-98	 Weakly	 High	 Low	 High	 High
l	bedrock	1	cemented	l	I		l I
		1	1	1	I	I	I
Jennings	Fragipan Lithic	20-32	Noncemented Verv	High	Low 	High 	High
i	bedrock	1	strongly	i	I	i	i
ļ		1	cemented	1	I	1	1
 Deputy	 Paralithic	l l 40-60	 Weakly	 High	 Low	 High	 High
Deputy	bedrock	1 40 00	cemented		1 10 11	l	l
i	Lithic	60-80	Very	Ī	I	I	Ī
I	bedrock	1	strongly	1	I	I	I
I		1	cemented	1	 	 	1
BlcC3:		i	i	i	I	İ	İ
Blocher, severely		I	1	1	I	I	I
eroded		59-83	_	· -	Low	High	High
 	Dearock	1	cemented	 	! 	1 	I I
Jennings,		İ	İ	İ	I	Ī	İ
severely eroded			Noncemented	High	Low	High	High
l	Lithic bedrock	60-90	_	1] 	 	1
 	Deditock	1	strongly cemented	I I	! 	! 	1
		i	l	I		i	i

Table 21.--Soil Features--Continued

Many symbol		Restr	ictive 1	ayer	1	I	Risk of	corrosion
Name			l Donth		• •	-	I	1
In	and soll name	Kind	_					
Deputy, severely		KING		I naroness	I	I	I Sceen	CONCIECE
Deputy, severely				I	i	i	i	1
Paralithic 40-60 Meakly High Low High High Low High High Low Lithic 60-80 Very	BlcC3:		i	I	i	Ī	i	i I
bedrock	Deputy, severely		I	I	1	I	I	1
Lithic 60-80 Very	eroded	Paralithic	40-60	Weakly	High	Low	High	High
BigC2:	ı	bedrock	I	cemented	1	I	I	1
	I	Lithic	60-80	Very	1	I	I	I
	!	bedrock			<u> </u>	1	<u>I</u>	<u> </u>
Blocher			!	cemented	1	1		! !
Blocher	Blace I		1	! !	1	1	1	1
Cincinnati Fragipan 20-36 Noncemented High Low Moderate High BlgC3:	-		 	I	l lHigh	I IT.OW	l High	l High
BlgC3:	220002		i	I		1		
Blocher, severely	Cincinnati	Fragipan	20-36	Noncemented	High	Low	Moderate	High
Blocher, severely	i		l	Ī	I	Ī	Ī	l
Cincinnati,	BlgC3:		I	I	I	I	I	l
Cincinnati, severely eroded Fragipan 10-20 Noncemented High Low Moderate High BlkE2:	_		I	I	I	I	I	1
Severely eroded Fragipan 10-20 Noncemented High Low Moderate High BlkE2:	eroded		I	I	High	Low	High	High
Severely eroded Fragipan 10-20 Noncemented High Low Moderate High BlkE2:			I .	1	1	1	1	1
BlkE2:	·		1 10 20		 TT: -1-	17	136-4	1774 1
Bonnell	severely eroded	Fragipan	1 10-20	Noncementea	High	I TOM	Moderate	High
Bonnell	BlkE2:		 	1	i I	1	1	i I
Blocher					 High	 Medium	 High	 High
Hickory			i	I	I	1	I	I
BnjA:	Blocher				High	Medium	High	High
BnjA:	1		I	I	1	I	1	l
Bobtown	Hickory			I	High	Medium	Moderate	Moderate
Bobtown			1	1	1	I	1	1
			!	!	I	!	I	l
Bonnell, severely	Bobtown				Moderate		Moderate	High
Bonnell, severely	BnuD3 ·		! !	1 1	1	1	1	
Provided Provided			i	I	i		i	i I
Proded	_				Moderate	 Medium	 High	 High
Proded	i		l	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī	l
	Hickory, severely		I	1	1	I	I	1
eroded	eroded		I	I	Moderate	Medium	Moderate	Moderate
eroded	I		I	I	1	I	I	I
	-		!	1	I	1	I	I
Bonnell	eroded				High	Medium	High	High
Bonnell	BnyF2·		1	! !	1	1	1	1
			' 	' 	 High	 Medium	 High	 High
bedrock			i	I		1		
	Grayford	Lithic	40-60	Indurated	High	Medium	High	Moderate
		bedrock	I	I	I	I	1	1
	1		I	I	1	I	1	I
eroded			1	1	I	I	I	1
Grayford,	_		I	1	1	1	I	I
Grayford,	eroded				Moderate	Medium	-	High
severely eroded Lithic 40-60 Indurated High Medium High Moderate bedrock	Craviford		1	1	1	1	1	1
bedrock	_	Lithic	1 40-60	 Indurated	 High	' Medium	 High	 Moderate
			1					
Bonnell, very <	·		l	I	i	Ī	i I	I
Bonnell, very <	BobE4:		I	I	1	I	1	I
severely eroded Moderate Medium High High Hickory, very			I	I	I	I	I	1
Hickory, very				I	Moderate	Medium	High	High
	1		I	I	1	I	1	1
severely eroded Moderate Medium Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate			I	I	I	I	I	1
	severely eroded		I	I	Moderate	Medium	Moderate	Moderate
	ı		I	I	I	I	1	I

Soil Survey of Jennings County, Indiana

Table 21.--Soil Features--Continued

Man combal	Restr	ictive l	ayer	 Potential	l Soil	Risk of	corrosion
Map symbol and soil name		Depth		Potential for	SOII slippage	 Uncoated	
and soll name		bepth to top		frost action			 Concrete
	1 11110	In	ı	1	ı	1	ı concrete
	1	1	! !	1	I	I	!
BodAQ:		I	I	I	I	I	I
Bonnie				High	· 	High	 High
	l	I	l	Ī	Ī	Ī	ĺ
CcaG:	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Caneyville		20-40	Indurated	Moderate	Medium	High	Moderate
	bedrock	I	I	1	I	I	I
		!	!	1	!	!	!
Rock outcrop.		! !	! !	1	1	1	! !
CcbC2:	! 	! !	! !	1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Caneyville	 Lithic	I 20-40	 Indurated	 Moderate	Low	' High	 Moderate
	bedrock	 I	I	I	I	5	I
	l	I	I	Ī	I	I	I
Zenas	Lithic	40-60	Indurated	High		Moderate	High
	bedrock	I	I	I	I	I	I
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
CcgD2:	l	l	I	I	I	I	I
Caneyville		20-40	Indurated	Moderate	Medium	High	Moderate
	bedrock	!	 -	1	1	1	 -
Grayford	l L Tithia	I I 40-60	 Indurated	 High	 Medium	 High	 Moderate
Grayroru	bedrock	40-60 	I	ınıgıı	Mearum	ınıgıı	I
	20020011	I	I	i	I	I	I
CcgD3:		I	I	Ī	I	I	I
Caneyville,	l	I	l	Ī	Ī	Ī	l
severely eroded	Lithic	20-40	Indurated	Moderate	Medium	High	Moderate
	bedrock	I	I	I	I	I	I
	l	I	I	I	I	I	I
Grayford,	l		l 	1	1	l 	l
severely eroded		40-60	Indurated	High	Medium	High	Moderate
	bedrock	! !	! !	1	1	1	! !
CldB2:		! !	' 	I	, 	, 	'
Cincinnati	 Fragipan	20-36	Noncemented	 High		 Moderate	High
		I		I	I	I	I
Blocher		ı	I	High		High	High
	l	I	I	I	I	I	I
ClfA:	l	I	I	I	I	I	I
Cobbsfork		l	l	High	l	High	High
G30.	1	!	!	1	1	1	!
CwaAQ: Cuba	l I	I I	l I	 High	I I	 Moderate	 High
Сшра		 	I	I	I	I	l urðu
CxdA:	·]	I	I	i I	I	I	I
Cyclone				High			Low
	l	I	I	I	I	I	I
DfnA:	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Dubois	Fragipan	22-40	Noncemented	High	I	High	High
	l	I	!	1	I .	I .	I
DfnB2:		l 	l 	1	!		l · •
Dubois	rragipan	22-40	Noncemented	n1gn		High	High
DtwC2:	1	! !	! !	1	! !	! !	I I
Deputy	 Paralithic	I 40-60	ı Weakly	 High	 Low	 High	। High
- 05 - 01	bedrock		cemented		, _ -	 	,
	Lithic	60-80	•	Ī	i I	i I	I
	bedrock		strongly	I	I	I	I
	l	I	cemented	I	I	I	I
	l	I	I	I	I	I	I

Table 21.--Soil Features--Continued

	Restr	ictive 1	ayer	 Potential	 Soil	Risk of	corrosion
and soil name		Depth		• •	•	Uncoated	
	Kind	to top	Hardness	frost action			Concrete
		In	1	I	1	1	1
DtzC3:		I I	 	I I	 	I I	I I
Deputy, severely		I	I	1	I	I	I
eroded	Paralithic	40-60	Weakly	High	Low	High	High
I	bedrock		cemented	1	I	I	1
I	Lithic	60-80	_	1	I	I	1
	bedrock	!	strongly	<u>!</u>	!	1	1
		!	cemented	<u> </u>	!	!	1
		!	1		1	1	1
Trappist,	Tithia	20-40	1770	l III i mb	 T ===	 High	l Windh
severely eroded	bedrock		· -	High	Low	luidu	High
1	Dedrock	1	strongly cemented	1	1	1	1
 		1	Cemenced	1	1	1	1
EepAQ:			! !	' 	! 	1	1
Elkinsville			I	 High	I	 Moderate	 High
		i	I	I	I	I	I
EesB2:		i	I	i	I	i I	i
Elkinsville			· 	High		Moderate	High
i		İ	Ī	ı	I	Ī	ı
Millstone				Moderate		Moderate	High
1		I	1	1	I	1	1
FdbA:		I	I	1	I	1	1
Fincastle	Dense	40-60	I	High	I	High	Moderate
1	material	I	I	1	I	I	1
1		I	I	1	I	I	1
FdqB:		1	I	1	I	1	1
Fincastle	Dense	40-60	I	High	I	High	Moderate
I	material	I	I	1	I	I	1
!	_		1	I	1	1	1
Xenia		40-60		High		High	Moderate
	material		1		I	1	!
T		!	1	1	1	1	1
GmsF:		 	! !	l III i mb	 Medium	 Modemate	l Luimb
Greybrook				High	Mearum	Moderate	High
HccB2:		1	1	1	1	1	1
Haubstadt	Fraginan	1 20-40	 Noncemented	l High	ı I	 Moderate	 High
naubstaut	rragipan	1 20 40	Noncemenced	1	! !	I	ı
HcgAH:		i	I	i	I		I
Haymond				 High		Low	Low
		i	I	I	I	I	i
HcgAW:		İ	Ī	İ	I	Ī	İ
Haymond				High	ı	Low	Low
1		I	1	1	I	I	1
HcpAP:		I	1	1	I	1	1
Haymond,		I	I	1	I	I	1
frequently		I	I	I	I	I	1
ponded,		I	I	I	I	I	I
depression		I	ı	High	ı	Low	Low
1		1	1	1	I	I	1
HeeG:		!	1	1	I	1	1
Hickory		I		Moderate	Medium	Moderate	Moderate
:o		!	1	1	1	!	1
HizE2:		I .	1	l Luimb	l Modius	 Madamata	 Modemate
Hickory				High		Moderate	Moderate
			1	1	I		l
Grayford	Lithic	I 40-60	I Indureted	l Hi ah	Medium	l Hi ah	Moderate
 Grayford	Lithic bedrock		Indurated	High	Medium	High 	Moderate

Table 21.--Soil Features--Continued

Map symbol	Restr	ictive l	ayer	 Potential	 Soil	Risk of	corrosion
and soil name	' 	Depth	<u> </u>	•	•	Uncoated	1
		to top		frost action			Concrete
	l	In	I	1	I	1	1
	I	I	1	1	I	I	I
HizE3:	1	1	1	1	I	I	1
Hickory, severely		I	<u> </u>	1	1	1	1
eroded	 			Moderate	Medium	Moderate	Moderate
Grayford,	I I	1	1	1	1	1	1
severely eroded	ı I Lithic	I 40-60	Indurated	 High	 Medium	 High	 Moderate
55752517 625454	bedrock	1			1	 	1
	l	i	i	i i	I	i	i
HleAW:	I	I	I	1	I	I	I
Holton	l	I	I	High	I	High	Moderate
	I	I	I	1	I	I	1
MhyB2:	1	1	1	1	I	I	1
Medora	Fragipan	20-36	Noncemented	High		Moderate	High
MoseC2.] !	1	1	1	1	1	1
MhyC3: Medora, severely	! 	1	1 1	 	1	1	1
eroded		1 12-20	Noncemented	 High	Low	 Moderate	 High
	 	 I	1	 		1	I
MmoC3:	I	I	l	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī
Miami, severely	l	I	1	1	I	I	I
eroded	Dense	24-40	I	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Moderate
	material	I	I	1	I	I	I
	l	1	1	1	1	1	1
MmoD3:	1	1	!	1	1	1	1
Miami, severely eroded	l Donas	24-40	I I	 Moderate	 Medium	 Moderate	 Low
eroded	Dense material	1 24-40	 	Moderate	Mearum	Moderate	ITOM
	l macerrar	i I	i	i	I	I	i
MnpC2:	I	i	i	i i	I	i I	i i
Miami	Dense	24-40		Moderate	Low	Moderate	Moderate
	material	I	I	I	I	I	I
	I	I	1	1	I	I	I
MnpD2:	l 	I	1	1	1	1	1
Miami	•	24-40		Moderate	Medium	Moderate	Moderate
	material	1	1	1	1	1	1
NaaA:	! 	1	1 1	 	1	1	1
Nabb	 Fragipan	1 24-40	Noncemented	 High		 High	 High
		i	1	I	I	I	I
NaaB2:	I	I	Ī	l	Ī	Ī	Ī
Nabb	Fragipan	24-40	Noncemented	High	I	High	High
	I	I	I	1	I	I	I
OfaAW:	1	1	1	1	I	I	1
Oldenburg		ı		Moderate		Moderate	Moderate
OmkC2:	I I	1	1	1	! !	1	1
Otwell	l I Fraginan	I 20-36	 Noncemented	l High	 Low	 Moderate	 High
	,y-pun	0 50 I		, y	, I		, y
OmkC3:		l	i	i I	I	Ī	Ī
Otwell, severely	I	I	I	1	I	I	I
eroded	Fragipan	9-22	Noncemented	High	Low	Moderate	High
	1	1	I	1	I	I	I
Omz.	l	1	1	1	I .	1	1
Orthents]	I	1	1	1	1	1
PcrA:	I I	1	1	1	1 1	1	1
Pekin	ı I			 High	, 	 Moderate	 High
	I		i I		i		
PcrB2:		l	i	i I	I	Ī	Ī
Pekin		i	i	High	i	Moderate	High
	I	I	1	I	I	I	I

Table 21.--Soil Features--Continued

 Map symbol	Restr	ictive la	ayer	 Potential	 Soil	Risk of 	corrosion
and soil name		Depth		- '	-	Uncoated	 I
		to top	Hardness	frost action		steel	Concrete
i	'	In		i	I	i	<u> </u>
i		l	I	i	Ī	Ī	İ
PcrC2:		I	I	1	I	I	1
Pekin, eroded		I	I	High	Low	High	High
ı		I	I	1	I	1	I
PhaA:		I	I	1	I	1	I
Peoga		I	I	High	I	High	High
		I .		1	1	<u>I</u>	1
PlpAH:		!	!	1	1	I	I
Piopolis				High		High	Moderate
PlpAHU:		1	! !	1	1	1	
Piopolis,	l 	! !	! !	1	1	i I	! !
undrained		· 	I	 High	· i	 High	Moderate
		i	I		i	l	1
Pml.	· 	i	I	i	i I	i	i İ
Pits, quarry]	i	I	i	İ	i	i
I		I	I	1	I	I	I
RptG:	1	1	I	1	I	I	1
Rohan	Lithic	10-20	Very	Moderate	Medium	High	High
1	bedrock	I	strongly	1	I	I	1
I		I	cemented	1	I	1	I
		l	l 	1	1	I	I
Jessietown		20-40	_	High	Medium	Moderate	High
	bedrock	!	strongly	1	1	1	1
		1	cemented	1	1	1	
RywB2:		! !	! !	i	1	i	i i
Russell	Dense	40-60	I	 High	· i	Moderate	 Moderate
	material	1	I	i	i I	1	1
i		i	I	i	Ī	Ī	Ì
RzfA:		I	I	1	I	1	I
Ryker, terrace		I	I	High	I	Moderate	Moderate
ı		I	I	1	I	1	I
Muscatatuck,		I .		1	1	I	I
terrace		!		High		Moderate	High
n-eno.		!	!	1	1		1
RzfB2: Ryker, terrace		I I	I I	 High	I	 Moderate	 Moderate
kykei, tellace		I	 	I	1	I	I
Muscatatuck,		i	I	i		i	i I
terrace		· 		High	· i	Moderate	High
i		l	I	ı	Ī	Ī	İ
RzgA:		I	I	Ī	Ī	Ī	l
Ryker		I	l	High	I	Moderate	Moderate
I		I	I	1	I	1	I
Muscatatuck		I	I	High	I	Moderate	High
1		I	I	1	I	I	1
RzgB2:		I	I	1	I	1	I
Ryker		I	l	High		Moderate	Moderate
		!	l	1	1	136. 1	1
Muscatatuck			l	High		Moderate	High
Prace I	1	1	! !	1	1	1	1
RzgC2: Ryker	Lithic	I 60-120	 Indurated	 High	Low	 Moderate	 Moderate
Kyker		, 55 120 I		, y			
i		I	I	i	I	I	I
Muscatatuck				 High	Low	 Moderate	 High
		l	I	i j	Ī	l	
RzhC3:	l	I	I	1	I	ı	I
Ryker, severely		I	I	1	I	I	1
eroded	Lithic	60-120	Indurated	High	Low	Moderate	Moderate
1	bedrock	1	I	1	I	I	1
ı		I	I	1	1	I	1

Table 21.--Soil Features--Continued

Map symbol	Rest	rictive l	ayer	 Potential	 Soil	Risk of	corrosion
and soil name	Kind	Depth to top	 Hardness	-	slippage		 Concrete
		In		1		1	1
- 1-0		I.	1	1	1	1	1
RzhC3: Grayford,		1	1	1	1	 	1
severely eroded	Lithic	1 40-60	 Indurated	 High	Low	 High	Moderate
-	bedrock	i	İ	į	İ	İ	İ
Muscatatuck,		l I	 	1	 	 	1
severely eroded		i	i	High	Low	Moderate	High
1		1	1	1	I	1	1
SceA:	 Paralithia	60-72	 Weakly	 High	l 	 Wigh	 Wigh
Scottsburg	bedrock	60-72 	cemented	lurdu	 	High	High
	Lithic	64-80		i	i	i	i
i	bedrock	Ī	strongly	İ	Ī	I	1
I		I	cemented	1	I	I	1
ScfB2:		1	1	I	1	 	I
Scottsburg	 Paralithic	I I 60-72	 Weakly	 High	 	 High	 High
	bedrock	1	cemented		I		
i	Lithic	64-80		İ	İ	İ	i
1	bedrock	1	strongly	1	1	I	1
		1	cemented	1	1	1	1
Deputy	 Paralithic	I I 40-60	 Weakly	 High	l I	 High	 High
	bedrock	1	cemented	1	i	I	
İ	Lithic	60-80	Very	Ī	I	I	1
	bedrock	1	strongly	1	I	I	1
		1	cemented	1	1	1	1
SifE:		1	1	1	1 1	 	1
Senachwine		i	· 	Moderate	Medium	Low	Low
1		1	1	I	I	I	1
SifG:		1	1	1	1	I	1
Senachwine				Moderate	Medium	Low	Low
SldAW:		i	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	i i	i I	1
Shoals		i	· 	High	· i	High	Low
1		I	I	I	1	I	1
StaAH:		1	1	1	1	1	1
Steff				High		Moderate	High
StaAQ:		i	i	i	i I	i	i I
Steff		i		High	i	Moderate	High
I		I	I	1	I	I	1
StdAH:		1	!	1	<u>I</u>	I	I
Stendal				High		High	High
StdAQ:		i	i	i	i	i I	i
Stendal		1		High	I	High	High
1		1	I	1	I	I	1
SuoAH:		1	!	1	1	I	1
Stonelick			I	Moderate		Low	Low
ThbD4:		1	1	1	1	<u> </u>	1
Trappist, very		i	i	i	I	I	i
severely eroded	Lithic	20-40	Very	High	Medium	High	High
	bedrock	1	strongly	1	I	I	1

Table 21.--Soil Features--Continued

	Restr	ictive 1	ayer		<u> </u>	Risk of	corrosion
Map symbol				Potential	Soil	I	
and soil name		Depth				Uncoated	
	Kind		Hardness	frost action	potential	steel	Concrete
		In	1	1	!	I	!
ThcD3:		1	1	1	1	1	1
Trappist,			1	1	1	l I	1
severely eroded	Lithic	20-40	 Verv	 High	 Medium	 High	 High
	bedrock	1	strongly	1	1	I	I
i		Ī	cemented	Ī	Ī	İ	Ī
		I	1	I	I	I	I
Rohan, severely		I	1	1	I	I	I
eroded	Lithic	10-20	Very	Moderate	Medium	High	High
	bedrock	I	strongly	1	1	I	I
1		I	cemented	1	I	I	I
		1	1	1	1	I .	1
ThdD2:		1 00 40	1	1	134. 11	1	1
Trappist		20-40	_	High	Medium	High	High
	bedrock	1	strongly cemented	1	1	1	1
		1	, cementea	1	1	1	1
Rohan	 Lithic	1 10-20	 Verv	 Moderate	 Medium	 High	 High
1.0.10.1	bedrock	1	strongly	1	1	1	l
		i	cemented	i	i	i	i
j		i	1	i	Ī	i	i
Uby.		Ī	1	Ī	Ī	I	Ī
Udorthents, loamy		I	1	1	I	I	1
1		1	1	1	I	I	I
UdaB:		I	I	1	I	I	1
Urban land.		I	1	1	I	I	1
1		1	1	1	I	1	1
Deputy		1 40-60	_	High	Low	High	High
	bedrock	1 60 00	cemented	1	1	!	
	Lithic bedrock	60-80	_	1	1	!	1
	bearock	1	strongly cemented	1	1	1	1
			Cemenced	1	1	i	<u>.</u>
Scottsburg	Paralithic	60-72	Weakly	High	· 	High	High
		i	cemented	i	İ	İ	i
j	Lithic	64-80	Very	Ī	Ī	İ	Ī
	bedrock	I	strongly	I	I	I	I
1		I	cemented	1	I	I	I
1		I	1	I	I	I	I
UfcB:		I	I	1	I	I	1
Urban land.		I	1	1	I	I	I
			1	1	1	I	I
Cincinnati	Fragipan	20-36	Noncemented	High	Low	Moderate	High
Makk.		1 04 40			1	1774 1	1774 1
Nabb	rragipan	1 24-40	Noncemented	lurdu	1	High	High
UfdA:	1 	i		1		i	i
Urban land.		i	i	i	i	i	i
	· 	i	i I	i	i I	i	i
Cobbsfork				High	I	High	High
		I	1	1	I	I	I -
Avonburg	Fragipan	40-60	Noncemented	High	I	High	High
1		I	1	I	I	I	I
Usl.		I	I	1	I	I	1
Udorthents,		1	1	1	I	1	1
rubbish		I .	1	1	1	!	!
		!	1	1	1	!	!
W.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Water	1	1	1	1	1	1	I I
WaaAH:	 	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wakeland	· 	' 	· 	 High	I	 Moderate	 Low
	, 	i	i		i	1	1

Soil Survey of Jennings County, Indiana

Table 21.--Soil Features--Continued

Map symbol	Restr	cictive 1	ayer	 Potential	 Soil	Risk of	corrosion
and soil name		Depth	I	for	slippage	Uncoated	I
	Kind	to top	Hardness	frost action	potential	steel	Concrete
		In	1	1	I	1	1
WaaAW:	 	i I	1	İ	! 	l I	i I
Wakeland				High	l	Moderate	Low
WnmA:		i	i I	i	i I	İ	i
Whitcomb	Lithic bedrock	60-80 	Very strongly cemented	High 	 	High 	High
WokAH:		i	l I	l	I	i I	İ
Wilbur				High		Moderate	Low
WokAW:		 	' 	 High	' 	 Moderate	 Low
WooAQ: Wilhite	 	 	 	 High	 	 High	 Moderate
WprAV:		 	 	 Moderate	 	 Low	 Moderate
WprAW:	 	 	 	 Moderate	 	 Low	 Moderate
WpuAH:		1	! !	1	! 	i I	
Wirt	 	 	 	High 	l I	Low	Moderate
WufB2: Williamstown	Dense material	 20-40 	 	 Moderate	 	 High	 Moderate
XabB2: Xenia	Dense material	 40-60 	 	 High 	 	 High 	 Moderate
ZnsB: Zenas	Lithic bedrock	 40-60 	 Indurated 	 High 	 	 Moderate 	 High

Table 22.--Classification of the Soils

(An asterisk in the first column indicates a taxadjunct to the series. See text for a description of those characteristics that are outside the range of the series)

Soil name	Family or higher taxonomic class
b 3 1 i	
	- Coarse-loamy, mixed, superactive, mesic Ultic Hapludalfs
	- Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Aeric Fragic Glossaqualfs
_	- Fine-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Aeric Endoaqualfs
	- Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Aeric Fragic Epiaqualfs
	- Fine-silty, mixed, superactive, nonacid, mesic Typic Fluvaquents
	- Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Oxyaquic Hapludalfs
	- Fine-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Oxyaquic Hapludalfs
Bloomfield	- Sandy, mixed, mesic Lamellic Hapludalfs
Bobtown	- Fine-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Aquultic Hapludalfs
Bonnell	- Fine, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludalfs
Bonnie	- Fine-silty, mixed, active, acid, mesic Typic Fluvaquents
Caneyville	- Fine, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludalfs
Cincinnati	- Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Oxyaquic Fragiudalfs
Cobbsfork	- Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Fragic Glossaqualfs
	- Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Fluventic Dystrudepts
	- Fine-silty, mixed, superactive, mesic Typic Argiaquolls
_	- Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Aquic Hapludults
	- Fine, mixed, active, mesic Aquic Hapludults
	- Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Aeric Fragiaqualfs
	- Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Ultic Hapludalfs
	- Fine-silty, mixed, superactive, mesic Aeric Epiaqualfs
_	- Fine-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Ultic Hapludalfs
_	- Fine-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludalfs
	- Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Aquic Fragiudalfs
-	- Coarse-silty, mixed, superactive, mesic Dystric Fluventic Eutrudepts
_	- Fine-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludalfs
Holton	- Coarse-loamy, mixed, active, nonacid, mesic Aeric Endoaquepts
Jennings	- Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Typic Fragiudults
Jessietown	- Fine-silty, mixed, semiactive, mesic Typic Hapludults
Medora	- Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Typic Fragiudults
Miami	- Fine-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Oxyaquic Hapludalfs
Millstone	- Fine-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludults
Muscatatuck	- Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Fragiaquic Paleudults
Nabb	- Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Aquic Fragiudalfs
Oldenburg	- Coarse-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Fluvaquentic Eutrudepts
	- Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Oxyaquic Fragiudalfs
	- Fine-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Oxyaquic Fragiudalfs
	- Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Fragiaquic Hapludults
	- Fine-silty, mixed, superactive, mesic Fragic Epiaqualfs
-	- Fine-silty, mixed, active, acid, mesic Fluvaquentic Endoaquepts
_	- Loamy-skeletal, mixed, semiactive, mesic Lithic Dystrudepts
	- Loamy-skeletal, mixed, semiactive, mesic Lithic Dystrucepts - Fine-silty, mixed, superactive, mesic Typic Hapludalfs
_	- Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Typic Paleudalfs
	- Fine-silty, mixed, semiactive, mesic Aquic Hapludults
	- Fine-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludalfs
	- Fine-loamy, mixed, superactive, nonacid, mesic Fluventic Endoaquepts
	- Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Fluvaquentic Dystrudepts
Steff	- Coarse-silty, mixed, active, mesic Fluvaquentic Dystrudepts
Stendal	- Fine-silty, mixed, active, acid, mesic Fluventic Endoaquepts
Stonelick	- Coarse-loamy, mixed, superactive, calcareous, mesic Typic Udifluvents
Trappist	- Fine, mixed, semiactive, mesic Typic Hapludults
Wakeland	- Coarse-silty, mixed, superactive, nonacid, mesic Aeric Fluvaquents
	- Fine-silty, mixed, active, mesic Aeric Paleaquults
	- Coarse-silty, mixed, superactive, mesic Fluvaquentic Eutrudepts
	- Fine, mixed, active, nonacid, mesic Fluvaquentic Endoaquepts
	- Fine-loamy, mixed, active, mesic Aquic Hapludalfs
	- Coarse-loamy, mixed, superactive, mesic Dystric Fluventic Eutrudepts
	- Coarse-roamy, mixed, superactive, mesic Aquic Hapludalfs
	- Fine-sitty, mixed, superactive, mesic Aquic Hapiudairs - Fine-sitty, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludalfs
dends	- rrine-silly, mixed, active, mesic TVD1C Habiudalis

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OIL LEGEND

ers or of letters and numbers. The initial one to three letters represent the first three letters indicates a slope class. Map symbols without a s. The number 2 after the slope class letter indicates moderate ion, and the number 4 indicates very severe erosion. A second or phases, as follows: H indicates frequent flooding for periods of long ariods of very brief duration, W indicates occasional flooding for reflooding. U indicates an undrained phase, and P indicates ponding.

Zenas sit loam, karst, undulating	ZnsB
Xenia silt loam. 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	XabB2
Williamstown silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	WufB2
Wirt silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration	WpuAH
Wirt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration	WprAW
Wirt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, very brief duration	WprAV
Wilhite silt loam, overwash, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded	WooAQ
Wilbur sit loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration	WokAW
Wilbur silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration	WokAH
Whitcomb silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	WnmA
Wakeland silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration	
Wakeland silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration	ration WaaAH
Water	W 2
Ubdathants which	15.0
Urban land-Cabbefork-Avanburg compley, 2 to 12 percent slopes	OCD
Urban land-Deputy-Scottsburg complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes	Udab
Udorthents, loamy	Uby
Trappist-Rohan silt loams, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	ThdD2
Trappist-Rohan complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded	ThcD3
Trappist silty clay loam, 6 to 18 percent slopes, very severely eroded	ThbD4
Stonelick fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration	SuoAH
Stendal silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	StdAQ
Stendal silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration	StdAH
Steff silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	StaAQ
Steff silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration	StaAH
Shoals silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration	SIdAW
Senachwine loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes	SifG
Senachwine loam, 18 to 25 percent slopes	Siff
Scottsburg-Deputy silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	ScfB2
Scottsburg silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	SceA
Ryker-Grayford-Muscatatuck complex, karst, rolling, severely eroded	RzhC3
Ryker-Muscatatuck silt loams, karst, rolling, eroded	RzqC2
Ryker-Muscatatuck slit loams, karst undulating eroded	RzgB2
Ryker-Muscatatuck silt loams, karst, nearly level	RzgA
Ryker-Muscatatuck silt loams, terrace, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	RzfB2
Ryker-Muscatatuck silt loams, terrace, 0 to 2 percent slopes	RzfA
Russell sitt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	RvwB2
Rohan-Jessietown complex. 25 to 60 percent slopes, rocky	RotG
Pipolis Sity Clay Ioam, unditallied, o to 1 percent stopes, irequently llooded, brief duration.	7 52 10
Piopolis sitty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration	
Peoga silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	s, eroded PhaA
Pekin silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	
Pekin silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	PcrB2
Pekin silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	PcrA
Orthents, earthen dam	Omz
Otwell silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	OmkC3
Otwell silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	OmkC2
Oldenburg silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration	OfaAW
Nabb silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	NaaB2
NAME	SYMBOL

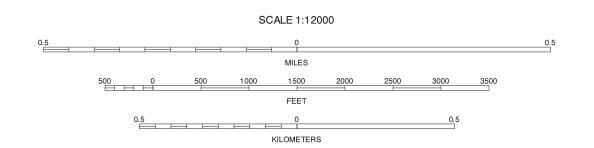
CONVENTIONAL AND SPECIAL SYMBOLS LEGEND

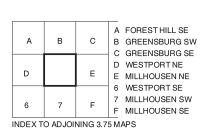
CULTURAL FEATURES		SOIL SURVEY FEATURES	S
BOUNDARIES		SOIL DELINEATIONS AND SYMBOLS	AddA BkeB
National, state, or province		MISCELLANEOUS SURFACE FEATURES	
County or parish		Bedrock	TEATTH ATTENDATION AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN
Field sheet matchline and neatline		Nonbedrock escarpment	***************************************
Public Land Survey System	-	Sandy spot	::
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATE TICK	+	Severely eroded spot	ıþı
ROADEMBLEMS AND DESIGNATIONS		Short steep slope	
Interstate	173	Sinkhole	\$
Federal	287	Wet spot	«
State	(52)	HYDROGRAPHIC FEATURES	TURES
LOCATED OBJECTS		Unclassified stream	
Airport	Label only	Drainage end (indicates direction of flow)	•
ADHOCFEATURES			
Unclassified water	•		

85° 30′00″

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS - 80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.



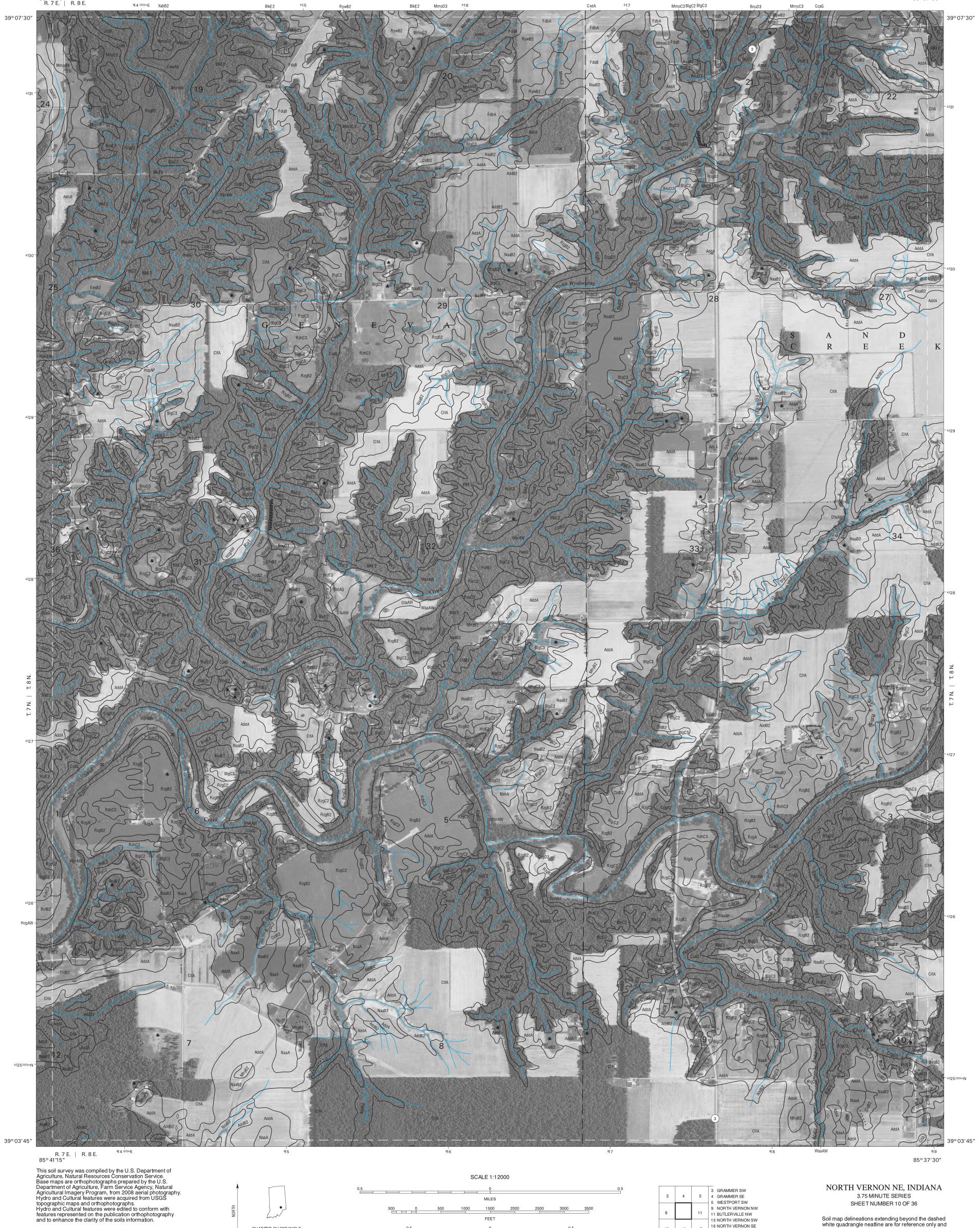




R. 10 E.

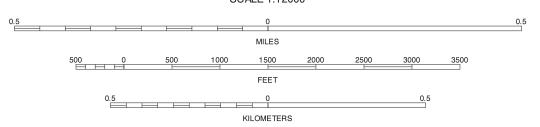
MILLHOUSEN NW, INDIANA 3.75 MINUTE SERIES SHEET NUMBER 1 OF 36

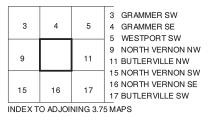
85° 26′15″



North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS - 80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

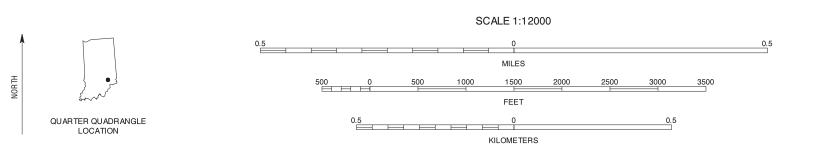


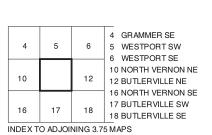




NORTH VERNON NE, INDIANA 3.75 MINUTE SERIES SHEET NUMBER 10 OF 36

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS - 80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.



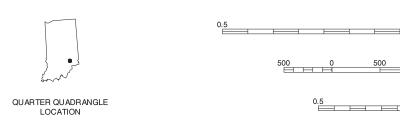


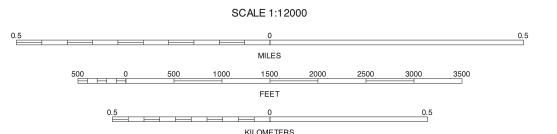
R. 8 E. | R. 9 E.

BUTLERVILLE NW, INDIANA 3.75 MINUTE SERIES SHEET NUMBER 11 OF 36

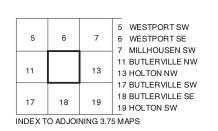
85°33′45″

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS - 80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.





⁶²⁷ R. 9 E.



BUTLERVILLE NE, INDIANA
3.75 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 12 OF 36

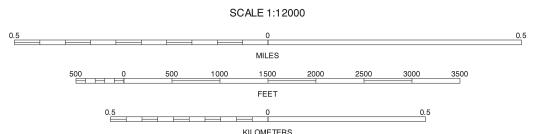
85°30′00″

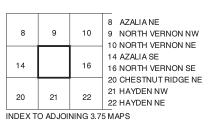
INDEX TO ADJOINING 3.75 MAPS

UNITED STATES

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS - 80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

QUARTER QUADRANGLE LOCATION

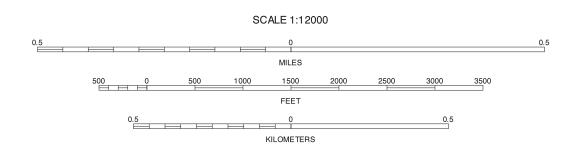


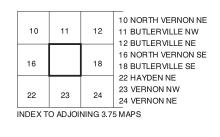


NORTH VERNON SW, INDIANA 3.75 MINUTE SERIES SHEET NUMBER 15 OF 36

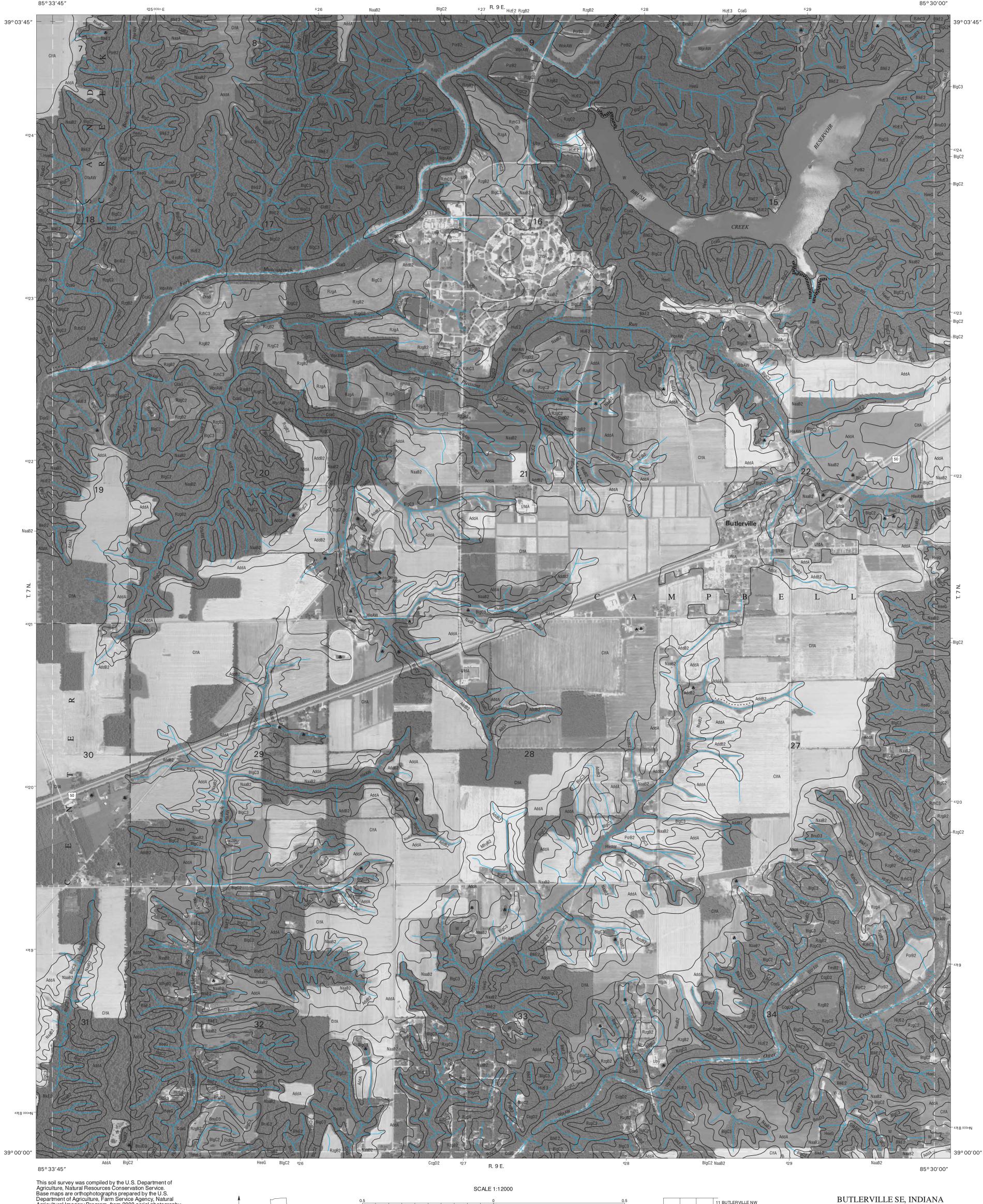
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS - 80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.





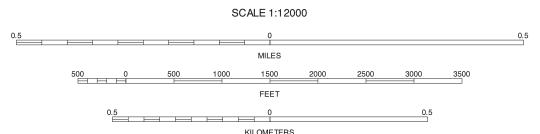


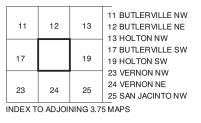
BUTLERVILLE SW, INDIANA
3.75 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 17 OF 36



North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS - 80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.







UTLERVILLE SE, INDIANA
3.75 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 18 OF 36

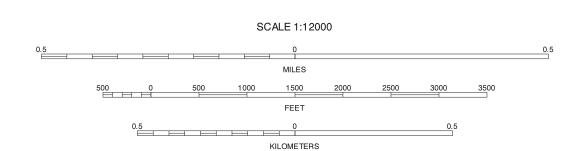
INDEX TO ADJOINING 3.75 MAPS

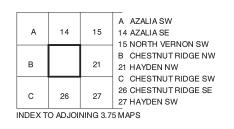
603 000 mE 85° 48′ 45″

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS - 80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.



R. 6 E. | R. 7 E.





CHESTNUT RIDGE NE, INDIANA
3.75 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 20 OF 36

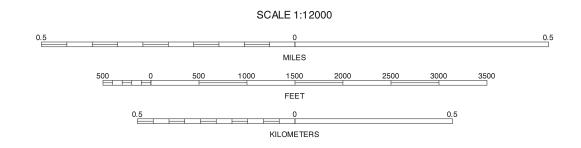
85° 45′00″

85° 45′00″

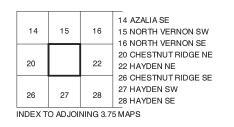


BlgC2

BnuD3 OfaAW

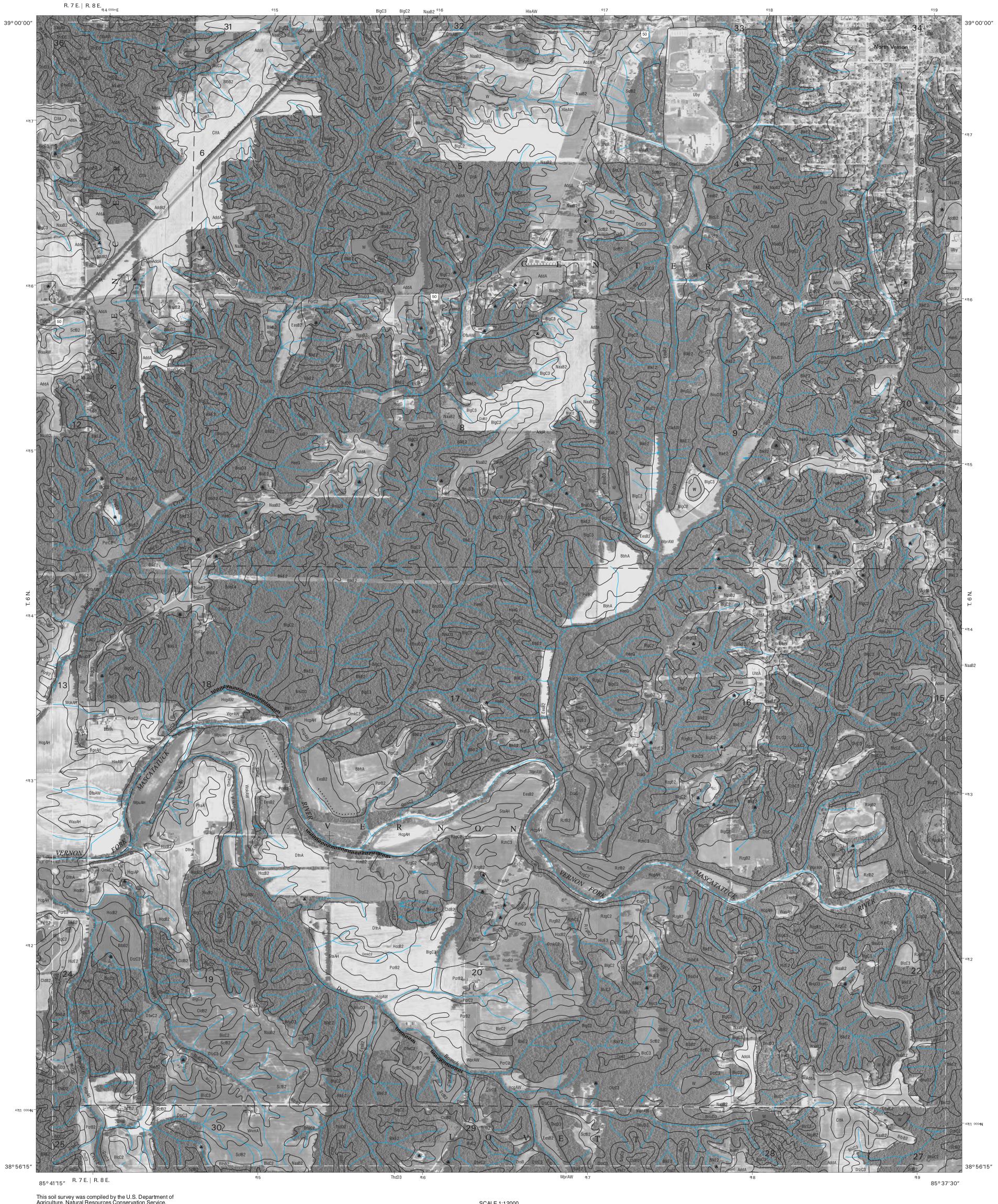


BlgC3 BlkE2 BlgC2 BnuD3 R. 7 E.

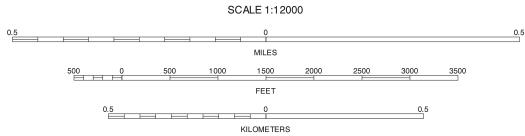


HAYDEN NW, INDIANA 3.75 MINUTE SERIES SHEET NUMBER 21 OF 36 38°56′15″

85° 41′15″



QUARTER QUADRANGLE LOCATION

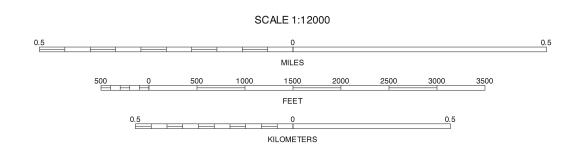


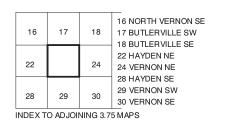
15 16 17 16 NORTH VERNON SW
16 NORTH VERNON SE
17 BUTLERVILLE SW
21 HAYDEN NW
23 VERNON NW
27 HAYDEN SW
28 HAYDEN SE
29 VERNON SW
INDEX TO ADJOINING 3.75 MAPS

HAYDEN NE, INDIANA 3.75 MINUTE SERIES SHEET NUMBER 22 OF 36

85° 37′ 30″







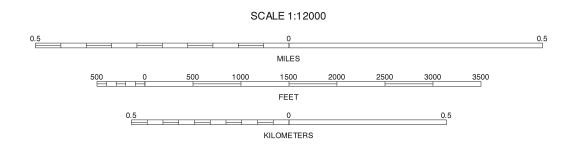
R. 8 E. | R. 9 E.

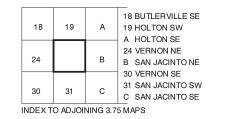
VERNON NW, INDIANA 3.75 MINUTE SERIES SHEET NUMBER 23 OF 36

85°33′45″

85°30′00″ R. 9 E. 85°33′45″ This soil survey was compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. Base maps are orthophotographs prepared by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency, Natural Agricultural Imagery Program, from 2008 aerial photography. Hydro and Cultural features were acquired from USGS topographic maps and orthophotographs. Hydro and Cultural features were edited to conform with features represented on the publication orthophotography and to enhance the clarity of the soils information. SCALE 1:12000 VERNON NE, INDIANA 17 BUTLERVILLE SW
18 BUTLERVILLE SE
19 HOLTON SW
23 VERNON NW
25 SAN JACINTO NW 0.5 3.75 MINUTE SERIES SHEET NUMBER 24 OF 36 Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets. FEET 29 VERNON SW 30 VERNON SE 31 SAN JACINTO SW QUARTER QUADRANGLE LOCATION North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS - 80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle. 0.5 KILOMETERS INDEX TO ADJOINING 3.75 MAPS







SAN JACINTO NW, INDIANA 3.75 MINUTE SERIES SHEET NUMBER 25 OF 36

85° 26′15″

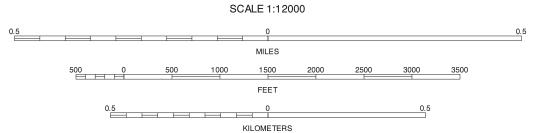
38°52′30″

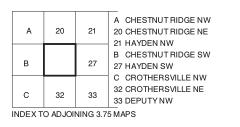
603 000mE 85° 48' 45"

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS - 80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.



R. 6 E. | R. 7 E.





CHESTNUT RIDGE SE, INDIANA
3.75 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 26 OF 36

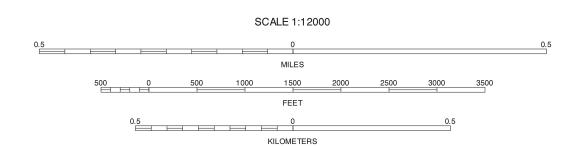
38°52′30″

85° 45′00″

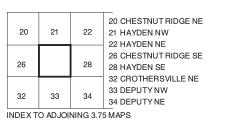
85° 45′00″

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS - 80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.





R. 7 E.



HAYDEN SW, INDIANA 3.75 MINUTE SERIES SHEET NUMBER 27 OF 36

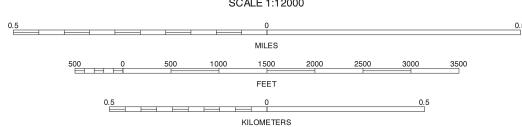
85° 41′15″

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

HAYDEN SE, INDIANA

3.75 MINUTE SERIES

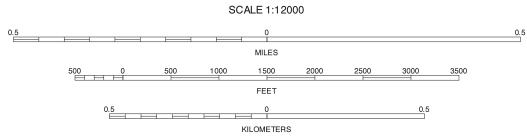
SHEET NUMBER 28 OF 36

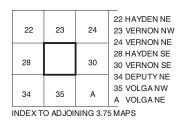




North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS - 80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.







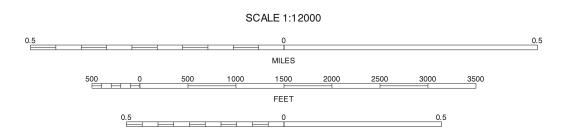
VERNON SW, INDIANA 3.75 MINUTE SERIES SHEET NUMBER 29 OF 36

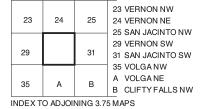
Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

VERNON SE, INDIANA

3.75 MINUTE SERIES

SHEET NUMBER 30 OF 36





KILOMETERS

0.5

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS - 80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

QUARTER QUADRANGLE LOCATION

A SAN JACINTO NE 30 VERNON SE B SAN JACINTO SE

C VOLGANE
D CLIFTY FALLS NW
E CLIFTY FALLS NE

INDEX TO ADJOINING 3.75 MAPS

SHEET NUMBER 31 OF 36

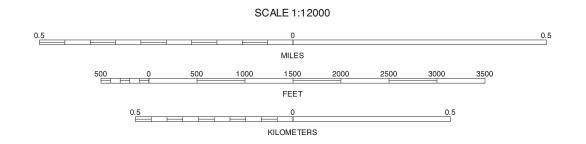
38° 48′ 45″

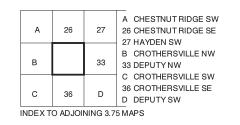
85° 48′ 45″

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS - 80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.



R. 6 E. | R. 7 E.





CROTHERSVILLE NE, INDIANA
3.75 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 32 OF 36

+ - 38° 48′ 45″

85° 45′00″

KILOMETERS

QUARTER QUADRANGLE LOCATION

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS - 80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

B B DEPUTY SE

INDEX TO ADJOINING 3.75 MAPS

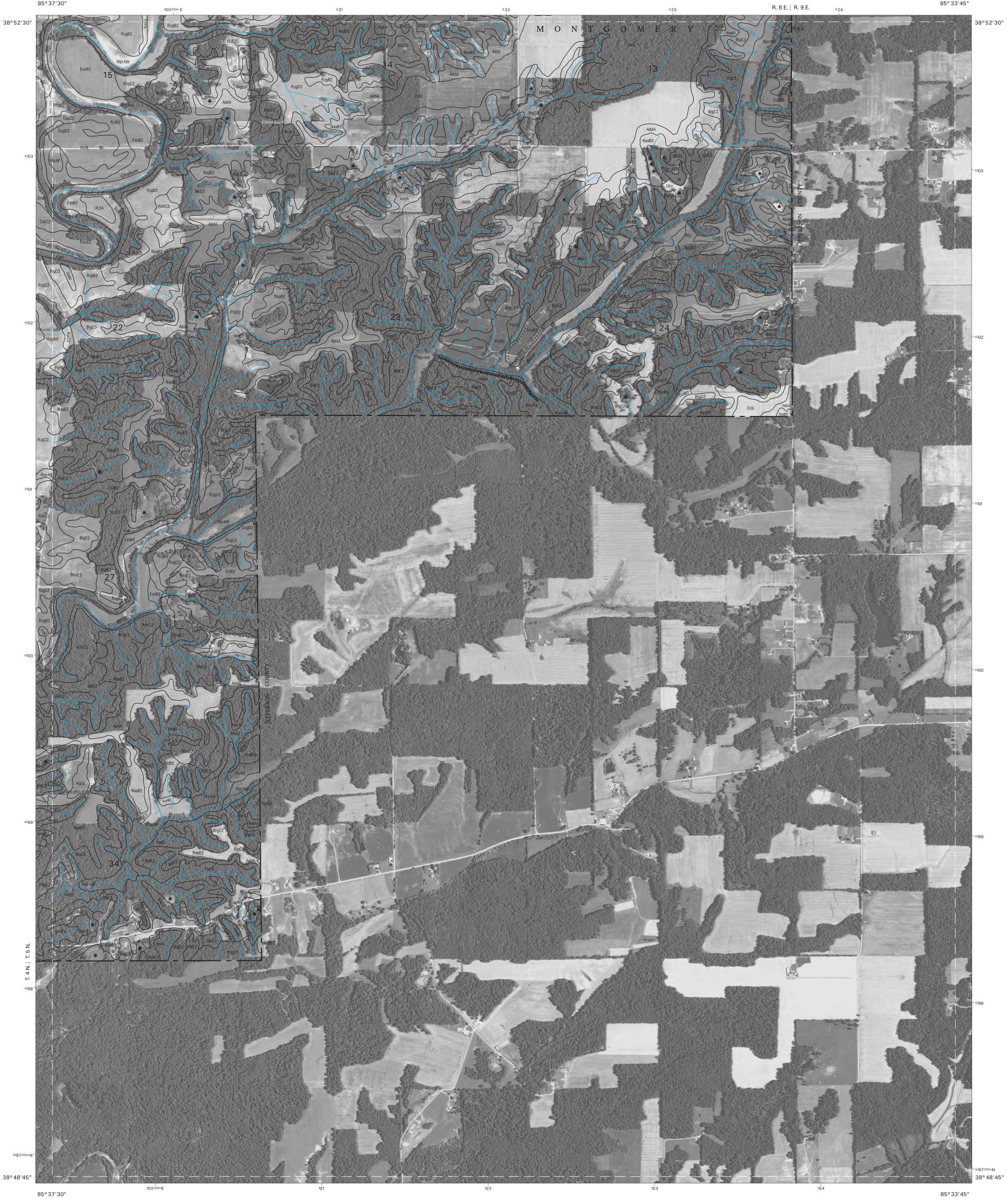
KILOMETERS

QUARTER QUADRANGLE LOCATION

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS - 80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

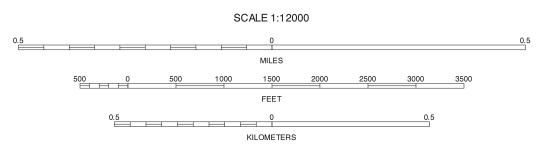
Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

INDEX TO ADJOINING 3.75 MAPS



North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS - 80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.





	30	28 HAYDEN SE 29 VERNON SW
34	А	34 DEPUTYNE A VOLGANE
ВС	D	B DEPUTY SE C VOLGA SW D VOLGA SE

VOLGA NW, INDIANA 3.75 MINUTE SERIES SHEET NUMBER 35 OF 36

KILOMETERS

QUARTER QUADRANGLE LOCATION

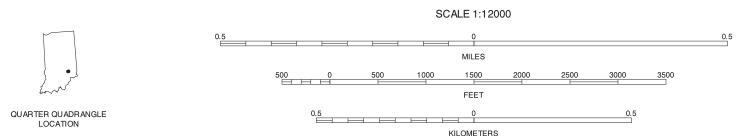
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS - 80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

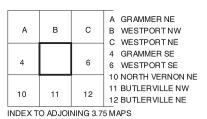
Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neatline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

D SCOTTSBURG NW F BLOCHER NW

INDEX TO ADJOINING 3.75 MAPS

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS - 80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.





13 INDEX TO ADJOINING 3.75 MAPS

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS - 80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

QUARTER QUADRANGLE LOCATION